The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HANDKERCHIEFS.

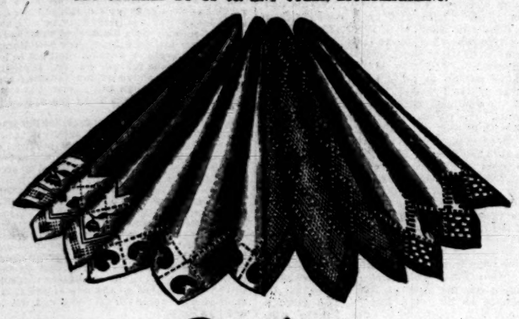
THIS MORNING THE

BEE-HIVE

WILL PLACE ON SALE THE

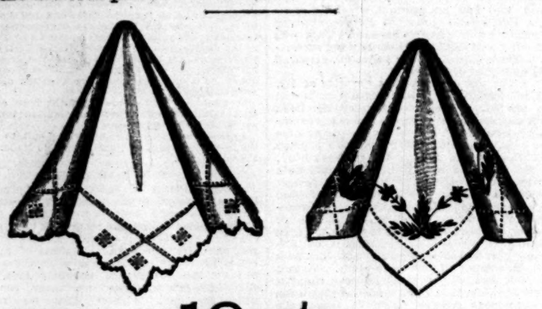
MOST WONDERFUL BARGAINS

YET OFFERED BY US OR ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.



8 cts.

Our entire stock of Ladies' All-Linen, Colored Border and Colored Centre, Sheer Lawn Embroidered Handkerchiefs, including all the styles selling heretofore at 10c, 12c, 15c, and 19c each, at the uniform price of 8c each.



19 cts.

Our entire line of Linen and Lawn Hemstitched and Scalloped Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, comprising the choicest lot of goods, including the latest and most delicate designs, goods worth from 25c to 75c each, at the uniform price of 19c each.

15 cts.

5,000 dozen Gents' All-Linen Hemstitched, Colored Border Handkerchiefs, over 100 different patterns and designs to select from, comprising the identical goods advertised as great leaders by competitors at 25c; choice of entire lot at 15c each.

15 cts.

It sounds ridiculous to advertise an All-Silk Handkerchief for 15c, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Bee-Hive is selling an All-Silk Handkerchief, worth 50c, in over 25 different combinations and styles, at 15c each.

Special Sale of SILK MUFFLERS from 95c to $5.00.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

Bee-Hive

172, 174, 176, 178 STATE-ST.,

Leading Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

PIANOS

And Organs at SPECIALLY LOW PRICES DURING HOLIDAYS, for cash or on monthly payments.

ESTEY & CAMP,

188 and 190 State-st.

APPROPRIATE

HOLIDAY

Presents for Gentlemen.

Smoking Jackets,	Neckwear,
Dressing Robes,	Scarf Pins,
Silk Umbrellas,	Sleeve Buttons,
Walking Sticks,	Diamond Studs,
Silk Suspenders,	Kid Gloves,
Silk Hosiery,	Street Gloves,
Silk Mufflers,	Driving Gloves,
Silk Handk'fs,	Silk Pajamas,

Embroidered Night-Shirts,
Silk Night-Shirts, &c., &c.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Offer attractions in varieties and prices unequaled anywhere.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Possess 3 IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS.

UNIFORMITY, DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF METAL.

USED BY THE BEST PENMEN IN U. S. AND CANADA.

Sample card of special numbers sent on application.

ASK FOR CARD NO. 1.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

753 & 755 Broadway, New York.

SCIENTIFIC THEISM.

By FRANCIS E. ABBOTT, Ph. D,

12mo, cloth..... $2.00

Published this day by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

254 Washington-st., Boston.

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A Few Timely Hints to the Ladies.

YOU'RE CUDGELING YOUR BRAINS NOW FOR A FEW DAYS TO DECIDE WHAT SORT OF AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT YOU CAN PURCHASE FOR YOUR HUSBAND, BROTHER, OR SON, AND AS WE ARE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE YEAR CATERING TO THE TASTES AND NEEDS OF MEN AND BOYS OF EVERY AGE AND SIZE OUR SERVICES IN THE DILEMMA MAY BE ACCEPTABLE TO YOU. WE SUGGEST:

FIRST AND BEST OF ALL—A NICE OVERCOAT.

You have only to learn HIS height and weight, and we can surely select a perfect fit; or, better still, bring an old undercoat with you, and that will tell us the whole story. We guarantee the fit, the privilege of exchanging, or will, if necessary, refund the money should your selection not prove entirely satisfactory.

Medium Fine Overcoats range from $10 to $25.

Extra Fine Overcoats, imported goods, etc., range from $28 to $50.

SECOND SUGGESTION—A NICE DRESS OR BUSINESS SUIT.

The same information as above would enable us to successfully select a first-class outfit.

Business Suits range from $7.50 to $25.

Dress Suits range from $20 to $35.

We assume all the risk. Yes, you can return them if you wish to.

THIRD SUGGESTION—A NICE WARM RENFING JACKET.

Same particulars needed as for an Overcoat. Prices range $9 to $25. The best ones are satin-lined, Vests satin backs, etc.

FOURTH SUGGESTION, FOR BOYS—SUITS OR OVERCOATS OF THE INIMITABLE ROGERS, PEET & CO., NEW YORK, BROADWAY, MAKE.

Any size, from a 2-year old upward.

Suits range $3 to $20.

Overcoats range $3 to $25.

Of course we take them back if they don't please.

FIFTH SUGGESTION—FURNISHING GOODS—VIZ.:

Elegant Neckwear, 15c to $1.50 each.

Suspenders, 38c to $4 each.

Smoking Jackets, $6 to $25.

Mufflers, 50c to $5.

Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

OUR SHOW WINDOWS ARE DAZZLING WITH HOLIDAY GOODS. THEY'RE FULL OF SUGGESTIONS. "PUT THEM ON YOUR LIST," AND DON'T CROSS THEM OFF UNTIL YOU HAVE LOOKED US OVER CAREFULLY.

A TALENTED SCENIC ARTIST HAS PREPARED FOR US AN ELEGANT RURAL WINTER SCENE, WITH "SAINT NICK" IN THE FOREGROUND, AND "DUNDER UND BLITZEN" SPEEDING AWAY AT A GREAT RATE ON THEIR LEGENDARY ERRAND. HAVE YOU SEEN IT IN OUR SHOW WINDOWS?

F. M. ATWOOD

C. O. D. OVERCOATER,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

OVINGTONS,

145 State-st.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 17th, we will keep open evenings until Christmas.

All goods prominently marked in plain figures, and visitors are invited to examine stock and compare prices, whether desirous of purchasing or not.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Cudell & Meissner has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, R. F. Meissner retiring.

CUDELL & MEISSNER.

The undersigned, as successors of the above firm, will continue business at the old place, and will collect all the outstandings, assume all contracts, and pay all debts.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1885.

CUDELL & LEHMANN,

Manufacturers of Fine Furniture and Architectural Woodwork.

Factory: 22 and 24 South Jefferson-st.

Office: 226-228 La Salle-st., Rooms 21-22.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between L. Simon, L. Strauss, L. Ullman, and S. Guthman, composing the firm of Simon, Strauss & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

L. Simon and L. Ullman are authorized to liquidate all accounts due by and to the late firm.

The books and papers of said dissolved firm are kept for that purpose at 216 and 218 Monroe-st.

L. SIMON,
L. STRAUSS,
L. ULLMAN,
SOL. GUTHMAN.

Chicago, Dec. 15, 1885.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of partnership of the firm of Bullwinkle & McMahon this day, Dec. 15, 1885. McMahon still maintains the Board of Trade Stables and is to receive all money due the firm of Bullwinkle & McMahon and is to settle all claims.

R. B. BULLWINKLE,
J. MCMAHON.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners Towing Company of Chicago, Ill., will be held at the office of the company, 240 South Water-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1886, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. GEO. D. KIRKHAM,

Dated Dec. 16, 1885. Secretary.

Dr. HENRY OLIN,

Eye and Ear Surgeon.

Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West

Eyes sent by Express. Office 126 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS IN

Holiday Presents

CHINA DEPT.

THE FAIR.

We offer an immense line of the Latest Novelties in

Bisque Flower Goods,
Bisque Figures,
Bisque Centre Pieces.

We have the largest assortment of Bisque Goods in Chicago, from 5c each to $75 per pair, and guarantee the lowest prices or goods can be returned.

1,000 Bisque Bud Vases, 10c; worth 50c.
1,000 Bisque Smoking Sets, 38c; worth $1.00.
1,000 Bisque Double Swinging Figures, 25c; worth $1.00.
500 Bisque Figures, 48c; worth $2.50.
500 Bisque Figures, 9 inches high, 98c; worth $2.50.
100 Bisque Flower-Holders with raised flowers, 98c; worth $2.50.
10 pairs Bisque Figures, $10.00 per pair; worth $25.00.
1,000 Decorated Mustache Cups and Saucers, 25c; worth $1.00.
100 Mush and Milk Sets, 38c; worth $1.00.
1,000 Decorated Cups and Saucers, 12c; worth 25c.
50 Haviland & Co.'s wide gold-band Tea Sets, 56 pieces, $9.48; worth $15.00.
100 beautiful Colored Glass Berry Sets, in box, $1.30.
Rich Gold Hanging Lamp, complete. $3.38.
Beautiful Colored Glass Globes, 33c.
Six handsome Colored Tumblers, in box, 73c.
Haviland Decorated Individual Butters, 8c.
Beautiful China Gift Cups and Saucers, 12c, 20c, 25c, 33c, 38c, 48, 63c, 78c, 88c, 98c, $1.48, $1.98, $2.48 each.
Child's Decorated China Cup, Saucer, and Plate, 15c, 18c, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c, 58c, 78c, 88c.
Haviland Decorated Fruit Plates, 28c, 38c, 48c, 68c each.
Large Substantial Child's Tea Set, 88c.

We have the largest and most complete stock of Medium-Priced New and Attractive Articles suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Direct Entrance on Adams-st.

E. J. LEHMANN,

State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

Reader, if you contemplate the bestowal of a Royal Holiday Gift, what can compare in tone, elegance and durability, with that Prince of Pianos, the

STEINWAY.

It stands above all as does gold compared with the baser metals, and like pure gold is among Pianos the

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

A large and magnificent display of these matchless instruments in all styles—selected in person by our Mr. Lyon, from among a large number at the factory—are now on exhibition at our warerooms.

STATE & JACKSON STS. MONROE STS.

MASON & HAMLIN

UPRIGHT PIANOS

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.

"Capable of tones of extraordinary purity and beauty; much increased in durability; overcoming in large degree the tendency to get out of tune, which has been the most serious practical difficulty in the Pianoforte."—*Scientific American.*

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO.

149 WABASH AVENUE.

The December Number of

THE CYCLONE,

Now ready and for sale by all leading news-stands, contains a chapter of valuable ideas and suggestions on Christmas entertainments. Every one should read the December "Cyclone." Price 10 cents. Buy of news-dealers or address

THE CYCLONE COMPANY,

CHICAGO.

BETHESDA.

The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys.

BOTTLED AND IN BULK.

Delivered in any part of the City.

Telephone 9. No. 133 Adams-st.

SEAL SACQUE.

An elegant Seal Sacque, 50 inches deep, 38 inches bust, will be sold for $150.00. A Great Bargain.

218 Monroe-st., 3d Floor.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF THE

Barber & Hartman

BANKRUPT STOCK

Having been discontinued at Auction,

ALL GOODS REMAINING

IN THE STORE WILL BE SOLD

At Private Sale

THIS MORNING,

And every day until sold, COMMENCING AT 10 A. M.

$100,000.00 WORTH

Of the finest goods made, for which BARBER & HARTMAN were so well known.

Rich Silks and Dress Goods,

Laces, Ribbons, Hdkfs., Gloves,
Trimmings, Buttons, Notions,

CLOAKS AND FURS,

Lace Curtains and Upholstery,

FINE FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Barber & Hartman's Old Stand,

No. 150 State Street.

THE TIDE OF PUBLIC OPINION

Sets In Our Favor.

As our merits become better known and appreciated our field of usefulness widens. Our efforts have been to place before the people of the Northwest Clothing of a high grade at prices that have proven satisfactory. Years of labor as manufacturers have taught us that good results can only be obtained by employing the best skill. Cheap garments, cheaply gotten up, have never found place nor favor at THE PUTNAM. It is our experience that the best is always the most economical.

Our highest indorsements come from those who have practically tested our work—

THE MERCHANT,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MINER,
THE FARMER,
THE STOCKMAN.

Invest your money in useful Holiday Goods, found in every department in the THE PUTNAM.

An elegant Fur-Beaver, Chinchilla, Melton, Kersey, Worsted, or Cassimere Overcoat would be a very acceptable present for the husband or the brother; our prices suiting people in every station in life.

Real solid comfort can be found in wearing one of our Storm-King Ulsters that we make. THE BEST-FITTING ULSTER in this country is a strong statement, nevertheless it is a positive fact.

Parents should remember that they have only eight more days to prepare for Christmas. We are ready for a lively trade during the Holidays in our Boys' and Children's Department. Waterbury Watches most gone. They will be given free, as long as they last, with every $12 purchase and above.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 & 133 Clark and 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & CO.,

Proprietors, Manufacturers, Jobbers, and Retailers.

W. H. FURLONG, - - - Manager.

COAL.

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Grassy Island, and Enterprise.

ALL RAIL—STOVE AND NUT.

LANGDON, HARVEY & RICHARDSON,

175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT,

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING,

A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.

WM. C. DOW,

Room 10 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.

Store and basement, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now. Corner Flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts. Store and basement 82 Dearborn-st. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 89 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

WRONGED HOMESTEADERS

They Denounce in Unstinted Terms the Rulings of Land Commissioner Sparks.

His Decisions Regarded as Idiotic, Unjust, and a Direct Contradiction of the Laws.

Much Injury Done the Settlers and Business Greatly Impaired—General Indignation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Land Commissioner Sparks regards Associated Press dispatches from Fargo, Dak., in regard to excitement among the settlers on railroad land grants and the appointment of agents to visit Washington as largely sensational and intended to influence Congress on the land-grant forfeiture question.

THE FEELING AT ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—There is probably no land district in the whole country so seriously affected by the recent rulings of Commissioner Sparks as the Aberdeen district. We are a prairie country, wherein the land has been taken by actual settlers, and there has been no fraud to any extent committed in obtaining the Government lands. The people are wrought up to the highest degree of indignation over the matter, and are holding meetings in every town to devise ways and means to have the rulings of Sparks modified or him dismissed from the General Land Office. Should his rulings be concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior they would put the people of this valley to an endless expense, if not ruin one-half of them. They have acted under the advice of the officers of the local office, as well as the rulings of former Commissioners, and if now they are to have their patents withheld and claims canceled it would be a death blow to Dakota, from which it would take years to recover.

HIS RULINGS ARE IDIOTIC AND UNJUST.

HURON, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The people of this section are unanimous in condemning the course of Land Commissioner Sparks. They are indignant because of the insinuations of dishonesty made by him against the settlers on public lands, and they feel that many of his ruling are idiotic, unjust, and in contravention of law. Lawyers who are thoroughly familiar with the land laws by reason of long practice universally dissent from Sparks' interpretation of them, and assert that beyond question he has exceeded his powers in placing certain limitations upon the rights given settlers by Congress. A meeting of representative men from all sections of South Dakota held here this week expressed sentiments similar to those outlined above. The following committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to present an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior: A. J. Edgerton, A. C. Melette, H. S. Mouser, J. T. McChesney.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY HIS DECISIONS.

ARLINGTON, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Public indignation is greatly aroused throughout this section of the country in reference to Commissioner Sparks' land rulings, a direct enforcement of which would be the ruination of Dakota. Through the foolish rulings settlers who have complied with every requirement of the law are unable to obtain a title to their land, and are made to suffer with the guilty. Business interests are greatly interfered with, as capitalists refuse to loan money where the title is not clear.

SPARKS WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

BLUNT, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Public feeling on Sparks' actual rulings is not so bitter as on his intimations of rulings to come which reach us frequently. No formal action has been taken beyond sending a delegation to the Huron meeting of yesterday. His ignoring of the decisions of the courts and reversing the rulings of his predecessors have caused indignation, and pending applications for loans on commuted homesteads have been declined because of that decision. Indignation has turned into exasperation, and he is the most execrable person known to Dakota. There are intimations that some adventurers contemplate jumping homestead claims of those who have had preemptions, and if they do there will be bloodshed. Commissioner McFarland's ruling, that preemption rights in no way affect one's homestead rights, July 5, 1878, has been relied on, and numbers of preemptors who have recently commuted their homesteads are preparing to test the validity of his ruling in the Devil's Lake case by appeal to the courts, if need be. If any disturbances occur the blood will be on Sparks' head, and it would be very unsafe for him to venture that head in this part of the Territory.

THE LAND OFFICIALS ARE BADLY MIXED UP.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Public feeling antagonistic to Sparks, by reason of his recent decisions, is at white heat, and his course is unsparingly criticised without exception by men of both parties. Public opinion favors such thorough revision by Congress of the land laws as to make them so plain as not to admit of interpretations and rulings counter to their very spirit by Commissioners or local land officials according to their whims. The entire land system is now so thoroughly demoralized and mystified by Sparks as to prevent hundreds from settling on public lands. Should present conditions continue immigration to the Northwest will be very materially lessened next spring. No public action has yet been taken.

SETTLERS IN THE RAILROAD LAND DISTRICT NOT MUCH AFFECTED.

BISMARCK, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The people at large consider that Commissioner Sparks had made a blooming ass of himself in an attempt to gain a position in the ranks of conspicuous reformers. However, his rulings have very little effect on this section, as all speculation is on railroad lands, the farms are small and settlers permanent. In the South Dakota districts, where there are no deeded lands, much embarrassment and permanent injury may result. The people here know that the question of commutation of homesteads is one which must be determined by Secretary Lamar, but is simply a proposition of law. John A. Rea, Register of the land-office at this point, and one who is thoroughly posted on the question, said today: "The assertion of ruin is simply untrue, and the actual settler is the first man to see it. I have personal knowledge of several hundred of these suspended entries and a general acquaintance with many more, and I have not heard of a single settler who is in fear of ruin. Ruin is a big word. The entryman who has earned his land is more indifferent about his patent than his zealous friends. He knows he will get his further evidence of title when the Government gets around to it, now as in the past. The Bismarck district may be an exceptional locality and the feeling of ruin has not spread among its settlers. Certain it is they have never been more prosperous than the current year, and they are witnesses that the new people and improvements have been more numerous and substantial than any previous year. Last year loans were hard to get, but I have yet to hear of any permanent settler failing to get what he

A FORGED DEED.

HOW JOHN F. ELLSWORTH OBTAINED A DEED FOR 322 ACRES OF LAND—HE PUTS A $1,500 MORTGAGE ON IT.

SALEM, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The following telegram was received here today by the Circuit Clerk:

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16.—*J. B. Lewis, Salem:* Have you the deed from Jordan to Ellsworth? It is forged; do not deliver it. Give his address; also of Conrad Buckhold. GEO. W. NEWCOMB.

About Dec. 1 John F. Ellsworth came into the Circuit Clerk's office with a deed conveying from one C. H. Jordan 322 acres of land in Meachem Township. At the same time, in company with Mr. Buckhold, he presented a mortgage for $1,500, drawn by himself on the same land in favor of Conrad Buckhold, a saloonkeeper of St. Louis. There was nothing suspicious about Ellsworth, except that he seemed nonplused when asked by Mr. Lewis where he should return the deed after being recorded. He resides in Michigan and Jordan in Chicago. Ellsworth seemed to have plenty of money and paid H. E. Goodnow $25 for walking over to the court-house to have the papers receive the proper attention. The papers seemed all right, and the Clerk had no suspicion of anything wrong until the receipt of the above telegram.

George W. Newcomb was interviewed at his residence, No. 236 Warren avenue, last night in relation to the above telegram. He told the following story:

"I am attorney for Mr. Collins H. Jordan, the well-known Chicago undertaker, and this land involved belongs to him. It lies two and a half miles east of Kaimmundy, on the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central, near Salem, Ill. I advertised it for sale last October. One day a young man, six feet four inches tall, rather slim, with a slight stoop in his shoulders, came into my office and said he was John F. Ellsworth of Muskegon, Mich. He wanted to buy the land. I gave him the description and he went to look at it. Oct. 17 I went to Salem, where I met him, and he agreed to take the land at $8,000. I came home, after having the deed made out. It was never delivered to Ellsworth. He kept writing from Salem and from Odin, Ill., saying that he would soon have the money, until my suspicions were aroused. I wrote to Salem and found the following instruments recorded: 'Collins H. Jordan to John F. Ellsworth, for $8,000, warrantee deed, dated Oct. 20, 1885, and recorded Dec. 1, 1885.' Also, Dec. 1, 1885, mortgage $1,500, Charles F. Ellsworth to Conrad Buchholz.' Now I don't know Buchholz, but the trick is very simple. Ellsworth forged the deed, and Conrad Buchholz has been caught by a swindler for $1,500."

FOOD FOR FLAMES.

FRANK KNOCH, HIS WIFE, AND TWO CHILDREN PERISH IN THEIR BURNING HOUSE—STRANGE FATALITIES.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning the house of Frank Knoch, a market gardener living in Wordmere, a little village five miles from Detroit, burned to the ground. Frank Knoch, aged 28; his wife, Susan, aged 22; his eldest child, George, aged 3; and a babe nine months old were burned in the house. There are several theories about the fire, but the most probable one is that Mrs. Knoch, who was ill and had a lighted lamp by her bedside, upset the lamp, which exploded and fired the house. The bodies of Knoch and his wife were found clasped together, evidencing that he probably went to her assistance and tried to escape with her in his arms, but perished before reaching the door. The bodies were all burned to a crisp. Mrs. Knoch, mother of Frank, lives in Spring Wells. She says there was a considerable sum of money in the house, Knoch being a well-to-do small farmer. This statement gave rise today to a suspicion that a robbery and murder was effected, and the house fired to conceal the crime. A curious coincidence attaches to Knoch's untimely and horrible death. Eight years ago his father was found lying dead in a stable, beyond the reach of the horses' hoofs, but it was then believed he had been killed by a kick. Two years ago his brother was found in the River Rouge with a bullet-hole in his brain and a log-chain about the body, and now Frank Knoch perishes in a dreadful fashion. There are vague hints and dark rumors that the Knochs are being gotten rid of by some person for some unexplained reason.

THE QUEEN OF SHOPLIFTERS.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS AFTER PROPERTY STOLEN BY JANE WELDON, BOSTON'S ADROIT THIEF.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Chief Wade of the State Police has been kept busy showing visitors who came to claim such property as they could identify from among the captured effects of Jane Weldon, the shoplifter. Not less than 1,000 persons visited the chief's room during one day, among them many representatives of Boston's leading firms. Another load of goods from the Weldon woman's rooms was brought in and displayed. Among the other property the load consisted of seven bottles of mustard, seven bottles of honey, twelve buckets of apple-sauce, ten boxes of house paint, twelve packages of different kinds of flour, bottles of peppermint, pepper, two boxes of candles, ironing boards, tubs, etc.

needed the last six months. 'Money to loan' to settlers on the Missouri slope was never so plentiful or so easy to get as at present. There is, in fact, competition for settlers' patronage. Where neither settler nor money is alarmed there cannot be much danger, present nor prospective. The system of inspection inaugurated in 1883 has been successful in weeding out non-residents, and the special agent is the most valuable adjunct of the service. He is no welcome spy to the farmers. The man who lives on his land summer and winter in a thinly-settled township is the loudest protestant against the surplus laws and the easy acquirement of title thereunder. He wants neighbors and farmers and not excursionists and investors. His choice should govern."

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ALIKE CONDEMN HIM.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Interviews with many citizens, farmers, bankers, lawyers, investors, and merchants, as well as a careful examination of local newspapers of Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana, fail to discover a single favorable opinion of Commissioner Sparks' general ruling suspending the issuance of patents after final proof and his ruling on commutation of homesteads where the commuter has availed himself of preexistent preëmption right, the two rights having been universally treated as cumulative. These opinions are shared by both parties, and the Democrats are more emphatic in denouncing Sparks than the Republicans. His honesty of purpose is nowhere impugned, but, as a prominent citizen and leading lawyer remarked: "In his efforts to capture the big corporations and cattle companies he is a failure, while in oppressing the prairie farmer, who cannot get his home without borrowing money, he is a success." The general sentiment of lawyers in the Northwest is that Sparks has exceeded his authority in making a sweeping order and his ruling is in conflict with the rulings of courts. The immediate effect on the community is to make capital cautious, unsettle business, and drive away investments on the strength of maturing titles being acquired in good faith, and on which realty loans are made at reasonable rates of interest. Democrats are indignant that the homesteader should be hounded down as a fraud by Sparks while the Northern Pacific and other land-grant railroads defy justice, escape taxation, and by their influence in Congress prevent the unearned grants from being forfeited. They hope that the President may discover the error and request Sparks' resignation. But one sentiment exists in regard to the damage to settlers and financial interests. They demand immediate revocation of the order in regard to individual settlers and a reversal of his decision on commuted homesteads pending the repeal of the Preëmption law.

IT IS AN OUTRAGE ON HONEST SETTLERS.

YANKTON, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The general feeling throughout the Yankton land district is very intense against the outrageous rulings of Commissioner Sparks. Settlers who have their money invested in their homesteads are threatened with ruin by the suspending of their patents. Nearly all the bona fide farmers of this district have taken both homestead and preëmptions, and the forfeit of either one of their claims would work great hardship. Money-loaners are particularly bitter against Sparks, and all the land agents are plain-spoken in condemnation of his course. Unless some relief is offered the result will be that in many parts of this district whole townships will be banished and the settlers reduced to beggary. Money can't be borrowed on land where a patent has not issued, and a great many farmers require small loans to enable them to harvest their crops. If Congress does not reverse the rulings of Commissioner Sparks the credit of counties and townships in this district will be destroyed. Senator Logan, in reply to a letter written by ex-Secretary Hand relative to the decisions of Commissioner Sparks, says: "I hardly know what action will be taken in regard to the matter referred to. The complaints against the Commissioner of the General Land Office are very numerous and will be considered in connection with his confirmation. There will no doubt be a thorough investigation of the charges before action is taken."

A DELEGATION TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

PIERRE, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Indignation meetings have been held throughout this section of country denouncing Sparks and his rulings. The meetings are non-partisan and joined in by all classes. Delegates will be sent to Washington to urge the repeal of the law as construed by the Commissioner. Patents have been suspended in this country when parties proved up years ago. In many instances the improvements amount to thousands of dollars. Thus far his decisions have seriously impeded immigration.

THE PEOPLE OUTRAGED BY THE RULINGS OF A CRANK.

LARIMORE, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—People here feel very indignant at the Sparks ruling, though no action has been taken. Settlers feel that when they have complied with all the requirements of law in good faith it is a shame and an outrage for an official like Sparks to be allowed to so harass them and practically rob them of a title to their land and improvements. Money men will scarcely loan on newly-acquired land as security, nor will purchasers hazard their means when the title is liable to be wiped out by the rulings of a crank temporarily invested with authority. The Sparks rulings are greatly injuring this part of the country, and if he is allowed to go on at this rate the people here will have him to thank for hard times and stoppage of development. It is absolutely false that the majority of land claimants in the Northwest are defrauding the Government, and there are no more frauds committed here than in Washington City. The universal sentiment, irrespective of party, is that Sparks should be summarily bounced and laws immediately passed that will prevent such outrages in the future.

OTHER OPINIONS.

GARY, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The entire country is greatly incensed at the recent land decisions of the unscrupulous Sparks. No public manifestations have been made concerning his case, as it is believed that the Republican Senate will not hesitate to fire him bodily. Indignation is universal.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Sparks decisions are bound to be a great detriment to our county. The people are incensed against Sparks and are quietly biding their time, hoping to see the Senate quietly sit down on him.

CLARK, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Public opinion in this community is very strong against the Sparks land rulings, and it is thought they will cause much trouble to settlers.

ORDWAY, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—People in this section of Dakota are very indignant in regard to Commissioner Sparks' land rulings. Public meetings are being held in every township and committees appointed to lay the matter before Congress. Sparks' rulings affect the title to nearly every quarter section of land in the Territory, and will cause the settlers great trouble and expense. The innocent settlers are made to suffer on account of imaginary frauds.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—A Starkville, Miss., dispatch says: Jerry Bardwell, colored, yesterday left his house and locked the door, his three children being inside. The house caught fire, and the children perished in the flames.

SUICIDE FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 16.—Joshua Troup, a wealthy farmer living in the Clear Spring District of Washington County, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. Religious excitement, it is said, unsettled his mind.

ILLINOIS APPOINTEES.

A Batch of Thirty-two Postmasters Sent to the Senate for Confirmation.

Some of Them Will Be Opposed—Iowa Nominations—Morrison and the President.

The Streator Post-Office Controversy—Mr. Blaine's Good Luck—The Supervising Architectship—Capital Chat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The batch of thirty-two Illinois Postmasters whose names were sent to the Senate today does not present many cases over which there will be a contest. An Illinois Democrat in official position here says that the appointments of Mrs. Blackstone at Paxton and of Mr. Reddick at La Salle are the only ones in which any complaint has been made, but that there are a dozen places where good men were put out without justifiable cause. The Paxton Post-Office has been the cause of much agitation. Stevenson, Oberly, Ewing, and Morrison were among Mrs. Blackstone's indorsers on the ground that she was a woman of business ability, the proprietress of the leading hotel in the town, and well qualified. Her appointment was promptly followed by a petition from a committee of five Democratic citizens, four of whom are said to have been applicants for the post-office, in which complaint was made that Mrs. Blackstone's hotel was the scene of sundry revelries which were objectionable to the good people of Paxton, and that it was undesirable that the post-office should be located at her hotel. The President has had ample opportunity to investigate the complaints and promised to withhold the appointment if the charges were sustained. It is, therefore, believed that inquiry vindicated Mrs. Blackstone. The nomination of W. S. Hervey at Carlyle was the result of an earnest fight between Sparks, Morrison, and others against Townshend et al. Townshend is understood to yield gracefully, however, and there is said to be no opposition now to Hervey's confirmation. The nomination of M. W. Corbett at Aurora recalls a hot fight for the removal of the former incumbent, which was terminated by his sudden death. Corbett is regarded as an energetic and efficient Postmaster. At Mount Carmel F. N. Havill is appointed. He is a young Democratic editor, and, perhaps, an offensive partisan, but will not be opposed. J. H. Golden's appointment at Minonk was confirmed after a lively contest, the defeated aspirants in which have manifested some opposition to the appointment, but nothing is on file against the new appointee. At Hookestown the new appointee is a protégé of Gen. Black. At East St. Louis Morrison dictated the appointment and has no doubt of confirmation. At Danville J. P. Norvell was appointed at Gen. Black's solicitation, after a long and earnest fight for the removal of the old Postmaster. The change was not generally considered justifiable. The old incumbent was a Republican editor and an efficient Postmaster, whose removal the Illinois Senators may feel called upon to resent. E. M. Kinna, appointed at Jacksonville, is a relative of Springer's, and the appointment is understood to be free from objection. The story told here about the McLeansburg appointment is that Congressman Townshend secured the appointment of J. W. Marshall on account of his relationship to ex-Congressman Sammarshall, by whom Townshend was taken to Illinois from this city when he was a page in the House of Representatives, and under whom he read law. E. P. Marsh, appointed Postmaster at Oregon, is a relative of the new Marshal of that name. At Urbana the appointment was made after a contest between Auditor Day and Gen. Black, in which the former was successful. There is not known to be any opposition to the confirmation. Mr. Rosette, Postmaster at De Kalb, if the stories which are currently reported respecting his conduct in Illinois circles are correct, will not be confirmed. Mr. Rosette is editor of a Democratic newspaper which is noted for its vigorous denunciation of party men. It is charged that he went beyond the limits of decent political discussion in his article reviling the memory of Gen. Grant. Copies of this article are in possession of the Senators, and will be presented in executive session unless the name of Mr. Rosette shall be withdrawn.

The following are the names of the aforesaid Illinois Postmasters:

J. F. Henderson, Aledo; Andrew Borders, Sparta; G. E. Blackstone, Paxton; W. H. Newcourt, Pana; W. S. Hervey, Carlyle; George M. Yerrington, Girard; C. Bhevanicht, Elmhurst; M. W. Corbett, Aurora; M. V. Daggett, Tuscola; F. N. Havill, Mount Carmel; J. H. Golden, Minonk; Frank Shutt, Litchfield; H. Tallman, Tomah; J. S. Catherwood, Hoopeston; J. Hartley, Henry; B. D. Meek, Eureka; Joseph Vonnedorne, East St. Louis; P. T. Carroll, Bunker Hill; J. P. Norvell, Danville; J. L. Handley, Fairfield; C. G. Hagnave, Highland; C. Hartman, Collinsville; E. M. Kinna, Jacksonville; A. J. Reddick, La Salle; J. W. Marshall, McLeansburg; G. W. McMillan, Mount Sterling; E. P. Marsh, Oregon; J. D. Waterman, Rockford; E. Waggman, Shelbyville; S. Radebough, Urbana; S. Berry, Winchester.

MORRISON AND THE PRESIDENT.

Congressman Morrison was at the White House today to introduce some friends to the President. He did not make inquiry or receive any information as to Illinois offices. Among the friends was R. E. Goodell, formerly of Chicago, now of Leadville, who enlightened the President as to Colorado offices.

Col. Morrison was asked tonight as to the truth of the New York *Herald's* statement that he had accused the President of having sold out the party to Tilden, Randall, and Bill Scott. Morrison replied that the *Herald* first attributed the statements to Senator Beck without the slightest foundation in fact, and now attributes them to himself without any better excuse. Morrison says he will not rest under any such charge, and that the *Herald* will have to find a third man to whom to attribute the statements. Morrison says broadly and emphatically that he never thought or uttered any such sentiments or anything upon which they could be based. Any reflection upon the President's honesty or integrity, he says, would be false, and the suggestions of Randall's prominence as a Presidential candidate he regards as a burlesque. He says that he has not spoken of Scott for years, and, although quoted as calling him "Bill," did not in fact know his first name. The whole story, Morrison says, is a silly fabrication, and one which the *Herald* will contradict as far as he is concerned.

In an interview this evening Mr. Morrison said: "I see a paragraph in a New York paper of today imputing to me charges of corrupt motives and so forth against the Administration. The statement is incorrect. I never thought anything of the kind, never said anything of the kind, nor anything out of which it could be made as imputed to me."

Correspondent—Mr. Watterson said that you said this to him and others in conversation about the message. Mr. Watterson reported what has appeared in his correspondence with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* as having been said by "an earnest but excited free-trader." He said some days later that it was not Mr. Beck, but you, whom he had reported.

Mr. Morrison—Mr. Watterson's statement is incorrect. I did have some conversation with Mr. Watterson about the message after it appeared. Mr. Watterson claimed that the tariff part of the message was satisfactory to him as a tariff reformer. I said it was not so to me, and that the President was, I thought, surrounded and influenced on this matter by people and interests not such as would lead him to what I believe to be correct conclusions on tariff reform. I mentioned some of the names which I find in Mr. Watterson's paragraph as being those of persons whom I believed had influence with the President in a direction hostile to a real reform of the tariff. But to charge the President, or the Administration, or anybody connected with it, or any one of the gentlemen I named, with corrupt motives I never did. Nor did I in the conversation with Mr. Watterson think or speak of Mr. Randall in connection with the Presidency.

This ended the conversation. It may be added that Mr. Morrison has gone to look for Mr. Watterson.

KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT THEM.

Mr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service here, is still in entire ignorance of any charges against Capt. White, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of Chicago, and is inclined to the opinion that the alleged charges have never gone further than the newspaper offices. It seems certain that they have not been filed in any official places. There is reason to believe that they were brought here by an applicant for the place, and given out to Democratic newspapers, with a view to testing public opinion and to consider the effect upon the Postmaster-General. It is believed that the experiment has miscarried and that the Postmaster-General is not prepared to remove Capt. White on the charges.

SOME IOWA POSTMASTERS.

Of the Iowa Postmasters nominated today it is believed that nearly all will be confirmed, but there is strong opposition to some of them. Among those as to whose confirmation some doubts are raised are A. Rose at Vinton, who was appointed in place of a soldier. Joe R. Ratekin at Shenandoah, against whom there is very great local Democratic opposition. He recently knocked a man down in a street encounter, and very bitter representations are made against him. E. Thayer of Clinton is an old Democratic editor who is characterized as a particularly offensive partisan, but a good man. J. Bell, at Webster City, is another offensive partisan. He was appointed last summer and went upon the stump for the Democratic ticket and canvassed the whole State. It was he who said, in a convention, that the Democratic party was like sleeping angels, and he is known since that time as "Sleeping Angel" Bell. He was said to have been away from his post-office engaged in stump-speaking for two months, something which the President did not like in members of his Cabinet, although specially requested so to do. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will be more liberal than the President. S. B. Chase, at Osage, is another Bourbon mossback who is a bitter partisan. Crawford, Postmaster at Sioux City, is bitterly opposed by local Democrats there, who have made some statements as to his career in Dakota which will probably be called to the attention of the Senate. Finn, Postmaster at Decorah, is said to be not only a Democratic partisan, but the point is made that, although he has been voting the Democratic ticket regularly for twenty years, he did not take out his naturalization papers until one year ago. T. Bowman of Council Bluffs, is a Democratic editor of the partisan sort, and takes the place of an old soldier, but he probably will be confirmed.

The following are the Iowa nominations:

P. Minnich, Villesca; J. L. Baker, Red Oak; D. C. West, Perry; T. S. Broham, Mount Vernon; C. E. Bronson, Manchester; George S. Witters, Ida Grove; A. Rose, Vinton; W. B. Gillespie, Traer; R. J. Harrison, Toledo; A. D. Tinsley, Sibley; J. R. Ratekin, Shenandoah; J. J. Hartenbrower, Sheldon; N. E. Ives, Marion; D. W. Bossert, Jefferson; T. W. Lynn, Grundy Centre; Paul Dowling, Greenfield; T. W. Ivory, Glennon; C. Doerr, Fort Madison; Annie Brennoch, Dunlap; E. Thayer, Clinton, J. Elsell, Clear Lake; J. Ward, Cherokee; P. Sheldon, Ames; S. Childs, Atlantic; J. Bell, Webster City; R. Austin, Tama; S. Hobbs, Storm Lake; L. Evans, Ottumwa; S. B. Chase, Osage; E. Fenn, Nevada; J. M. Gilliland, Nashua; H. Evans, Bloomfield; J. Vogt, Lemars; W. H. Westbrook, Lyons; A. Downard, Marengo; E. Crawford, Sioux City; P. Gibbons, Keokuk; G. Wise, Harburg; J. Finn, Decorah; T. Bowman, Council Bluffs; C. C. Coles, Carroll; W. Sharp, Brooklyn.

THE PROPOSED MILITIA BILL.

The delegates to the convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, now in session in this city, this morning proceeded in a body to the White House, where they had an appointment to meet the President. They were received in his private office, and each delegate was introduced to the President by Col. Bridges, who was formerly on Mr. Cleveland's staff when Governor of New York. The delegates were received very cordially, and an informal talk followed in regard to the bill which it is proposed to bring to the attention of Congress. The President said he was much interested in the State militia, and from his experience while Governor he could appreciate the importance and necessity for such an organization in every State. He had not given the subject the attention which he felt it demanded, but he thought it was a matter well worthy the consideration of Congress, and he hoped the association would be successful in the objects for which they had convened in this city. The delegates then called on Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Benet, and the Secretary of War, and had informal talks with these officers on the purposes and scope of the bill which they had prepared.

THE STREATOR POST-OFFICE CONTROVERSY.

Diligent inquiries into the condition of the Streator Post-Office controversy today have brought out results a good deal like Mother Goose's story of "The House That Jack Built" reversed. Commissioner Sparks of the Land Office has not been asked by the Secretary of the Interior to furnish any facts as to the Finlen ranch. The Secretary of the Interior has not been asked by the Postmaster-General to ask the Secretary of the Interior to furnish any facts as to the Finlen ranch. The Postmaster-General has not been asked by the President to ask Mr. Secretary of the Interior as to any facts as to the Finlen ranch, and, lastly, the Streator delegation have not yet had the opportunity of asking the President to ask the Postmaster-General about the facts of the Finlen ranch. They expect, however, to have an interview with the President's private Secretary tomorrow, and Mr. Heenan states confidentially that whatever the facts may be about the Finlen ranch it cannot be shown that Mr. Finlen had any connection with them.

MR. BLAINE'S GOOD LUCK.

R. E. Goodell, formerly of Chicago, now of Leadville, Colo., who is here, confirms the report from Leadville today that one of the carbonate mines in which James G. Blaine, ex-Senator Chaffee, and others are interested at Leadville has begun to pan out rich. He states that they had laid out a great deal of money on the mine, and that it is only recently, when they struck a second vein, that good results have been obtained. He adds, what has not heretofore been made public, that another carbonate mine, not sixty yards distant, in which Mr. Blaine and Steve Elkins own a controlling interest, has also begun to give a most satisfactory showing, the silver in this mine, however, being very largely admixed with lead. With these new discoveries Leadville will maintain her annual output of $12,000,000.

A New York dispatch says: When ex-United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee returned from the country today to New York he found awaiting him a telegram from Colorado which conveyed a most gratifying statement of facts. The telegram told him that the Henrietta and Maid of Erin mining properties near Leadville had been discovered to be the richest "find" ever known in the history of Colorado. Mr. Chaffee was informed that a shaft had been sunk to the depth of thirty-four feet five days ago, and that the yield was over $50 to the ton, the principal part of which was lead. Tonight Senator Chaffee said: "The previous telegram from Leadville about the Henrietta and the Maid of Erin is correct so far as it goes, but it don't go very far. The find is really bigger than described. I guess the plants cover nearer eight or ten acres than one or two. We bought them in 1879. A year ago our men worked sixty feet distant from the present discovery, and after getting down some distance had to quit on account of water. Then I went West from here and saw Mr. Moffat, who is my partner in the properties. We looked at them and he agreed to try another place and go down deep. The result is that now, thirty-four feet down, we are getting ore that nets us $30 a ton and find no bottom. I guess there is a great body of ore there."

"To what extent is Mr. Blaine interested?"

"Umph. Let me see. I think—yes, Mr. Blaine has a thirty-second interest in each mine. Mr. Moffat, who is President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and myself, own a little over half of one property and four-sevenths of the other. The other gentlemen who have proprietary rights are Gen. Wilson, who has an equity interest, Mayor Dubois of Leadville, and ex-Senator Tabor."

Ex-Senator Tabor attended the meeting on the silver question at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York tonight, and confirmed all that ex-Senator Chaffee had said and stated his own interest to be one-fourth.

A CHICAGO MAN MAY GET IT.

The controversy between the advocates of granit and of Bedford, Ind., soft stone for public buildings has enlisted Congressmen on both sides. One of the rumors in connection with it is that the result will be a speedy change in the office of Supervising Architect. It is reported tonight that when the change is made the position will be tendered to Mr. Whitehouse of Chicago. He has some influential friends in the Cabinet and in New York, as well as in the West, and is said to be the only Western man who has recently been under serious consideration in connection with the place.

The Special Treasury Commission, adopted with a view of inaugurating improvements in the business methods of the Treasury Department and generally curtailing expenses by reducing the clerical force, has submitted a report on the Supervising Architect's office. The committee regards the present system of conducting business in that office as unsatisfactory, and suggests several radical changes in the way of improvements.

A morning paper says it is understood that the committee suggests that the office be discontinued as one of the divisions of the Secretary's office and established as a separate and independent bureau. A scaling of salaries and a reduction of force are also recommended. Assistant Secretary Smith has been appointed on the commission in place of the late Assistant Secretary Coon.

TWO FAT PLUMS GIVEN OUT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: John Bigelow of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York; Franz Sigel of New York, to be Pension Agent at New York City.

[John Bigelow is about 65 years of age. He was born in New York State, and early admitted to the bar, which he left to enter journalism. He served as one of the editors of the *Evening Post* until 1861, when Mr. Lincoln made him Consul-General to Paris, and, on Mr. Dayton's death, Minister to France, until succeeded by Andrew Johnson's appointment of the late John A. Dix. He rejoined the Democratic party in 1875, and was made Chairman of the special commission to investigate canal frauds, with D. Magone Jr. of St. Lawrence, and A. E. Orr of Kings County. In 1875 Mr. Bigelow was elected Secretary of State over F. A. Seward, Republican. Mr. Bigelow is the author of the "Life of Benjamin," editor of the "Writings and Speeches of S. J. Tilden," and author of other volumes relating to religion, history, morals, and criticism. He is in religion a Swedenborgian, and is one of the most accomplished of our public men. He lives at No. 21 Gramercy Park.]

[Franz Sigel is German born; was a patriot in the '48 movement in Germany; entered the Northern army at the beginning of the War; participated in many victories in Missouri, Tennessee, the Southwest, and then in Virginia; at the close of the War he settled in New York City, where, some years ago, he was elected Register; he has been a candidate for Elector several times, is a stanch Democrat, and is now about 60 years of age, a recognized force among the veterans and with the German-American voters. "I fights mit Sigel" was a war cry from 1861 to 1865.]

A New York dispatch says: "Well, he's a fine gentleman and an honorable man," said Assistant United States Treasurer Thomas C. Acton, when informed that the name of Mr. John Bigelow had been sent by the President to the Senate as his successor. "It's a responsible position, and when he has been confirmed by the Senate and his bondsmen, who will have to justify in $1,600,000, have been duly approved, I shall be most happy to induct him into office and surrender my place, with all its heavy burdens, to him."

"You have expected it, Mr. Acton?"

"Yes; and I can't say I regret the change, since Mr. Bigelow is to be my successor. I have the finest force of subordinates that could be got together, and during my years of service not one cent has been lost in the millions and millions we have handled. Why, my dear sir," said Mr. Acton, rising from his comfortable chair and excitedly pacing his cozy office as he ran his hands through his snow-white hair, "there are $88,000,000 of gold and silver in the vaults of this house today here under my charge, and when the day closes at 4 o'clock we will balance to a dime and to a cent."

Everybody in Wall street bears testimony to Mr. Acton's efficiency, but his departure from a most arduous post was softened by the thought that their equally warm friend, Senator Kiernan, would be induced to accept the responsibilities of the post. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. even offered to furnish the enormous bond required, but the Senator could not be got to consent, and Mr. John Bigelow's name was today sent to the Senate. He is as warm a friend of Mr. Tilden's as is Senator Kiernan.

CAPITAL CHAT.

The joint committee on the completion of the Washington Monument recommends an appropriation of $107,000 for the extension of the terrace about its base.

The President sent to the Senate today the nominations of several Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels—all recess appointments. He also sent to the Senate a communication embodying an additional provision to the treaty with Mexico in relation to the boundary line.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A FOOLISH TEST AS TO WHETHER POWDER WAS DRY ENDS IN AN EXPLOSION—A BRICK BLOCK DESTROYED—OTHER BLAZES.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—At North Lawrence, Stark County, O., Albert Pile, who, with several other householders, occupied an old church as a residence, removed a keg of powder from the cellar where another keg was in storage. There was a leak in the keg that was being removed and a tiny stream of powder extended from the cellar to the back yard. Pile discovered the leak and asked a bystander to apply a match to the line of powder for the purpose of ascertaining if it was dry. The explosive was dry and the fire ran along the line into the cellar, where it came in contact with the remaining keg. A loud explosion followed which shattered the lower floor of the building, completely shutting off the occupants in the second story. The burning powder also fired the structure and a calamity threatened which was happily prevented by the arrival of a number of men, who quenched the flames and released the screaming prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—The five-story brick building Nos. 222 and 224 Carter street, occupied jointly by Morrell Bros., printers, the Electro-Dynamo Company, and the Royal Shirt Manufacturing Company, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The entire loss will reach $50,000.

The losses will aggregate nearly $100,000. Morrell Bros., printers and typographers, lose about $40,000. Newman & Hagedorn, shirt manufacturers, lose $20,000, and the Electro-Motor Company, $20,000. Insurance is $85,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Ohio Pipe Works, owned by Huntington & Patton, on the corner of Dodge and Factory streets, was destroyed by fire at midnight. The loss is about $2,500, fully covered by insurance.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Fire at the West End in an abattoir tonight broke out in the engine-house and spread to the rendering-house, both of which were completely gutted. The cattle and hog slaughtering houses were saved. The loss is estimated at $48,000. The buildings destroyed were valued at $28,000. Loss fully covered by insurance, the city having insured the buildings. The loss on stock and machinery amounts to $20,000, on which there is only $6,000 insurance.

ALLEGED FRIVOLOUS SWINDLERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Dr. Walter H. Harding and G. A. Robinson were arrested here today on a telegram from Chief-of-Police Mason of Decatur, Ill. They are wanted on the charge of swindling a number of people in Decatur by a theatrical fake known as Osborn's "Frivolities." A young man named Davis arrived this evening and identified the pair.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

Another Interesting Debate in the House on the Proposed Revision of the Rules.

The Senate Has a Warm Discussion Over the Question of Presidential Succession.

Nothing Definit Arrived At in Either Case—Other Measures—Consular Fees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—There was an exceedingly interesting debate in the House today over the proposed revision of the rules. Mr. Herbert of Alabama took the floor with an argument in favor of the general features of the revision, but in opposition to the plan of distributing the work of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Hiscock, a member of the Committee on Rules, presented the reasons which had impelled him to agree to the report of the majority. The men who opposed the distribution feature did so on the theory that a majority of the House could not be trusted with a chance to get at the Public Treasury. They maintained that it was not possible for the Speaker, possessed of capacity as he was, honest, as all knew him to be, to select from the men who had elevated him to the high position he now occupied committees which could keep within the limits of proper appropriations for the carrying on of the Government. They sought to disguise this argument by declaring that the committees, when organized, would attempt to aggrandize its power, and in illustration of this the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Randall, had prepared a table showing the large increase of appropriations carried by the River and Harbor bill since that measure had been taken away from the Appropriations Committee. This was hardly ingenuous, for in point of fact the bill had practically never been under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, as it was always prepared by the Commerce Committee. But the true reason why the River and Harbor bill had swollen in amount was that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors had been given jurisdiction over the subject of the Mississippi River improvement. He (Mr. Hiscock) was in favor of as many members of the House as possible sharing in its responsibilities, sharing in its labors, sharing in its honors, sharing in its leadership. He was opposed to building up a system of rules that would crown any man or any set of men as king of this legislative body. He went on to argue that if the appropriation bills were distributed they could all be reported within thirty days of the organization of the committees.

Mr. Randall inquired whether the experience of the gentleman from New York as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Forty-seventh Congress had not taught him that it was impossible to report the appropriation bills within thirty days from the time the committee was formed. Frequently the estimates were not in before the expiration of thirty days.

Mr. Hiscock admitted that this was true, but asserted that any of the bills could be reported within one week from the receipt of the estimates.

Mr. Randall—I put against your remark your record as Chairman of that committee.

Mr. Hiscock—I am entirely willing that my record as Chairman of that committee shall be paraded before the House. Certainly so far as the presentment of the bills is concerned the record of that committee will compare favorably with that of any committee before or since.

Mr. Randall—I think not.

Mr. Hiscock—The gentleman had better content himself with remaining in fields of speculation and thought on that subject.

Mr. Randall—I go to the record.

Mr. Hiscock—I grant I did not bring in the bills early, but I could if I had desired. I held back the Legislative and Sundry Civil bills until way into January to force this House to vote on the Internal-Revenue bill and the little Tariff bill.

"A little log-rolling," suggested Mr. Randall.

Mr. Hiscock—Yes, I did it; grant that I did it, and I say that the record will show that I distinctly declared my intention and purpose to the country. It was done boldly. I don't think I should have had the power, but, having had it, I expressed and I exercised it in this particular case it was wise legislation.

Mr. Hiscock then proceeded to point out the dangers which attended the dumping of bills covering many millions of dollars into the Senate in the last days of the session when there was no time for consideration and discussion. These bills were presented to the President for his signature when he had no opportunity to examine them, and a President would be sustained by the people if he should withhold his signature under such circumstances.

Mr. Hiscock spoke with much earnestness, and at the conclusion of his speech he was applauded and congratulated by his party colleagues.

THE HOLMAN AMENDMENT.

He was followed by Mr. Holman of Indiana with an argument in opposition to the abolition of the clause of the rule known as the "Holman amendment" which enables legislation to be engrafted on appropriation bills if it is in the interest of economy. He maintained that before the adoption of this amendment general legislation was placed in nearly every appropriation bill, and generally in the direction of extravagance. He quoted from the debate on a point of order raised by him in the Forty-second Congress, when the proposition was made to increase the President's salary, to show that the point was overruled, though the rule then was identical with that recommended by the Committee on Rules today.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan suggested that if the gentleman would read further he would find that the House had sustained an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Holman admitted that that was true, but called attention to the fact that when it was proposed to increase a great body of salaries the proposition was ruled in order and legislation had been framed which had been condemned by the whole country. He went on to argue that the Holman amendment, instead of having been an evil, as had been conceded by its enemies, had saved to the people who paid the taxes many millions of dollars. After warning the Democratic party not to exchange a rule which prohibited legislation except in the interest of economy for one which would allow legislation which would increase expenditures, he passed on to the question, which he considered only of secondary importance, of whether the appropriation bills should be distributed. While he admitted that the River and Harbor, Fortification, and District of Columbia Appropriation bills might appropriately be given to the committees having jurisdiction of these subjects, he argued that the other bills could not be distributed without causing great confusion and disorder in the methods of appropriation. Referring to the remark made by Mr. Hiscock that he was opposed to any system of rules which built up a man or a set of men into kings, Mr. Holman commented on the fact that when the gentleman from New York was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he had not attempted to distribute the appropriation bills, and inquired why he had not done so.

Mr. Hiscock was not in the House, but Mr. Cannon of Illinois replied that that had been in a Republican Congress and the Republicans had not proposed to do any such foolish thing.

Mr. Holman thought that the gentleman from New York would hardly have given that answer, though he could find no attempt made by that gentleman to dethrone himself from control.

Mr. Wellborn of Texas confined his remarks to a discussion of the distribution feature of the report, and made a strong argument in its support, disclaiming any purpose to criticise the Committee on Appropriations, which was composed of men of ability and honesty. Under the present rules the destinies of the 60,000,000 people who inhabited the country so far as these destinies were affected by law were in the hands of fifteen members on this floor—practically and virtually subject to their control. The other committees of the House, even the great Ways and Means Committee, were subordinated to the Appropriations Committee. For instance, the Committee on Judiciary, formerly so powerful, was today but a humble grave in which was buried some of the greatest legal talent in the world. He had been much struck with the statement made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hiscock) that while Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he held back the appropriation bills in order to force the passage of two tax bills which he considered wise legislation. The gentleman had said that he had the power to do this and had exercised this power, but his (Mr. Wellborn's) opinion was that this power, however wisely, however fairly exercised, was a power which no man and no set of men should exercise on this floor. With all respect for the gentlemen who were voting for a continuation of the power of the Committee on Appropriations, he submitted that that power was not only in opposition of but subversive to principles upon which not only this House but all free institutions were constructed.

Without continuing the general debate the House adjourned until tomorrow.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The chief event in the Senate today was the debate over Mr. Hoar's Presidential-Succession bill. In opening the debate Mr. Maxey reviewed the history of the question and showed that four Presidents and Vice-Presidents had died in office. There had been no President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives when President Garfield died, and none on the death of Vice-President Hendricks. The Secretary of State, in Maxey's belief, was the proper person to be selected for the performance of the Presidential functions in the case of the death of both President and Vice-President. His politics would naturally be in accord with that of the majority of the people.

Mr. Beck suggestively inquired what might have happened had the President of the United States died before the convening of this Congress. The Republican Senators, although as a whole in a majority, not being present in sufficient numbers on the opening of Congress to have constituted a quorum. The people had placed the executive authority for four years in the hands of the Democratic party. The Republicans themselves could not have sworn in the Senators from Illinois, New Hampshire, and Oregon. The question would have been presented whether it was the duty of the Democrats of the Senate to help the Republicans elect a President pro tempore of the Senate who should be President of the United States, or stand still and leave the House of Representatives to elect a Speaker by 178 votes—sixteen more than a quorum of the House. Had a Speaker been elected before a President pro tempore of the Senate we might have had some unseemly scenes as to who had the better right to the Presidential office when the Senate should later elect its President pro tempore. For one Mr. Beck would not help a minority of the Senate who had no quorum, when the same day a Democratic House of Representatives was electing a Democratic Speaker. That was a difficulty that might have confronted us seriously. The bill, in Mr. Beck's opinion, disposed of all questions of doubt.

Mr. Edmunds expressed his surprise at Mr. Beck's observations. He admitted that it had been the will of the party of which Mr. Beck was a distinguished leader to resort to revolutionary measures. It was in the power of a large minority of any government to become revolutionists and to attempt to break it up, but Mr. Edmunds should hope it would be a very long time before any Democratic or any Republican Senator (if the Republicans were in a minority) to resort to a revolutionary measure, whether of action or inaction, presence or absence, with a view to gain the political advantage of dispensing post-offices and signing land-warrants until the election of a new President. All that Mr. Beck had stated Mr. Edmunds thought purely imaginary. He had no doubt that when Vice-President Arthur failed to leave the chair the Senate could have elected a President pro tempore to serve whenever the Vice-President should be absent, and could have done similarly last spring. If Mr. Edmunds had the regulation of the question under discussion he would leave the substance of the law where it was now, but would add to it a provision requiring the House of Representatives to meet and organize the 4th of March, that the country should have four lives between the execution of its Executive office and chaos. That would meet everything except something that might happen once in perhaps a hundred thousand years before a new election could be had. This plan Mr. Edmunds advocated because it was based on the solid principle that it was the intention and the necessary scheme of a government of the people that when a vacancy occurs in the office of Chief Magistrate the representatives of the people in the Senate and House of Representatives should be the guardians of that high office till the voice of the people could again be taken by an early election, and that it was not in accordance with the true philosophy of republican and democratic government that the President should name who, in case of disability, should be Prsident in his stead. That was a power that in its nature approached the exertion of the royal prerogative by which the King, in his will, named who should be Regent during the minority of the heir apparent. Mr. Edmunds did not believe in it. He had the highest respect for the present Secretary of State, but would not in the emergency contemplated place such an office as the Chief Magistracy in the hands of any person for the remainder of the four years' term without any power in the States or the people to have a new election.

Mr. Morgan did not see that the President had the sole power of designating his successor. The Senate had to confirm the Secretary of State in the first instance.

Mr. Edmunds admitted that; but the Senate having confirmed six men as Cabinet officers, these men in succession, and in the emergency contemplated, were proposed to be vested with a power obnoxious to safe republican government. The Senate always confirmed the President's Cabinet; those were officers who had the personal confidence of the President. Party affiliation did not weigh in the confirmation of such nominations in the Senate. If it were so, and this bill were in operation, Mr. Edmunds would be obliged to ask the President not to name Mr. Bayard as Secretary of State. For as honest a Republican as Mr. Edmunds was, he thought Mr. Bayard's views and policy on great public questions were wrong, though the majority of the people, he presumed, thought them right, as evidenced by the election of Mr. Cleveland.

In order to test the feeling of the Senate on the clause of the bill repealing the Revised Statutes that provide for a new election, Mr. Edmunds moved that the clause be stricken out. He added to the objections stated the further one that, if any one of the officers named for the succession should die or go out of office during a vacation of the Senate, the President would have absolute power to appoint his successor without confirmation by the Senate. Mr. Edmunds inquired of Mr. Hoar what would happen, under the bill, in case of temporary inability, as by sickness.

Mr. Hoar replied that that had always been a debated question under the existing law—a question which the Judiciary Committee had tried to deal with by a bill defining inability under the Constitution. The committee had not in this bill undertaken to deal with the difficulty.

Mr. Beck regretted that Mr. Edmunds had seen anything "revolutionary" in what he (Mr. Beck) had said. What he had said was merely intended to convey the idea that, having no sort of respect for the political methods of the Senator from Vermont, he (Mr. Beck) would not have been in hot haste to elect him President pro tempore of the Senate while the House of Representatives was electing a Speaker the same day under the forms of law. He had no treason, conspiracy, or revolution in mind when he said that.

Mr. Edmunds did not think Republicans expected Democratic help in electing a President pro tempore, but they did suppose that the State of Kentucky would perform her constitutional duty and send here Senators who would perform theirs. The Democratic Senators in 1881 refused to allow the swearing-in of three duly-elected Republican Senators until after the election of a Democratic President pro tempore, in the hope that when once in he would be able to keep in, contrary to the will of the Senate and of the people. That enterprise, Mr. Edmunds said, had failed, and he was happy to believe that in this Republic all revolutionary enterprises would fail as they had failed hitherto, whether carried on on a large or a small scale. If there had been no Democratic quorum present at the meeting of the House of Representatives and the Republicans had filibustered a week or two to prevent the election of a Democratic Speaker would not that come pretty near being a moral treason on the part of the Republican majority? He thought so; but, for aught he knew, what was treason in a Republican was patriotism in a Democrat.

Mr. Morgan favored the bill as it came from the committee and strongly opposed the idea that the President of the Senate was the proper person to be invested with the Presidential functions in case of vacancy. The President of the Senate should be in the Senate. He illustrated some of the inconveniences that might arise from that officer being President of the United States. "Suppose," said Mr. Morgan, "that the Senator from Illinois (Logan), who has been a distinguished soldier, should be President pro tempore of the Senate and should succeed to the Presidential functions and a war with any foreign Power should arise, and he saw fit to take command of the armies in the field, could he keep his place as President pro tempore of the Senate? Certainly not. The Senate would have to elect another President pro tempore, and if it did he might take the command of the armies from the Senator from Illinois. If the President pro tempore were President he would be voting on bills in the Senate and vetoing them as President. The officer to be selected for the Presidential functions should belong rather to the executive department, and the Secretary of State would always be an officer who would have the confidence of the country."

Mr. Teller thought that in case of a vacancy the people would be better satisfied with an election, and therefore favored Mr. Edmunds' amendment.

Mr. Evarts arose to address the Senate on the bill, but gave way to a motion of Mr. Hoar that the Senate go into executive session. The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

SENATE BILLS.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate today were the following:

By Senator Berry—For the erection of a public building at Fort Smith, Ark. It appropriates $15,000.

By Senator Manderson—Relating to pensions. [It provides for the pensioning of all persons who served for at least one year during the late War and were either discharged after such term of service upon a surgeon's certificate for disability as no longer fit for military duty, or who, after like term of service, were discharged with the reënlistment clause stricken from their certificate of discharge. The rate of pension shall not be less than $4 nor more than $12 per month. It prohibits the receiving of any information touching a pension from any person upon an agreement to conceal the name of the informant from the applicant or his attorney.]

By Senator Plumb—To provide for the payment of bounty to certain discharged soldiers of the United States army. [It extends the provisions of the Bounty act to soldiers discharged within two years from the date of their enlistment on account of disability incurred in the line of duty.]

By Senator Teller—To aid in the irrigation of the public lands. Also to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar. [It provides that it shall be lawful for any person or persons to deposit at any mint of the United States silver bullion of standard fineness in quantities of not less than 100 ounces and to have the same coined into dollars of 412¼ grains troy, and on the same terms and subject to like conditions that gold is received and coined at the mints; and such dollars shall be legal value for all debts and dues, public and private.]

By Senator Frye—To extend the powers of the clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for six months from the expiration of the term of existence of that court for the purpose of closing up its business.

By Senator Sawyer—To provide for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Canal and Harbor of Refuge, connecting the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan in the State of Wisconsin. [It appropriates $200,000 and directs the Secretary of War to purchase the canal for the United States.]

By Senator Ingalls—To provide for determining the existence and removal of inability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. [It provides that on the representation of two heads of the departments to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States that the President is unable to discharge the duties of his office the Chief Justice shall convene the court and it shall determine the question of such alleged inability.]

By Senator Plumb—To extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the State of Kansas.

By Senator Plumb—To authorize a suit to settle the boundaries of the Rancho Carte de Madera del Presidio grant.

CONSULAR FEES.

A resolution by Mr. Beck was laid before the Senate requesting the President to cause inquiry to be made whether any consular officer of the United States had since 1868 had any interest or received any benefit from any notarial, consular, or commercial office of foreign countries. Mr. Beck, having introduced a bill on the subject of consular fees, said the information was necessary for his guidance. Mr. Allison saw no reason for going so far back as 1868. Mr. Ingalls said that if this was to be a partisan inquisition for partisan purposes it should be inquired into by the Senate before being agreed to. Mr. Beck replied that if the Senator assumed such a thing and wanted the resolution referred to a partisan committee the yeas and nays would have to be called. Mr. Ingalls repelled any insinuation that it was to be referred to a partisan committee. He moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce, and it was so referred.

IN GENERAL.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Interior calling attention to the condition of some of the Cheyenne Indians, and requesting legislative authority for the use of certain funds for their relief.

In the House today Mr. Browne (Ind.) offered a resolution changing the rule providing that leave to print in the *Record* shall be allowed only when a question is under consideration. Referred.

A Senate bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia.

Representative Maybury of Michigan says he will introduce in the House at an early day a bill to repeal the duties on lumber and salt.

THE WEATHER

WILL CONTINUE FAIR, WITH SLIGHT CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17—1 a. m.—Indications—For Chicago and vicinity, for the thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., fair weather, slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, local snows in northern portion, fair weather in southern portion, slight changes in temperature, variable winds.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, generally fair weather, winds generally shifting to south and west, slight changes in temperature, except in the extreme northern portion, warmer.

For the Missouri Valley, warmer, slight changes in temperature, variable winds, generally from south to west.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hrs.
Alpena, Mich	30.29	26	S.	Cloudy	....
New York	30.40	37	N.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.09	22	S.	Cloudy	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.35	22	E.	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill	30.24	40	S.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.22	38	W.	Cloudy	....
Chicago	30.11	36	E.	Clearing	....
Cincinnati, O	30.25	42	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Cleveland, O	30.22	30	S. E.	Clear	....
Deadwood, Dak	30.24	39	S. W.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	30.40	31	N. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	30.27	49	W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.15	31	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Detroit, Mich	30.22	21	E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.28	38	N.	Cloudy	....
Duluth, Minn	30.23	23	S.	Cloudy	....
Little Rock, Ark	30.22	46	S. W.	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.26	25	N. E.	Lt. snow	.02
Fort Assinaboine	29.96	38	S. W.	Fair	....
Fort Buford, Mont	30.04	25	S.	Clear	....
Fort Garry, B. A	29.89	20	S.	Cloudy	....
Galveston, Tex	30.31	62	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.13	24	E.	Cloudy	....
Halifax, N. S	30.37	17	N. W.	Fair	....
Salt Lake	30.29	40	E.	Fair	*
Indianapolis, Ind	30.17	40	S. W.	Cloudy	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.12	28	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Louisville, Ky	30.21	48	S.	Cloudy	....
Philadelphia, Pa	30.39	36	N. E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.25	24	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Memphis, Tenn	30.23	46	S.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.12	33	E.	Cloudy	....
Montreal, Que	30.49	4	N.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.12	18	S.	Thr'n'g.	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.27	47	S.	Fair	....
North Platte, Neb	30.12	34	S.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.22	27	N.	Cloudy	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.36	27	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Pittsburg, Pa	30.27	36	....	Clear	....
New Orleans	30.37	51	S. E.	Clear	....
Quebec, Can	....	..	....	....	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.37	30	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Washington	30.37	34	S. E.	Clear	....
Shreveport, La	30.23	57	S.	Cloudy	....
Springfield, Ill	30.10	37	W.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.17	45	S. W.	Cloudy	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.19	14	....	Clear	....
Toledo, O	30.20	27	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Toronto, Can	30.36	36	N.	Cloudy	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.33	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Yankton	30.20	25	....	Cloudy	....
Minnedosa	30.19	22	W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	30.96	38	S. W.	Clear	....
Mackinaw	30.57	50	S. E.	Lt. snow	*
Elliott	30.36	37	S.	Cloudy	....
Stockton	30.23	49	N. E.	Clear	....
Lamar	30.27	33	S. W.	Clear	....
Las Animas	30.19	33	W.	Fair	....
El Paso	....	..	....	....	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
2 a. m.	30.201	21.3	95.6	S. W.	4	......	Clear.
6 a. m.	30.227	26.2	76.5	S. W.	5	......	Cloudy.
10 a. m.	30.255	31.1	83.9	S. E.	8	......	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.144	34.2	73.0	E.	8	......	Clear.
6 p. m.	30.136	38.9	80.2	E.	6	......	Cloudy.
10 p. m.	30.111	36.2	86.4	E.	4	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 40.1.
Minimum thermometer, 20.1.
Mean daily barometer, 30.161.
Mean daily thermometer, 32.2.
Mean daily humidity, 78.6.

Any one troubled with a cough or cold will avoid much suffering and risk by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old curative of conceded merit.

THE WEST SIDE.

The Property-Owning Residents Bewailing the Exodus to Other Divisions.

One Cause for It They Find to Be the Intolerable Bridge Nuisance.

There Are Others, However, Which Have a Moving Influence—Who Have Gone.

"It amounts to a regular exodus, this leaving of West Siders for other portions of the city or to suburbs," said Mr. J. Frank Lawrence, a heavy property-owner on the West Side, "and if things keep on at this rate we'll have but a 'French settlement left,' to use the expression of my friend, the President of the West Side Gas Company. The wealthy men are all going away. If I had time to get up a list I could get hundreds of instances to prove what I say. I am, for instance, a member of the Illinois Club, and half of its 300 members are talking about going. It's property interests alone that keep those wealthy people who are still staying over there—men like myself. But even they will move by-and-by if things do not get better. Why, sir, it has got to such a pass that even mechanics, clerks, and laborers, men who appreciate the comparatively low rents on the West Side, can hardly be kept there. One of my tenants, a poor man, threw up his lease the other day and left for the North Side. Just let me see. Drawing merely on my memory, and on the spur of the moment, I can name the following who have left the West Side comparatively recently: J. Russell Jones, President of the West Chicago Railway Company, and a man of great wealth. It was his house which the Illinois Club bought for a club-house. There is J. J. Glessner, a heavy manufacturer of agricultural implements and one of our very enterprising business-men. He sold his property on Washington boulevard and bought himself seventy-five feet on Prairie avenue. A. A. Sprague of Sprague, Warner & Co., the largest grocery firm in town. He left for Prairie avenue. George W. Hale, formerly of Hale, Ayer & Co., the iron firm. He had a fine property on Washington boulevard, this side of Union Park. He sold it for $65,000. The improvements alone had cost $86,000 and the land another $43,000, so that he sold for just one-half of what it cost him. Sidney A. Kent, the great packer and, I believe, the wealthiest man we have on the West Side. He sold his Park avenue residence and built another one on Michigan avenue near Thirtieth street. Col. O. S. A. Sprague, another member of Sprague, Warner & Co., went to live on Washington boulevard. He is going to build on Prairie avenue now. H. H. Kohlsaat, owner of the Dake Bakery and son-in-law to Mr. Nelson Blake, President of the Board of Trade. He also forsook the West Side and is living on either Michigan or Prairie avenue now. Ald. Thad Dean, the wealthy lumber dealer, bought ground in Kenwood and will leave his Monroe street house. M. A. Farr, who himself is Secretary of the West Chicago Land Company, prefers to live at Kenwood. Then here are Blakeman brothers, prominent members of the Board of Trade. All three brothers—Carlos, Willis H., and Chester—have bought lots in Kenwood and are settling there. Judge Thomas Dent of Dent & Black, who used to live on Sheldon street, has gone to Prairie avenue. Ald. J. T. Rawleigh, who is a leading man on the Board of Trade, and I myself have looked over Kenwood with a view of locating there if things remain as they are. These are simply representative names of a lot of men of wealth and standing who are contemplating moving away. In every instance the houses of the wealthy people I mentioned and of many others have been sold so low and at such a sacrifice that it has had a depressing influence on the adjacent property. Real-estate values in many cases go on declining on the West Side instead of increasing, as on the North and South Sides."

CAUSE OF THE EXODUS.

"Well, Mr. Lawrence, you haven't told me yet what the trouble is. To what do you attribute this hegira as described by you?"

"It is chiefly due to the obstruction to uninterrupted passage caused by these bridges. This bridge nuisance is an incubus on all our movements. The street-cars, besides, can't master the task of affording transportation to all the human freight at hand. For three hours each day there is a regular blockade, and traffic of every kind is greatly hindered and delayed. When people realize the fact that on the West Side there are 50,000 more people than in both other sections of the city together it is not too much to ask of the shipping interest to break their cargoes once and lighter them under the bridges. Nor is it too soon to give the shipping interest notice that they must build their docks in the outer harbor."

"Don't you think there is another reason for making well-to-do people averse to living on the West Side, Mr. Lawrence, such as having to traverse rough and disreputable neighborhoods first in order to get to the residence portions of the West Side, as is the case on all the lines running along Madison, Canal, Lake street, Blue Island avenue, and others?"

"Yes, that is true, and also this: that the residence portions of the West Side lie farther removed from the business centre than do those in the other two sections of the city."

"Now, what is the remedy for all this you propose?"

"Spanning the river with permanent bridges and increasing the horse-car facilities. Of course, the shipping interest has got to be accommodated, and it takes time to do it, so as to give them proper accommodation along the lake shore. But it is none too soon to let the shipping interest know that we want things changed. The way we propose to remedy this is by making it an issue in the Aldermanic contests on the West Side, and to give our votes to no man unless he pledges himself to make persistent efforts looking towards the erection of permanent bridges. I want to say, furthermore that it doesn't seem to us on the West Side quite a legitimate thing to do that $2,000 a front foot should be paid as far south as Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren streets on which to erect ten-story business-houses when just as suitable land and as near the centre of business could be secured immediately west of the river for one-fifth the price. The city can't spread into the lake, and it has got as far north as Lake View and as far south as Hyde Park. There are two sites of prairie land right on the West Side of the city, good, high building land, inside the city limits, and which could be utilized for residence purposes, being right along by the boulevards and parks, and whose development is prevented by want of proper transportation and continually turning bridges. I think if the bridges were made permanent and the horse-car lines increased in number and efficiency, the transport question would be solved for considerable time ahead, seeing that there is such widespread and determined opposition to the elevated railroad project."

RESIDENCE LOCATIONS.

"What do you consider the most desirable locations for residence purposes on the West Side?"

"I should say that whole territory—with few exceptions—lying between Lake and Harrison and west of Morgan street. I think that the neighborhood of the boulevards and of Union, Jefferson, Garfield, Douglas, and Vernon Park will make of that entire stretch of land in time the most desirable residence property in Chicago."

"And which of this do you deem the most fashionable quarter?"

"At present the highest-priced residence portion on the West Side is on Ashland avenue, Washington boulevard, Monroe, Adams, Jackson streets, and Park and Warren avenues, especially around Jefferson Park."

"What is land worth around there?"

"On Ashland avenue, for several blocks, $250 a front foot; on Washington boulevard, in several localities, $250 a foot; on Monroe and Adams streets as high as $175 to $200; and on Jackson street and Warren and Park avenues about $125 a foot."

"To what extent have prices risen of late years in these localities?"

"They have not risen at all. Property on Ashland avenue sold five years ago as high as it does now. On Monroe and Adams streets prices have got up to about the same figure as before the panic of 1873. Washington boulevard probably has advanced in value from $150 to $250 in the best portions of it. Washington boulevard is about the only street that is rated higher now than at the time of the panic, and the boulevard has done that."

"How does this compare with prices of property on the North and South Sides?"

THE NORTH AND SOUTH SIDES.

"There has been property sold in the best localities of the residence portions of the South Side for $700 a foot. About the North Side I am not so well posted, but I know that property along the finest parts of Dearborn avenue is worth $400 a foot, and in the neighborhood of the McCormick house property is worth even more. Now, I want to say in conclusion that, with the lake at our foot, and the city built up both north and south as far as we can go, the natural growth to the size of this city ought to be, and is, on the West Side. The fact, then, that the suburbs north and south increase in size and value at the expense of the city proper is due, to my mind, to their railroad facilities and their exemption from the bridge nuisance and transportation trouble."

ANOTHER VIEW.

A man who was told of the conclusions Mr. Lawrence had reached as to the causes underlying the exodus of wealthy people from the West Side said:

"There are other and probably more potent reasons for this state of things besides those which Mr. Lawrence mentions. It is not the frequent turning of bridges alone which keeps fashionable people away from the West Side, but the influence of their wives and daughters. People can't pull society to them; they have to come to it. When this city started into existence it was the North Side where the residence quarters were taken up. It was there that the Ogdens, the McCaggs, and the Newberrys builded their homesteads, and continued to keep them there. Later on, as this city increased, the South Side came in for its share of residences. At first it was from Washington to Twelfth street that sites for residences were chosen, and these were gradually pushed further south by the advance of business and the big fires. The advantage which the fashionable quarter in the North and South Sides enjoys is one which no part of the West Side can possibly have. On the North Side it is sheltered from intrusion on two sides; on the east the lake and on the north Lincoln Park, and there can't be any squeezing in on these two sides, while to the south there are a few business streets, which in the nature of things must remain such. On the South Side they have the lake on one side, the parks on the other. But on the West Side, wherever you have a fashionable district it is surrounded on all sides by sections not so desirable for residence purposes, and there is no means by which you can prevent this. On the North Side the territory which may be termed fashionable is limited, much more so than on the South Side, and this fact, in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, has a tendency to make prices of real estate rise higher and higher. The West Side, then, must be to the rest of Chicago what Brooklyn is to New York—a city of churches, and a very good place to live in, but one to which the hectic flush of fashion must be forever denied. The moment some one on the West Side becomes very wealthy and wants his family to mingle in worldly, irreligious, and fashionable circles he must go to the North or South Side. People won't go after him and his family to the West Side. He's got to go after them."

BOSTON'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE DETAILED RESULT OF TUESDAY'S CONTEST—WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The city election in Boston today resulted in the reelection of Mayor O'Brien by about 8,500 majority over John Clark, the Republican nominee. It was in some respects a very peculiar contest. Many dissatisfied Democrats voted for Clark, and probably as many Republicans or mugwumps voted for O'Brien. The latter had the prestige of reform to help him, and many voters believed that he really was the means of reducing taxation the last year, whereas he was merely carrying out the legislative enactment. In an interview tonight he says he has strangled the worst elements in the Democratic party. The Board of Aldermen will stand six Republicans and six Democrats. Last year the Democrats had two majority in the board. The Common Council will stand thirty-one Republicans and forty-one Democrats. The Democratic School Committee was elected.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—One of the wardens at a certain precinct in the city spent about fifteen minutes yesterday trying to show a female voter how she should deposit her ballot. She approached the ballot-box with fear and trembling, and, after her name had been checked, nervously shoved a small sticker bearing one name into the aperture of the box. It had nothing to designate the office for which the man was a candidate. Surmising that it was her first appearance the warden kindly took upon himself the task of instructing her as to how the ballot should be prepared. He tried to show her that the slip of paper which she was so anxious to deposit meant nothing and would not in any way voice her sentiments as to the superior qualifications of that one man for which she was permitted to vote. But she declared that she knew what she was doing. She wanted to vote for that man and considered it very impertinent for him to interfere. Again he explained that she was throwing her vote away. He saw another paper crushed in her hand and asked her if that was not the one she intended to deposit. She looked at it and remembered that she had so intended to vote. But she wanted to put the sticker on just the same. Another glance showed that the ticket bore that name. The warden asked if that was not satisfactory, and explained that the name could only be counted once even if it were printed a dozen times on that ticket. After a minute's thought she decided that the ticket was all right as it stood, especially as it was the one which bore the name of the women's candidate. Then she voted.

An analysis of the vote shows that in some of the strongest Democratic wards the Mayor lost, and that he gained in strong Republican wards. The total vote was 6,000 less than last year, and O'Brien's vote was 800 less than his total then, when his majority was only 3,326. The electors voted on the question of liquor license against prohibition, and the returns show a majority for license of 9,969. The women candidates for the School Committees were all defeated.

Elections were also held at Worcester, Newburyport, and other cities. At Worcester, Winslow (Republican) was elected Mayor by 1,535 majority. No license was carried by nearly 900 majority. Last year license was voted by 2,100. Newburyport voted for license.

BENT ON REVENGE.

A YOUNG WOMAN, DESERTED BY HER LOVER, PROCEEDS TO MAKE THINGS LIVELY.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 16.—There was a lively scene out near the corner of Central avenue and Taft street last evening about 6 o'clock. At the hour named two rather flashily-dressed young women were noticed to walk up to the front door of No. 7 Taft street, one of those residences recently erected upon that short thoroughfare. The door was seen to open, suddenly close, and then one of the young women sprang down the steps and out into the street. She yanked up a bowlder, and the other young woman cut loose for Central avenue. The young woman with the bowlder let go, and that bowlder went as straight and as hard as if shot out of a cannon right through a pane of glass in one of the front windows, carrying with it several other lights. She then proceeded to create havoc generally, when a police officer put in an appearance, and this little side play was suddenly cut short.

The girl claims to be Mamie Hamburger, a member of the demi-monde. She was not arrested, as the policeman claimed that he knew nothing of the nature of the disturbance, and after hearing her story was unwilling to take her to the station-house unless the other party to the affair could be turned up also. The second woman was rather pretty, and was evidently working under considerable excitement. According to her own story she was ruined by and has been the mistress of a well-known traveling man connected with a Pearl street clothing house. About three months ago, she claims, he informed her that he could no longer afford to provide for her, and she gave up her apartments near the corner of Ninth and Elm streets, going to Columbus, where she remained about two months. Several days ago she returned to Cincinnati, and last night started out with a female friend for war. A gentleman whom they met near the bombarded house told the girl that he had seen her lover going into the house a few moments previous. When she rang the bell and inquired for him the door was shut in her face. She was furious in consequence.

How much more damage she would have accomplished had the policeman not interfered is a matter of conjecture, as when seen last night she declared that she was not yet satisfied for the manner in which she had been deceived by her faithless lover.

A WIFE'S FATAL MISTAKE.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Earl S. Gillett, aged about 58 years, cashier of the National Mohawk River Bank of Fonda since its organization in 1856, died at Fonda Monday evening from a dose of aconite given him by his wife in mistake for the usual medicine. He left the bank at 4 o'clock and was about to take tea at 5:30, when he asked for his medicine, which was given, with the above result. His wife is distracted, and it is feared she will lose her mind.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

David Whitmer, the Associate of Joseph Smith, Now on His Death-Bed.

He Describes the Translation of the Golden Tablets at Which He Assisted.

The Angel in the Pasture—His Hatred of Polygamy—His Services in the Church.

RICHMOND, Mo., Dec. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—David Whitmer, one of the founders of the Mormon Church, and a resident of this quaint and interesting village for almost a half century, lies at the point of death. At the family homestead are gathered the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of the dying patriarch, and beside his death-bed is the devoted woman who linked her life and fortune with his more than fifty years ago. When your correspondent called at the house today and was summoned into the bed-chamber where Father Whitmer was calmly awaiting the final summons, a smile lighted up the old man's countenance as he half rose and feebly pressed the visitor's hand, and then, as if overcome by the effort, his head sunk back on the pillows. When told of the visitor's mission and that he had journeyed from Chicago to prepare an historical sketch of one who had played so important a part in translating the Mormon Bible and proselyting for the Mormon Church, the request for information met with a cheerful response. Fearing, however, that the task would be too great, the family deputed a member of the household to relate the history in the presence of Father Whitmer, the narration being closely followed by him and subjected to frequent corrections and interpolations.

David Whitmer was born in Pennsylvania Jan 6, 1805. The photograph, from which the above likeness was engraved, was taken four years ago and, as compared with a photograph taken in 1872, shows that he has aged rapidly during the last few years. The accompanying autograph was written today, while the dying man lay propped up on his pillows. "It is probably the last time this hand will ever grasp a pen," he remarked as he made the final stroke. While David was yet an infant his father, who served his country through the Revolutionary War, removed with his family to Western New York and settled on a farm in Ontario County, near Watkins Glen. The father, who was a hard-working, God-fearing man, was a strict Presbyterian and brought his children up with rigid sectarian discipline. Besides a daughter, who married Oliver Cowdery, the village school-master, there were four sons—Jacob, John, David, and Christian—who helped their father till his farm until they had arrived at the age of manhood. During the early part of June, 1829, Oliver Cowdery incidentally learned that a young man named Joseph Smith had found a valuable golden treasure in the northern part of the county, and imparted the information to David. They decided to investigate the rumor, and Cowdery traveled to the home of Smith for that purpose. On the road he found the community teeming with excitement over the alleged treasure, and heard several persons threaten to kill the finder unless he divided his wealth with them. When asked how they knew such a treasure had been found, several asserted that they had seen the receptacle from which it was taken by Smith. Cowdery, assured that there was more to the vague rumors than he had at first believed, pushed on to the home of Smith, who was living on his father's farm near Manchester. At first he found Smith inclined to be uncommunicative, but was finally permitted to view the treasure, and was greatly impressed by the sight. In fact his wonderment was so great that he at once wrote to David to come without delay. David did so and was equally mystified.

The treasure consisted of a number of golden plates, about eight inches long and seven inches wide, about as thick as ordinary sheet-tin, and bound together in the form of a volume by three gold rings. A large portion of the volume was securely sealed, but on the loose pages were engraved hieroglyphics expressive of some language at that time unknown to any of the persons mentioned. Together with the golden tablets were a pair of spectacles, set in silver bows.

Mr. Whitmer then described Smith's story of the vision in which the location of the plates was revealed, with the history of the Nephites, Moroni's labor, and Smith's finding of the tablets, with which every one is familiar.

TRANSLATING THE PLATES.

Whitmer and Cowdery were greatly impressed by the recital of this strange story, and were conducted to the hill, where they personally viewed the receptacle in which Moroni, at the beginning of the fifth century, had concealed the history of his fathers. Smith also said that he had been commanded to at once begin the translation of the work in the presence of three witnesses. In accordance with this command, Smith, Cowdery, and Whitmer proceeded to the latter's home, accompanied by Smith's wife, and bearing with them the precious plates and spectacles. The house of the senior Whitmer was a primitive and poorly designed structure, but it was deemed the most secure for carrying out the sacred trust on account of the threats that had been made against Smith by his mercenary neighbors. In order to give privacy to the proceeding a blanket, which served as a portière, was stretched across the family living room to shelter the translators and the plates from the eyes of any who might call at the house while the work was in progress. This, Mr. Whitmer says, was the only use made of the blanket, and it was not for the purpose of concealing the plates or the translator from the eyes of the amanuensis. In fact, Smith was at no time hidden from his collaborators, and the translation was performed in the presence of not only the persons mentioned, but of the entire Whitmer household and several of Smith's relatives besides.

The work of translating the tablets consumed about eight months, Smith acting as the seer and Oliver Cowdery, Smith's wife, and Christian Whitmer, brother of David, performing the duties of amanuenses, in whose handwriting the original manuscript now is. Each time before resuming the work all present would kneel in prayer and invoke the Divine blessing on the proceeding. After prayer Smith would sit on one side of a table and the amanuenses, in turn as they became tired, on the other. Those present and not actively engaged in the work seated themselves around the room and then the work began. After affixing the magical spectacles to his eyes, Smith would take the plates and translate the characters one at a time. The graven characters would appear in succession to the seer, and directly under the character, when viewed through the glasses, would be the translation in English. Sometimes the character would be a single word, and frequently an entire sentence. In translating the characters Smith, who was illiterate and but little versed in Biblical lore, was ofttimes compelled to spell the words out, not knowing the correct pronunciation, and Mr. Whitmer recalls the fact that at that time Smith did not even know that Jerusalem was a walled city. Cowdery, however, being a school-teacher, rendered invaluable aid in pronouncing hard words and giving their proper definition.

MORE MIRACULOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

A miracle is related by Mr. Whitmer as occurring while the translation was in progress. It seems that Smith, who was puffed up with his great importance as a confidential secretary to the Lord, displeased the Master by entering into some carnal confab in relation to the work. For this offense he was punished by having the celestial visitant, who first commissioned him to inaugurate the work, suddenly appear and carry off the plates and spectacles. In this connection it might also be mentioned that Martin Harris, one of the witnesses to the translation, a farmer in the same county and a man of simple mind and taste, was sent by Smith with a copy of the characters to Prof. Charles Anthon, a professor of languages in Columbia College and author of several well-known works, who pronounced the language inscribed on the plates Reformed Egyptian.

About this time Harris, inspired by curiosity and elation, took sixteen of the golden tablets home to show his wife, who is alleged to have stolen them from a bureau drawer and peddled them among her friends. For this offense Harris was severely reprimanded by the Lord, through Smith, but the angel afterwards recovered the plates and restored them. Smith's offense of tattling the secrets of the work among his neighbors was less readily condoned, and for a long time the work was suspended, the angel being in possession of the plates and spectacles. Finally, when Smith had fully repented of his rash conduct, he was forgiven. The plates, however, were not returned, but instead Smith was given by the angel a Urim and Thummim of another pattern, it being shaped in oval or kidney form. This seer's stone he was instructed to place in his hat, and on covering his face with the hat the character and translation would appear on the stone.

This worked just as satisfactorily as the old method, but at no time thereafter was the backsliding Joseph intrusted with the precious plates. However, the entire portion of the golden volume, which the angel said might be translated, was reduced by the nimble amanuenses to readable manuscript. The other installment was withheld until the Lord could discover what effect the first had on the Gentiles. That He was not pleased with the result is manifested by the fact that the sealed portion has not yet been delivered to the world.

THE ANGEL IN THE PASTURE.

After the translation was completed Smith informed Cowdery, Whitmer, and Harris that the Lord had instructed him that the time was at hand when they should testify to all nations, tongues, and people concerning this work. These four Apostles of the Lord, as they were designated, accordingly assembled in a pasture, cleared of underbrush, at a point equally distant between two public highways. About the noonday hour they were seated on a log waiting for the promised manifestations, having previously knelt in prayer. All at once the heavens seemed to open and there appeared a dazzling shaft of light, beside which the light of the sun appeared dim. Through this cleft in the sky, which seemed to lead way up to the pearly gates beyond, appeared an angel, disguised as a man, bearing the semblance of a table. The angel descended to the earth, landing nearly at their feet. On this table were the plates of gold from which they had just translated the Book of Mormon, and the plates of brass on which were inscribed the commandments written by Moses, and which had been taken from Jerusalem by Nephi 600 years before Christ and afterwards transported to America. The four Apostles were then commanded to go forth among men and preach religion as set down in the Book of Mormon.

After this wonderful manifestation Martin Harris mortgaged his farm for $1,500 in order to obtain funds for printing the Book of Mormon, and all four set about founding a church, which was called the Church of Christ, as commanded in the Book of Mormon. The four Apostles began preaching, and were so successful in securing converts to the new religion that a church was organized April 6, 1830. The Book of Mormon was also given to the world that year. Concerning the converts Mr. Whitmer says that among the first adherents to embrace the new faith were many of the most intellectual and refined men and women in that locality, and the ranks were not recruited from the ignorant and sensuous classes like the Mormons of Utah. The year following the organization of the church the disciples moved to Ohio, where they had been most successful in proselyting, and a temple was erected at Kirtland. It was at this place that Sidney Rigdon and Brigham Young joined the church, and it was here that the first dissensions occurred.

Concerning Sidney Rigdon, who was said to have stolen the manuscript of the Book of Mormon, which, it was alleged, had been written by a Presbyterian preacher named Solomon Spaulding, and originally intended as a romance, Mr. Whitmer asserts that nothing could have been more improbable, as neither Smith, himself, or the other disciples ever knew Rigdon until they moved to Ohio.

HE KEPT THE RECORDS.

The original manuscript from which the Book of Mormon was printed is still in Mr. Whitmer's possession and most of it is in the handwriting of his brother Christian and his brother-in-law, Oliver Cowdery. Mr. Whitmer also has an exhaustive history of the church, which was compiled by his brother, and an accurate copy of several plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated. These records he has preserved against all temptations and in the face of death. Several years ago a delegation of Mormons came to Richmond from Salt Lake and made every overture to Mr. Whitmer in a vain attempt to gain possession of the records, but he stood aloof and declined every offer. A prominent business-man of the place, at that time engaged in banking, informed your correspondent that he knows of his own knowledge that the Mormon Church would have willingly paid Mr. Whitmer $100,000 for the documents, and that the delegation returned home thoroughly convinced that Mr. Whitmer was proof against all financial temptation so far as concerned his records.

It was while the church was flourishing at Kirtland that the name was changed from Church of Christ to Latter-Day Saints. Mr. Whitmer, who always adhered to the teachings of Mormon, left Kirtland and journeyed into the wilds of Missouri in company with one other elder, preaching the truth as he believed it to be and exhorting men and women to Christ. Many new converts were secured, and he assisted in establishing the settlement of Jackson County, Missouri. It was here that the Ohio Mormons found refuge when driven away from Kirtland after Smith and Rigdon had been tarred and feathered for fraudulent banking. For a while the church flourished in Jackson County, with headquarters at Independence, but when the trouble occurred between the Mormons and Missourians the former were driven from the county into Caldwell County, where they founded a settlement and named it Far West. David Whitmer, stripped of his earthly possessions, was warned to flee for his life, and, accompanied by his family, his brothers and their families, and Oliver Cowdery, he journeyed to Ray County, where he settled at Richmond in 1838. At that time he had nothing left but a single horse and wagon and his precious records. It was then that the Danites were organized, and it said that their formation was for the purpose of killing the Whitmers and Cowdery, they having been commanded and openly refused to obey the so-called leaders, right or wrong. The Whitmers and Cowdery then renounced the church, as conducted, but during the years they have lived in Ray County they have continued to teach the precepts according to the original Church of Christ.

THE LORD'S ANOINTED.

David Whitmer engaged in teaming at his new home, and in the campaign when the militia was ordered to drive the Mormons from the State at the point of the bayonet he drove one of the military baggage-wagons to Far West. During the mêlée that followed he was handed a musket by the soldiery and ordered to shoot Joseph Smith, but threw the musket down, declaring he "would not harm the Lord's anointed." After that memorable event, in which Smith was taken prisoner, David returned to Richmond, and has always asserted that Joseph Smith was called and commanded by God to translate the "Book of Mormon," and that Smith, as he knew him, was a righteous, God-fearing man. Mr. Whitmer today clings to the religious belief of his early manhood and has never sanctioned polygamy, which he considers one of the greatest abominations of the earth. The Book of Mormon as originally translated he asserts to be without a moral blemish, and says it is eminently fit for the library of the most exacting moral philosopher. It expressly forbids polygamy, and Mr. Whitmer claims that if the population of Salt Lake would live in accordance with the strict teachings of the book it would exert a greater influence in crushing out what he terms the "viper polygamy" than any other known agency. Concerning his work in the Church of Christ he looks upon his commission to apostleship as concurrent to having had a direct message from Heaven through an angel of the Lord, and even now, at the threshold of death, he "stands by that pure republic, established by Christ on earth and given to the world in its original idiom, the Book of Mormon." Through the mediumship of Joseph Smith he says he received many messages from Heaven which convinced him of his divine calling. The text of these messages he refuses to relate, claiming that the promises of the Lord to his Apostles should be secretly locked in the breast and not blatantly betrayed to carnal minds, but, he says, they were miraculous in their fulfillment and have stood the test of his reasoning through a long life of fact and experience.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

As a citizen of Richmond he stands deservedly high, having filled the office of Mayor and Councilman. Upright in his dealings with men and just towards all, he has progressed gradually with the country until he and his children and their children have secured good business standing and are regarded among the best citizens of Ray County.

Of those who took part in the original translation, Joseph Smith was shot by a mob in 1844, Oliver Cowdery died in this county thirty years ago, leaving a wife and daughter, both of whom are yet living and reside in Silver City, Mo. John Whitmer, a prosperous farmer, died at Far West in 1878, leaving children and grandchildren. Jacob Whitmer passed away many years ago, and his son. John C., a white-haired elder of the Church of Christ, continues to preach the religion of his father in and about Richmond.

David Whitmer has two children, a son and daughter. The son, David J., is without issue. The daughter, Mrs. Julius Schweich, resides here and is the mother of two children, both of whom have children. George, the eldest of Mrs. Schweich's children, is a shrewd business-man and is associated with his uncle, David J. Whitmer, in the livery business. His sister, Josie, is the wife of J. R. Van Cleve, private secretary to the Collector of Customs at Chicago.

RICHMOND, Mo., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—David Whitmer, who lies at the point of death, had a sinking spell this afternoon and is not expected to last until morning.

DECLARES SHE WAS MARRIED.

MAY OGBURN SAYS SHE WAS THE WIFE OF GAINSFORD, AND MARRIED HIM LEGALLY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 15—May Ogburn, the chief actor in the Gainsford-Ogburn sensation, arrived yesterday from Cincinnati for a visit with her parents. When a reporter called at her home in Washington avenue this evening she was attired in the deepest of mourning, her dress being a very expensive crêpe, over which was a long sealskin cloak; from her bonnet hung a very large crêpe veil that nearly touched the floor.

"I hope the Minneapolis newspapers will treat me with some consideration," she said, "for I have been hounded nearly to death by reporters ever since my arrival in New York. While there I received about thirty cards a day, and in cases where I refused to see them they were bold enough to send up a paper with questions on and ask me to answer them, and in a great many instances the questions were foreign to the matter, and to read them one would think I was a criminal because I refused to see them. Their interviews were all manufactured. They speak of me spending my nights out while in New York. In fact, I was only out once, and then it was with a young lady that boarded at the hotel, a niece of Ignatius Donnelly. If my dead husband would come to life some of those papers that have misrepresented me so basely would have to suffer for it. But they can impose upon a poor defenseless woman."

"Then you still assert that you were his wife?"

"I was his lawful wedded wife, and no one can take that claim from me either. We were married about a month before our trip abroad. I did not tell Judge Foraker that we were never married, as has been reported, and he will not say I did. He treated me very nicely and was very kind to me. I delivered to him, by the request of my dying husband, his keys to his vault and some other papers, and also his clothes. I told him I did not wish to rob his dear sister of a cent, and my love for him would not allow me to do so. If his will gave them his money they are welcome to it. I am well provided for. Mr. Gainsford gave me a nice house in the suburbs of Cincinnati before our journey abroad, and it is in my name, and besides this he left me several thousand dollars, and I shall make Cincinnati my future home. Judge Foraker has telegraphed to have the remains sent on, and as soon as they arrive in New York I shall go to Cincinnati to attend the funeral."

TOOMBS' FAMOUS SAYING.

HE DENIES THAT HE EVER GAVE UTTERANCE TO IT—HIS LAST HOURS PEACEFUL.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Dec. 16.—An account of the last hours of the illness of Robert Toombs says: He was stricken with paralysis about three months ago and had since been confined to his room, during which time his mind had been more or less clouded. At times he would in his thoughts again go through the stormy debates of his past life. At other times, when he did not at all comprehend his immediate surroundings, his mind would be perfectly clear as to events of his past life. Almost every day up to last Wednesday he would sit up in his easy-chair, but Thursday he began to grow worse. Paralysis was more perceptible than ever before. The left side of his face was very much drawn and distorted. He was unconscious from last Friday. During his entire illness he seemed to be free from pain. He died as peacefully as a little child falls to sleep. His death-bed was surrounded by his four grandchildren, all grown, an only brother, to whom he was very devotedly attached, and other relatives. These four grandchildren constituted his entire family, being the children of his daughter, Mrs. Dubois, who died nearly twenty years ago. The value of the property he leaves is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000. In a recent interview one of the most noted sayings attributed to Gen. Toombs was repudiated by him in the following language: "I never said that I would live to call the roll of my slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument. That was a fancy lie started by Jack Hale of New Hampshire."

DANGERS OF TRAVEL.

DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE UTAH & NORTHERN RAILROAD.

EAGLE ROCK, Idaho, Dec. 16.—The south-bound express on the Utah & Northern Railway which left Butte, Mont., last evening met with a very serious accident at a point half way between Namgood and Market Lake stations. The train was running along smoothly at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, when two coaches and a sleeper were suddenly thrown from the track. An examination showed that one of the rails had broken completely off after the engine, baggage and mail car, and that of the Superintendent had safely passed over. The ditched cars were not badly wrecked, but W. O. Palmer, an employé of the company, who was on his way to Eagle Rock, was instantly killed, and eight other passengers were more or less injured. The dead man and the wounded were taken to Eagle Rock, where physicians attended the sufferers.

FOUND FREEZING ON THE WAYSIDE.

SALEM, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A man was discovered lying on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad track yesterday morning by the engineer of a west-bound passenger train. The train was stopped, and the poor fellow was found to be almost frozen to death. He was a most pitiable-looking object, his heavy hair being matted together in a solid mass and full of hayseeds. Through the interposition of a Sister of Charity who happened to be on the train, he was put off at Salem. Sister Wiggins then brought the case to the notice of the authorities, and the man was taken to the county poor-farm.

THE DEADLY GASOLINE.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon William White, a telegraph operator, employed in the Lake Shore Railway offices, who lives at No. 36 Ontario street, was engaged in cleaning his little son's dress with gasoline. The father had stepped from the room for an instant, and when he returned he found that the fluid had ignited and that his child, aged 3 years, had been burned to a crisp. The mother was away from home at the time.

A MUNICIPAL CONCLAVE.

Mayors and Aldermen of Twenty-one Iowa Cities Meet at Des Moines.

The Prohibitory Law the Great Subject Under Discussion by the Different Delegates.

A Memorial to the Legislature, with Figures, Adopted, Together with a License Amendment.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A convention of Mayors or Aldermen from twenty-one cities of the State convened in this city today to suggest measures for a modification of the Prohibitory law so far as their own cities were concerned. They met in pursuance of a call issued by the Mayors of Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, and Ottumwa a few weeks ago, inviting a conference of the official representatives of all cities of 4,000 or more population. Of the cities invited the following were represented: Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Creston, Lyons, Red Oak, What Cheer, Iowa City, Oskaloosa, Fort Madison, Muscatine, Lemars, and Boone. The convention included some well-known Mayors, among whom were Ernst Claussen, Mayor of Davenport, and his German friend, Mayor Glab of Dubuque, while the irrepressible Vaughan of Council Bluffs, author of "Vaughan's Rebellion" and several other thrilling tales, was one of the liveliest members of the convention. Politically, the members were about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans, while nationally the members from Germany seemed to be present by a large majority.

The convention organized with the election of Mayor Adams of Burlington as Chairman, and he proceeded at once to business. There was a little skirmish over the basis of representation in voting at the outset, Mayor Vaughan of Council Bluffs insisting that the cities should be allowed to vote in proportion to their population. In advocating the proposition he made a spread-eagle speech, going back to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment in 1882, which he declared was a political measure carried by Democrats, whose votes were given to get the Republicans in a box, for the Republicans would be held responsible for it, although the vote was taken at a non-partisan election. His harangue was not well received, for when the vote on his motion was taken it received but one vote, and that his own. So the convention sat down on Brother Vaughan at the outset, and decided that every city present should be entitled to one vote.

MAYOR DAVIS' TALK.

Mayor Davis of Keokuk then took the floor and made the principal speech of the day. He was the originator of the meeting, and declared its purpose to be to adopt some memorial to the Legislature asking for relief from free whisky in the cities where prohibition could not be, as he alleged, enforced. He said that the history of the law in Keokuk was the history of the law in every city in Iowa. Before the law there were a few saloons in Keokuk paying a license of over $16,000 annually. Sixty days after the enactment of the law there were ninety free saloons in operation, and every man that could raise $2.50 to buy a jug of whisky opened a saloon. The temperance people raised a fund to prosecute the saloons, but it turned out just as it did in Des Moines—the prosecutions were abandoned for want of funds. In Keokuk the saloons were treated as "places of amusement," and licensed at $400 per annum by the City Council. The result was that the saloons were reduced from ninety to forty. The law licensed the saloon liquor for mechanical, medicinal, and culinary purposes; medicinal for general debility, mechanical to raise Sheol, culinary for hot Scotch, and when it comes to sacramental it was purchased elsewhere. It was shown that the number of saloons had largely increased since the enactment of the Prohibitory law, and the question for the people was whether, as in Des Moines, they should have sixty saloons, bringing a municipal revenue of $60,000 annually, or over 200 free saloons. It was a question of "Free Whisky vs. Regulation." He therefore proposed the following memorial:

A MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the twenty-first General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

WHEREAS, The present Prohibitory law has deprived municipal corporations of the authority to regulate, control, and license the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor within their municipal limits; and

WHEREAS, Since the 4th day of July, 1884, the number of places in our larger cities where intoxicating liquors are sold by the drink has largely increased, and the same exist without authority on the part of such cities to regulate and control the same, the county and State officials failing to enforce the Prohibitory law, and the municipal authorities being unable so to do. Grand jurors ignore the law and petit jurors seldom convict, and the law is impracticable and cannot be enforced, as is seen by the following table referring to the cities represented in the convention. (The first column of figures shows the number of saloons before prohibition went into effect, the second column the amount received from license, and the third column the number of places where intoxicating liquors are now sold by the drink):

Des Moines	60	$60,000	200
Dubuque	145	14,500	250
Davenport	135	20,000	196
Burlington	68	27,500	100
Council Bluffs	65	25,000	64
Sioux City	40	4,700	75
Cedar Rapids	35	11,400	100
Keokuk	[illegible]	14,500	47
Clinton	38	12,185	78
Ottumwa	22	22,000	43
Muscatine	35	None.	35
Marshalltown	28	7,000	23
Creston	5	....	9
Waterloo	20	....	15
Iowa City, Ia	40	4,000	20
Fort Madison	17	4,000	22
Fort Dodge	6	....	10
Lyon	11	....	13
Oskaloosa	10	4,000	15
Boone	8	4,000	....
Total	774		1,294

WHAT THEY WANT.

Mr. Davis proposed a bill which should be submitted to the General Assembly asking that cities of 4,000 and more population be allowed to license, regulate, or check the sale of liquor as they thought best, provided that no license be granted for less than $500. This bill was referred to a committee of six for consideration, and in the afternoon session it was reported back to the convention as follows:

A BILL for an act to amend Chapter 6, Title XL., and all amendments thereto of the code of 1873, in relation to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: SECTION 1. That Chapter 6, Title XL., and all amendments thereto of the code of 1873, be, and the same are hereby, amended as follows—to wit: Said chapter and amendments thereto shall not apply to cities having a population of 4,000 inhabitants and over, according to the census of 1885, and cities under special charters, and such cities as may hereafter acquire a population of 4,000 inhabitants and under which shall regulate, license, or prohibit by ordinance the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors as hereinafter provided, nor to any territory within two miles of the corporate limits of such cities.

SEC. 2. All cities having a population of 4,000 inhabitants or over, according to the census of 1885, and cities under special charters, and all cities which shall hereafter acquire a population of 4,000 inhabitants and over are hereby authorized and empowered to regulate, license, or prohibit by ordinance the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors within their municipalities, no license to be issued by any such city except upon the payment to such city of a license fee of not less than $500 per annum.

SEC. 3. All ordinances passed under and by virtue of this act shall contain among many others the following express conditions: No person holding license under the provisions of this ordinance shall sell, give to, or allow any minor or intoxicated person to take, receive, or purchase in the licensed premises any intoxicating liquor whatever.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall manufacture, or sell by himself, his clerk, steward, or agent, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors contrary to the terms of any ordinance passed under or by virtue of this law, may be proceeded against and punished either under the provisions of such ordinance or under the provision of Chap. 6, Title XI., and amendments of the code of 1873, or both under said ordinance and the provisions of said chapter and amendments to the same, and shall be liable to all pains and penalties, remedies, and punishment provided for by said chapter, and the funds collected shall belong to such city.

A DISCUSSION ENSUES.

Mayor Davis, as Chairman of the committee, read the report of the majority of the committee and moved that it be adopted.

Mayor Glab of Dubuque made a minority report substituting $300 as the license instead of the $500 named in the bill. The minority report, he said, was signed by himself and by the Mayor of Davenport.

This called out more discussion. Mayor Claussen of Davenport said that he was opposed to high license, and he wanted a license so low that the little suburban communities where the poor people lived could have a saloon if they wanted it. He claimed that in the cities municipal restrictions were necessary to close up bad saloons; that high license, however high, would not do.

The Mayor of Council Bluffs joined with him in favoring the substitute, but it was lost by a vote of 13 to 6.

Then Mayor Vaughan tried to get the convention to substitute $350 as the minimum license instead of the $500, and he advocated this plan in a lurid speech, which produced no effect on the convention. The majority report was, therefore, adopted as the wishes of the convention.

So far politics had been kept out pretty well, but Mayor Claussen, a Democrat of Davenport, threw a fire-brand into the convention by introducing a resolution that it was the sense of the convention that the Prohibitory law was a failure and should be repealed as speedily as possible.

This called out a discussion, the Mayor of Keokuk, who was a Republican, declaring that this was an attempt to put a partisan construction on the meeting, and that all the Republicans present, while they might favor the repeal of prohibition, might not think it expedient at this time to declare so. He said that as Republicans they proposed to stand by their party platform, and that this convention could not pass such a resolution without embarrassing them.

The Mayor of Cedar Rapids, who was a Democrat, chimed in with the remark that the Republican party was recognized as favoring prohibition and the Democratic party as opposing it. He thought that the convention's influence with a Republican Legislature would be lost if they went on record as proposed.

The Mayor of Sioux City, a Republican, intimated that Mayor Claussen was trying to make political capital out of the meeting.

The latter denied the impeachment, and charged the Republicans with having first introduced politics into the convention.

Several members came to the rescue and applied oil to the troubled waters, and succeeded in passing a resolution to the effect that as the convention was composed of members of opposit political parties, it was therefore inexpedient to take any formal expression of their views on the repeal of prohibition. A committee was then appointed to act as a lobby and present the memorial adopted to the Legislature, after which the convention adjourned. The members of the various municipalities present express themselves as well pleased with the work. The memorial they adopted is practically a petition for local option for the cities, with the Prohibitory law left for the balance of the State. There was some disappointment that the meeting was not more generally attended, for, as it was, it represented the views only of the thirty or forty men who came as voluntary but unauthorized representatives of their respective cities.

PRESIDENT GARRETT.

THE CHIEF OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO ROAD GIVEN A BANQUET.

PAVILION HOTEL, Staten Island, Dec. 16.—At the banquet to President Garrett and the executives of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad given at the Pavilion here tonight 253 guests sat down to dinner. The guests comprised representatives of the leading commercial, banking, legal, and railroad circles of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Mr. Erastus Wiman, the promoter and head of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, presided, with Mr. Robert Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, on his right and Gov. Henry Lloyd of Maryland on his left. Among those present were George William Curtis, Attorney-General Cassidy of Pennsylvania, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Woodford of York, Mayors Hodges of Baltimore, Smith of Philadelphia, and Acting-Mayor Sanger of New York, S. V. White, ex-Senator Kernan, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, Judge Benedict of the United States Circuit Court, ex-Gov. Trask, Austin Corbin, M. E. Ingalls, Thomas Rutter, Addison Cammack, Gen. Jourdan, Judge Spencer, Sir Roderick Cameron, Hamilton Disston, ex-Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore, and numerous Baltimore & Ohio officials.

Mr. Wiman, making the introductory speech, said the gathering was to signalize the signing of a contract between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Staten Island Transit Company. He referred to the history of the great trunk line in complimentary terms, dwelling chiefly on the local significance of the connection formed between the two companies. The introduction of a new and far-reaching trunk line to the harbor and City of New York was a circumstance which not only benefited the city—the commerce of the entire country was advanced. It was an important event in the commerce of the country that a new and enlarged means of communication should be afforded to the interior for the products and people that from abroad reach these shores. But the consequence was still larger to the products of this country itself. There was not a farmer nor a planter in the West or South but would be benefited by cheapened facilities, by lessened terminal charges, and by increased exports.

"When the railroads were cutting rates the other day," said Mr. Wiman, "it was noticed that the figures for carrying 100 pounds of wheat from Chicago to New York were 13 cents. Of this amount the terminal charges were four cents. See what a large proportion was exacted for an accommodation so small compared with a carriage so great. If by the erection of the American docks on Staten Island, with railway communication and with expensive lighterage, the sum of $1,000 per day has ever since been saved to the cotton trade of New York, what is likely to be the result when, by the trunk-line connection now to be afforded to us, the products of the South and West are brought to these ample shores, and all the possible economies introduced. These increased facilities, these enlarged accommodations, and the economies and reductions in terminal charges at the chief port of the country which the event foreshadows, has an interest for every merchant, for every producer, and for every consumer."

George William Curtis followed Mr. Wiman, responding to the toast: "Mr. Robert Garrett, President, and the executives of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company." He spoke in his usual eloquent manner and was frequently applauded. In concluding he said:

"The great corporations are strangely but surely becoming the feudal system of today. You who control these corporations have tremendous power for good or evil. If you use this power to grind the poor, to corrupt government, to bribe legislators and debauch Judges, you will bring hurt upon the land, upon the people, and finally upon yourselves. If you use this power to make labor more happy and more contented, to make the people more prosperous and the State more strong, then shall you win and wear your ducal crowns with lasting honor and lasting profit. We give you hearty welcome. We know your power. We wish you success, for your success is ours. This is the arena where the commercial, industrial, and financial forces of the world are already struggling and are each year to struggle more and more resolutely for the mastery. We only ask that all who come to enter the lists shall remember that the old laws of right and wrong still endure, and that they who manage and govern the largest and strongest corporations in the land have the same interest as has the lowliest laborer in just competition, fair play, simple honesty, and loyal obedience to the law."

"Peering in maps, and ports, and piers, and roads" ("Merchant of Venice") was responded to by Mr. Robert Garrett. After returning thanks on behalf of his company he went on to tell how Staten Island came to be selected by the Baltimore & Ohio as its New York terminus. It was a tribute, he said, to the judgment of William H. Vanderbilt, who had early pointed out the advantages of the route. He recited at some length the policy adopted by his road in dealing with its employés, which policy had been mutually beneficial to the company and the public. The details of its relief association were explained, the results of which had been most satisfactory. After some further remarks on grain transportation and like subjects, Mr. Garrett entered into a general discussion of railroad policy.

Other toasts and responses were as follows:

The State of Maryland—Gov. Lloyd.
The State of New York—Stewart L. Woodford.
The State of Pennsylvania—Attorney-General Cassidy.
The State of New Jersey—The Hon. Mr. Kibby.
The City of Baltimore—Mayor Hodges.
The City of New York—Ald. Sanger.
The City of Philadelphia—Mayor Smith.
The City of Brooklyn—Mayor Low (by letter).
Staten Island—The Rev. Mr. Eccleston.

ALL PARTIES HIGHLY CONNECTED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—Last evening at Durand, Miss., a difficulty occurred between Charles and Jacob Marsellies, brothers, and W. G. Davis, in which the latter was shot and killed. All the parties are highly connected.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—J. C. Duff's Op. Co. in "The Mikado."
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Kate Castleton in "Crazy Patch."
GRAND OPERA-H.—Mr. Hoyt's "Rag Baby."
HOOLEY'S—Lillian Russell in "Billee Taylor."
COLUMBIA—"Michael Strogoff."
ACADEMY—Cora S. Tanner in "Alone in London."
STANDARD—Lawrence Marston, "A Wife's Honor."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—Annie Firman in "East Lynne."
CRITERION—Lizzie Evans in "Fairy Fay."
OLYMPIC—"The Stranglers of Paris." Matinee.
PEOPLE'S—C. A. Gardner in "Karl, the Peddler."
HAVERLY'S—Home Minstrels.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Concert by Mme. Nevada.
ASSOCIATED SKATING-ACADEMIES—Day and even'g.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, NO. 726, A. F. & A. M.—Will hold an emergent Communication at Oriental Hall, Sunday, Dec. 20, at 9 o'clock a.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother George Marsh. All members requested to attend. C. T. DRAKE, W. M.
L. H. WILSON, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K.T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to rendezvous at the Asylum Thursday, Dec. 17, 1885, at 1:30 p. m., equipped to attend the funeral of Sir Knight William Floto. By order of the Eminent Commander.
SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1885.

THE Mexican Congress has adjourned.

THE New York Grant monument fund now amounts to $111,000.

MANY negroes are leaving South Carolina because of poor crops and high rents.

THE President has nominated Gen. Franz Sigel to be Pension Agent at New York City.

AS A result of his successful guerrilla warfare Caceres has been tendered the Presidency of Peru.

MR. TELLER yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar.

CHARLES FOSTER, once noted as a Spiritualistic medium, has died at Salem, Mass., from softening of the brain.

THE Chicago and Milwaukee brewers held a meeting in this city yesterday and decided to make no reduction in the price of beer.

AT the Royalist Club in Madrid a stormy discussion ended in a free fight, and the adherents of Canovas del Castillo were forced to leave.

CONGRESS has passed a bill removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia. He is now eligible for a share of the spoils.

THE corner-stone of the Women's Hospital of Chicago was laid yesterday. The building is located at Thirty-second street and Rhodes avenue.

THE Jail Committee of the Board of Cook County Commissioners has let a contract for the construction of a new gallows. The old one is worn out.

THE jury in the case of Jasper E. Sweet, charged with the killing of Dr. Waugh, has been completed and the taking of testimony began yesterday.

BURMESE troops have killed eleven Europeans in the employ of the Bombay & Burmah Trading Company who were endeavoring to escape from the country.

AN express-train on the Utah & Northern Railroad was thrown from the track near Market Lake, Idaho, and one man was killed and several others badly injured.

SEVERAL hundred cigarmakers will soon leave New York for San Francisco. An endeavor will be made to substitute white for Chinese labor in this line of industry.

DAVID WHITMER, who was associated with Joseph Smith in the construction of the Book of Mormon, is dying at his home in Richmond, Mo. An interesting sketch of his career appears elsewhere.

THE recent rulings of Land Commissioner Sparks have created great excitement among Dakota homesteaders. The views of the people interested are given at length in THE TRIBUNE'S special dispatches printed elsewhere.

THE recount of ballots in the Mayoralty contest will not be allowed to proceed without a further order of the court, as Mr. Harrison's counsel have decided to resist the examination of the votes in the envelopes passed during the recount.

THE unsettled state of affairs in Mexico is said to be due to a rupture of friendly relations between Diaz and Gonzales. The former is credited with scheming to secure the election of Rubio, his father-in-law, as the next President of the Republic.

THE leader of the band of dynamiters arrested at San Francisco is a Bavarian named Weisman. He claims to have acted under instructions from Coroner O'Donnell. All the prisoners stand charged with misdemeanor for unlawfully storing giant powder.

THE money market was strong, with a fair demand. Sterling bills were firm with an advancing tendency. Investment securities were quiet. The New York stock market was very strong, and there was a marked rise in the Gould Southwesterns.—The Chicago wheat market was active and heavy, with large selling of the longs. Corn and provisions were easier, but the latter were generally firm under good buying at reduced figures. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 7½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, meats 5 cents lower, wheat 1¼ cents lower, corn ⅜ cent lower for this month, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye and barley steady, and flaxseeds 1½ cents lower.

WEST SIDE property-owners complain that wealthy and well-to-do residents are leaving that portion of the town as fast as they can get away and establishing homes on the North or South Side or in the suburbs. The exodus is attributed to the bridge nuisance and the social aspirations of those who have "made their pile."

THE following important real-estate transactions were made matters of record yesterday: Market street, southeast corner of Jackson, west front, 99x178 feet, also the premises Nos. 201 and 203 South Clark street, dated Oct. 2 (F. and J. P. Caruthers et al. to Ellen M. Crudup et al.), $96,115; Crilly place, 85½ feet north of Eugénie street, east front, 34⅜x104 feet, improved, dated Dec. 4 (D. F. Crilly to William M. Crilly), $14,000; Canal street, 76½ feet north of Randolph, west front, 38x150 feet, dated Nov. 18 (N. E. Platt et al. to Sarah Greenebaum), $39,000; Butler street, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth, east front, 112½ feet to Canal, dated Dec. 15 (O. & W. Guthrie Ice Company to Otho G. Gaither), $19,000; Egandale avenue, southeast corner of Forty-eighth street, west front, 200x183 feet, dated Nov. 14 (Osborn R. Keith to Addison A. Turner), $15,000; Calumet avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first street, east front, 53½x125 feet, improved, dated Oct. 27 (Oscar D. Wetherell to Ira S. Younglove), $30,000.

A NEW YORK *Herald* correspondent, in explaining that Senator Beck of Kentucky is "not the prominent free-trade Democrat" alluded to in a recent dispatch, adds information of an agonizing character. He declares that not Beck but Mr. Morrison said to him: "I tell you, sir, we are sold out"; and then went on to say that "Cleveland is being con-"trolled by Tilden, Bill Scott, Barnum, "Smith Weed, and Randall, who are schem-"ing to defeat tariff reform and elevate "Randall to the Presidency." What does Brother Watterson think of this? Is the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform debased from her high estate and dancing like a nautch girl before the despot, that such things can be and no sound of shrieking wake the country to its danger? And what do the senior and junior Democratic organs of this city think of it? Have they no hind legs upon which they can stand up and howl? Where are the fires upon the hill-tops of reform? With the President controlled by these wicked men, are the sons of freedom to remain supine and see the country go to the bad, booming? What ails the patriots, anyhow?

ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

While Congress is preparing to discuss innumerable plans for amending the civil-service laws so as to distribute the official spoils more fully to the Democratic workers by the Executive branch of the Government, one independent and indignant citizen of Milwaukee has prepared a petition and memorial setting forth that "we are living under a disguised monarchy" and that "the President "is a King clothed with greater power than "any European sovereign with the exception "of the Russian Czar." This disgusted petitioner will listen to no suggestions for limiting and controlling the powers of the Presidential office; he takes the same stand Hamlet did in protesting against the abominable mouthings of the players, and cries out, "Reform it altogether!" In proof of his sincerity he has printed a large number of petitions demanding the abolition of the Presidency and is now circulating them throughout the country in the confident belief that tens of thousands will unite with him in calling for the official beheading of the American monarch. He argues that flesh and blood can stand the despotism of the Presidency no longer.

The Presidential iconoclast of Milwaukee attacks the office rather than the present incumbent, but it is clear that he has been stirred to protest by the reform burlesque which has held the stage for the last nine months. Cleveland has disgusted him with the idea of the Presidency itself. Preaching reform on the housetop while dripping from the shoulder down with the blood of capable and worthy officials beheaded for opinion's sake, rowing one way and looking the other, enforcing or nullifying the civil-service laws at his option and for the sole purpose of serving personal or partisan ends, the President has convinced at least one citizen that the present rule is that of a "disguised monarchy," in which the whims and caprices of the principal ruler are the highest authority. Nothing will satisfy this protesting citizen except to abolish the Presidency and make it forever impossible for another Cleveland to hold the throne.

Many who agree with the Presidential iconoclast as to the principal features of the Cleveland Administration will dispute the conclusion that the present rule is monarchical. Mugwumps and Democrats alike may be summoned to testify that the Administration is neither flesh, fowl, nor yet good red herring. Mr. Cleveland is too much of a reformer to suit one class, while for just the opposit reason he fails to please the other. Arbitrary in his preaching as well as in his practice, the President is also inconsistent in both, and hence there is a corresponding variance in the complaints of his disappointed followers. But why should not both these classes join the Presidential iconoclast in demanding the abolition of the Presidency, to the end that they may never again be the dupes of false pretenses? Bourbons who supported a theoretical reformer and mugwumps who voted for a practical spoilsman ought to be willing to consider candidly the proposition to apply the prohibitory remedy and wipe out the Presidency altogther. Nothing else will save these classes from being victimized by fraudulent pretenses.

The mugwumps in particular ought to be willing to deal with the evils of the Presidency on the prohibitory plan. If the office itself were abolished they could never again be the victims of misplaced confidence. The chief executioner in "The Mikado," although he never took a head, is a respectable figure compared with a Presidential headsman who does little else than decapitate worthy officials after being put in office by the votes of professed reformers in the belief that a Democratic candidate could preach reform during the campaign and practice it afterwards. Evidently the prohibitory plan of abolishing the Presidency is all that will save the overcredulous from being caught by campaign professions. But, as this class constitutes a small minority of the people, it is not yet time to reconstruct the Government in order to save certain persons the betrayal of their political confidence. The mugwumps refused to heed the warnings addressed to them a little over a year ago, but they have now been schooled in experience, and if they are duped again with bogus pretensions they will have only themselves to blame.

RELIEVING THE SUPREME COURT.

President Cleveland's declaration that there is "an imperative necessity for legislation" to relieve the overburdened Supreme Court meets with general approval. To supply the remedial legislation needed rests on the present Congress as an urgent and imperative duty. The court is now between four and five years behind the docket, and the long delay of justice amounts in many cases to its practical denial. Corporations and other powerful litigants who are able to stand the expense of prolonged litigation can keep cases pending until the controversy is settled by lapse of time rather than according to law, and the victorious party is the one able to wear the other out. A fresh illustration of this fact is furnished by the litigation against the Bell Telephone Company. The alleged fraudulent patent held by this company has only five or six years more to run, and by carrying its cases up to the Supreme Court and prolonging the litigation the corporation can maintain its monopoly for the full time whether it has law on its side or not. To escape this hardship was the sole object in asking the Government to institute a suit to set aside the fraudulent patent. The present condition of the Supreme Court docket gives an enormous advantage to powerful litigants, and in many cases makes it impossible for other suitors to obtain justice.

The Senate at its last session adopted the Davis bill, which aims to deal with the difficulty by establishing an intermediate court midway between the District and Circuit Courts and the supreme tribunal. The function of the new court would be substantially the same as the Appellate Court in the Illinois system. It would diminish the pressure on the higher court by cutting off needless appeals, and the great body of cases could be pushed to final judgment without unnecessary delay. This plan commended itself to the people and to the bar as much better than the schemes for increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court and dividing that body into sections—measures of doubtful constitutionality, to say the least. The Davis bill adopted the wiser plan of dealing with the difficulty nearer the source, and provided a good method for expediting business without disturbing the present organization of the Supreme Court. The measure was thoroughly considered, and the best thing Congress can do is to take it up again and put it through both Houses as soon as possible.

The Democratic House defeated the Davis bill for the partisan reason that it would give a Republican Administration the appointment of eighteen new Circuit Justices. Had it not been for this partisan objection the bill would undoubtedly have been adopted at the last session. The situation is now reversed, and if the bill should be adopted Mr. Cleveland would have the appointment of the new Judges. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the Republican Senate to adhere to its former action and not imitate the Democratic House in denying a needed and important public measure solely because it would enable a few members of the opposit party to obtain office. The appointment of Democratic Judges is an unavoidable evil, and public interests of great importance demand that business in the Federal courts be expedited and the Supreme Judges relieved of needless and frivolous appeals.

SENATORIAL COLD TEA.

The old-time debate over the use of "cold tea" in the Senate café and committee-rooms was repeated Tuesday, and, lest Prohibitionists may be shocked by what appears to them to be a surging wave of drunkenness threatening to ingulf the entire Senate, it may be as well to state that the rule forbidding the sale or use of intoxicating liquors within the Capitol, which the Senate finally declined to strike out from the proposed joint rules, is identical with that which is popularly supposed to have regulated the conduct of the grave and reverend seniors in the last Congress and in many previous ones. The Senate has prohibition now as it has always had it, and it will find means to evade it as it has always done and always will, which is the common result of prohibitory legislation in States, cities, towns, and villages as well as in Senates. The Prohibitionists need not be concerned about the Senate. They had better look with apprehension to the action of the Democratic House, which they helped to elect, when it comes to act upon the rule. There is not so much danger to be feared from Senatorial dissipation as there is from the probability that the dominant party of whisky in the Lower House will kick such a rule over and establish the doctrine of individual local option and make whisky free all over the building. If they should have the chalice thus commended to their own lips they will have only themselves to blame.

The Senate is not so bad as it has been painted. It is not so bad as some of its own members would make it out to be. Good temperance people should accept the debate for what it really was—partly ironical and partly exaggerative. Some people who are merely dabbling on the verge of sin often attempt to persuade their friends that they are terrible fellows and thus get up a reputation for vice to which they are not really entitled. This was the case in this debate, particularly on the part of the Southern Senators, who are always inclined to overstate the simplest proposition. For bibulous capacity the Senators of today are pigmies as compared with those of the days when there were such Gambrinuses and Odins as Seward, Ashmun, Clay, Calhoun, and Chandler—when Webster was always in a tremor lest the purveyor of his brandy should "inundate it," and when McDougall rose in his place to apostrophize the excellences of liquor in all its forms, and, like Martin Luther, sang the praises of wine and woman. We are not defending Senators for drinking, but from the charge that they are turning the Senate into a hall of revel and debauchery. There is no cause for alarm. The processes of moral as well as physical evolution have developed a class of men whose comparative abstemiousness would have been regarded with contempt by the stout old five and six bottle men who used to rouse the country with their eloquence. It is encouraging that evolution has had such a result, and it would be still better if every Senator felt that he could get along without "cold tea" at all, especially when the modern Senatorial head has feebler power of resistance than the ancient head; but there is no reason for apprehension that this beverage is getting the better of the Senate or that the country will be shocked by scandalous spectacles of Senators unable to keep their feet.

The recent report of the Secretary of the Senate goes to confirm our statements. What would the old giants of Webster's time have said had they been told that the time would come when a Secretary of that body would send in bills for eighteen dozen of ginger ale, two cases of apollinaris water, several dozen of soda and seltzer, two or three cases of beef tea, four dozen of raspberry shrub, over 200 pounds of granulated sugar, a box of lemons, and three lemon-sqeezers, and that to get over the effects of these powerful stimulants it required 300 palm-leaf fans and 1,600 three-grain quinine pills? If any of their ghosts go sniffing around the hole in the wall and light upon such an outfit it may well be imagined that they return disgusted to their graves at the singular taste of their successors, and lie there wondering what this new-fangled idea of reform means which is permeating the political system. From no point of view is there any reason why Prohibitionists should be horrified at the condition of the Senate. So long as it has a Republican majority it will keep straight. Let them look to the House, for the Democratic majority of which they are largely responsible. There is where the principal danger is to be apprehended. So long as the Senate confines itself to ginger ale, beef tea, and lemonade it will not be dangerous when it gets in its cups, or scandalize even ale-on-toast Leonard.

THE LEWIS BENEFACTION.

By the provisions of the will of the late Allen C. Lewis, probated in 1877, the City of Chicago is about to come into possession of another public institution, whose administration, if properly conducted, will be of even more service than the munificent Newberry gift. The residue of the Lewis estate, amounting to about $500,000, was left as an endowment fund for the establishment and conduct of a polytechnic school of a high order, resembling in a general way the Cooper Institute and the famous schools at Troy and Boston, the conditions attached being that it should not be made available until 1885, or until the fund had increased to at least $800,000. The time has now arrived for the trustees to take some steps to carry out Mr. Lewis' intentions, and the fund is ample for the establishment of a first-class institution, such as he wished to secure, though it is intimated they may wait a short time longer until the fund is large enough to give the school as broad and secure a foundation as possible.

Whenever they may decide to commence, the time is close at hand when Chicago will have a polytechnic and manual-training school with as noble an endowment and as complete in its equipment as any institution of a similar kind in the country. It is a proof of Mr. Lewis' sagacity that he recognized so many years ago the necessity for such a school, which should offer the widest advantages to boys, who are now debarred by trades-unions from industrial occupations and from getting on in the world by manual labor. The Newberry Library will look after the heads and the Lewis School after the hands, and the combination cannot but result in immense benefit to the city. It has for a long time been a reproach to the wealthy men of Chicago that they have done so little for her; but the legacies left for charity by Mr. Taylor, for intellectual pursuit by Mr. Newberry, and for the industrial education of the young by Mr. Lewis show that at last they are coming to the front and beginning to repay the city for what she has done for them by practical and substantial aid. These three capitalists have erected enduring monuments for themselves, the first in the addition to the Home for the Friendless, the second in the library, and the third in the polytechnic institution. They have nobly repaid a legitimate debt and set an example which others might follow with honor to themselves and with still greater honor to the city where they have built up their fortunes. The accumulation of money carries with it a duty to those who are less fortunate—the duty to relieve them and to prepare the way so that they too may have the opportunity to rise in the world—and should engender a local pride to give back to the city in a practical form something of what the city has helped them to secure. No city hitherto has been less fortunate in this regard than Chicago, but the three prominent examples which have now been set will have their imitators. Generosity and public spirit are apt to be contagious. If some of our capitalists could catch the infection before they pass away, so that they could live to see their own monuments built, it would be a still more practical form of benefaction and would more completely realize the intentions of the benefactors.

LOCAL OPTION FOR IOWA CITIES.

The Iowa Legislature, which meets next month, must face the facts and admit the complete failure of the ironclad Prohibitory law in the large towns and cities of the State. The attempt to make men teetotalers by act of the Legislature and force Puritan town-pump morals and platonic politics on communities that will not submit to anything of the kind, has proved disastrous and demoralizing, as shown by Senator Sutton's exhaustive report printed in THE TRIBUNE. One extreme has produced the other, and an inoperative prohibitory law cumbers the statute-book while the liquor traffic runs riot in all the large towns and many of the small ones. Doggeries are increasing at an alarming rate, local officers are elected to nullify the law, and untaxed whisky flows freely. Of course the clergy and the professional agitators, male and female, will listen to no modification of their transcendental theories, but the Legislature is bound to take men as they are, look the facts in the face, and provide what the situation demands.

If the Legislature will give the Iowa cities the option of a license tax of $1,000, or as much more as the municipalities see fit to inflict, the saloons can be cut down one-half or two-thirds and the remainder put under strict control. The desperate competition to rake in customers now prevailing among the untaxed doggeries will be stopped, and the remaining saloons will not be compelled to work the traffic for all it is worth by selling to boys, women, drunkards, and everybody else who can be induced to buy, as they are now doing under paper prohibition. High tax will root out half the drinking places and put the remainder in the hands of men who will have every motive to conduct the traffic as decently as possible. Their licenses will be too valuable for them to run the risk of forfeiture, and they can find their only security in keeping orderly places and uniting with the officers to enforce the law against surreptitious liquor-selling.

The drinkers do not regard license taxation as aimed at them, and the saloonkeepers, standing alone, are powerless to defy such a law. The great majority of the people who imbibe prefer to have the traffic restricted to a few places and put under severe control, so as to make the saloons as decent and orderly as possible. They will not conspire to evade such a law nor elect officers to defy it. Doggeries that attempt to "run on the sly" will be quickly suppressed and juries will prove prompt to convict. The saloonmen themselves will assist in enforcing the taxation laws. But when it comes to forcing prohibition on an unwilling community the boot is on the other leg; the drinkers lead off in the rebellion against a law which is aimed at them more than at the saloonkeepers, and hence they back the liquor venders up at every point, elect prosecuting officers to evade the statute, turn the police and constabulary over to the defense of the saloons, furnish jurors who will not convict under any circumstances, and even put men on the bench who will obey public sentiment rather than a paper statute. The American people have been so thoroughly trained in the doctrine of popular rule that when an act comes in conflict with the will of the people they refuse to regard it as valid or binding and it remains a dead letter; and that is the reason there are now 2,300 saloons plying their traffic in "prohibition" Iowa.

It is idle for the Prohibitionists to contend that human nature is not the same in Iowa as in other parts of the universe. The art of governing a city or county contrary to the will of a majority or even a strong minority of the male adult population on sumptuary questions has not yet been discovered in that State or any other, and, now that prohibition has been tested and found impracticable in such places, the only choice is between a reasonable degree of protective regulation, such as public sentiment will bear, or free trade in rum. High taxation furnishes the greatest degree of prohibition that can be enforced in the cities. High taxation was tried two years ago in Des Moines, the largest place in the State, with the result of reducing the saloons to sixty, whereas there are 175 at the present time running tax-free and wide open under impossible prohibition. But the Des Moines experiment was not fairly conducted; it lasted less than a year and the tax was payable in quarterly installments, instead of being exacted for the entire period in advance. All the Iowa cities should now be given the opportunity to try the method that proved so successful in Des Moines, but they should be required to collect the entire $1,000 tax in advance, so as to make the regulation doubly effective and reduce the number of places. In this way high taxation will do for all the Iowa cities even more than it did for Des Moines—it will reduce the evils of the liquor traffic to a minimum, and, by supplying the municipalities with needed revenues, enlist an overwhelming public sentiment in its support. Iowa has 1,200 more saloons than she would have under high tax and is also losing a million of revenue. The coming Legislature can perform no more important duty than to give the Iowa cities the option of high taxation, and thus end the disgraceful and demoralizing spectacle of prohibition in theory and free rum in practice.

THE most rabid prohibition newspaper in Iowa is the Muscatine *Journal*. The editor insists with crank-like pertinacity that the present ironclad Prohibitory law of that State has killed off most of the saloons and stopped the drinking of liquor in the State in large degree. We find in Senator Sutton's review of the temperance status of the State two years ago, before the Prohibitory law was enacted, and now, eighteen months after it has gone into effect, this state of comparative facts in Muscatine, as reported to him by Mr. John Mackin of that place:

Population of the town	8,000
Number of saloons supported by the drinking classes of Muscatine two years ago, before prohibition	35
Number of saloons running now, under prohibition, in Muscatine, and under the nose of the prohibition *Journal*	35
Decrease by prohibition	None
Decrease of drinking	None
Net gain by prohibition	Nothing
With a license tax of $1,000 there would be less than half as many saloons in Muscatine, say	17
Amount of tax derived towards lessening the evils from drinking would be, say	$17,000
Number of saloons that would be supported by the Muscatine drinkers under "high license"	17
Revenue derived therefrom	$17,000
Number now supported under prohibition	35
Tax received therefrom	$ .00
Loss to the taxpayers	$17,000
Benefit to the town by prohibition	None

Injury to the town—double the number of rum-mills, and running without regulation or taxation. Such is the practical outcome of the labors of the weak-minded, blind-eyed, but well-meaning crank that runs the Muscatine *Journal* in behalf of temperance reform!

AUSTRIA to Secretary Bayard—"Mr. Keiley is an ass." Retort by Mr. Bayard—"I'm another."

HARRISON, "the boy-preacher," has produced converts in Milwaukee at the rate of $1.75 a head. He has made 400 converts and his expenses for the time have been $700. This is a much better record than Sam Jones has made in St. Louis. Converts in St. Louis average about $37.83 a head. Of course the difference in the raw material has to be taken into consideration. Milwaukee is so near Chicago that it isn't really very tough.

THERE is no reason why Mr. Bayard should not try Mr. Keiley on England. It is true Mr. Keiley has been talking rather rough about England, but these utterances have been printed only in the newspapers. And this is no evidence, according to Secretary Bayard.

THE following handbill, distributed among the cab owners and drivers of Liverpool, is a good specimen of Tory electioneering dodges:

Lost—£5,000. Car and cab owners of Liverpool, who are your friends? The Liberals, by their passing of the Corrupt-Practices act, have deprived you of the means of earning £5,000. Vote for your friends, the Conservatives!

Under the old law candidates could hire all the cabs and hacks they pleased to haul voters to the polls, which gave rich men an undue advantage over candidates not so "well heeled." The Liberals passed the law forbidding the practice, and the hack and cab fraternity of Great Britain voted the Tory ticket solidly to punish them for it.

THE Burmese white elephant is dead. He was not very white, having only one spot of that color on his body. Our own white elephant is alive and in the old stall. He has about as much white as the Burmese animal. And the count of votes goes on with extreme slowness, with a precinct missing.

THE adoption of prohibition in Georgia gives a "boom" to illicit distillation. That industry had begun to languish.

THE French Academy of Science has been furnished with some startling facts as regards the production of so-called brandy. Out of more than 50,000,000 gallons of alcohol distilled annually, not quite 500,000 gallons, according to M. Girard of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, were distilled from the grape. The great portion of spirit is got from grain, which, if sufficiently rectified, is not unwholesome, but, this being rarely done, the spirit is bad. The other sources from which alcohol is distilled are apples, pears, potatoes, and beetroot, all of which contain poisons of various kinds.—*Truth.*

A DAY without a natural-gas explosion somewhere in Pennsylvania is a pleasant day. The natural gas shows its quality every chance it gets. It is held by some that it is too honest even to let a meter lie.

A TALE that reads like a romance of the Middle Ages comes from a Central Illinois town. A young man considered himself aggrieved by an elderly citizen, and swore an oath of vengeance. To better accomplish this he laid siege to the heart of the old man's daughter and won her affections. After they were married and had returned from the honeymoon he told his wife why he had sought her. She was almost brokenhearted, but she had a duty to perform, and nobly did she set about it. She thrashed him soundly. As soon as her husband had recovered sufficiently to get around on a pair of crutches the couple sought the old man's house, and the husband went down on his knees and thanked that elderly individual for bestowing on him a daughter who had opened his eyes (after closing them) to the enormity of his crime. They are now a happy, united family, and it is delightful to see the one who once breathed out threatenings and slaughter attending to the baby while his wife attends the sewing circle, and doing all the chores about the house to prevent his aged father-in-law breaking his poor old back.

SERVIA'S reported victory proves to be a canard. This was a matter of course. A demoralized force does not suddenly turn about and slaughter a practically pursuing force to any extent in real warfare.

THE Galveston (Tex.) *Civilian*, after eluding the Sheriff since 1838, when it was the only paper published on the island, was finally closed out the other day, bringing the magnificent sum of $144. There were two things that militated against the success of the paper. One was that no paper of the name of *Civilian* could expect to flourish in a State settled almost exclusively by Majors and Colonels; the other that the *Civilian* had the hardihood, in a State giving 130,000 Democratic majority, to support the cause of the Union during the late War. The wonder is that it lived as long as it did.

IT is alleged that a Milwaukee man, the owner of a dog which recently went mad and bit a number of persons, has concealed the animal in order to save its life. If this be so perhaps it wouldn't be a bad plan to shoot the man.

A LAWRENCE (Kas.) telegram gives the following particulars of a recent transaction in McPherson County concerning which there has been some dispute:

The real facts as stated by Mr. Johnston are that the case was simply a "put-up job" by some fanatical Prohibitionist. A few days ago a man was enticed out of his house under a pretense that he was wanted, and the next morning his body was found hanging to a post. This was reported as a case where the man was a bad character and the community wanted to get rid of him, but in reality it was "prohibition vs. anti-prohibition." The man had been selling a little whisky and had openly defied the Prohibition law. He left a wife and three small children penniless.

It must be conceded that the idea of capital punishment as a means to enforce prohibition is logical at least. It recognizes the fact that force is the basis of all legal coercion, and if lynching should be applied to the drinkers as well as the sellers it could not fail, if rigorously carried out, to enforce prohibition. But of course this is a game at which two can play. Wherever the sellers and drinkers of liquor had the power to do so they might lynch the prohibitionists, and the result would be simply that the most powerful party in each locality would rule. Even lynch law could not be maintained as a system against the will of the majority. The McPherson County experiment of haning a liquor-seller and leaving his children helpless could be applied only in certain communities, and might provoke fearful retaliation elsewhere.

"WHAT is the use of heaping up riches?" says the clergyman in referring to the late Mr. Vanderbilt; "no man can carry his wealth beyond the grave." What is the use of living in misery? Does any man expect to carry his misery beyond the grave?

WE notice that Mr. John A. Finch has been lecturing at Indianapolis on "The Indians and Tecumseh." The general belief has been that Tecumseh was an Indian. But perhaps the learned lecturer may refer to the Hon. W. Tecumseh Dowdall, late Consul-General at Rio Janeiro. By the way, we believe, since we come to think about it, that Mr. Dowdall did not go to Rio Janeiro. He declined, or was not appointed, or some other little technicality stood in the way. Mr. Dowdall is an Iroquois.

LET the silver question be submitted to a committee of solid Western business-men. It is a question of dollars and sense, and they would soon settle it.

THAT good old man, Gen. B. F. Butler, has again shown how his heart is with the toiling masses. Because the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York had some trouble with painters the Central Labor Union decided to boycott that hostelry and the edict went forth accordingly. Furthermore, a committee waited upon Secretary Endicott, Senator Miller, and Senator Sherman, all guests at the hotel, and requested them to leave, but failed to get an audience, and the statesmen were promptly put on the black list. Not so with that good man, Citizen B. F. Butler. Though he likes to stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yet he could not but obey a boycotting order of the sons of toil, and it was formally announced in a report made to the Labor Union that he had gone to the Hoffman House. But some unfeeling newspaper man has brought a dreadful fact in the case to light. It appears that Citizen Butler stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as usual, but that he took his meals in his rooms, and occupied rooms located near a side door, through which he could slip in and out of the hotel unnoticed. The boycotters were deluded into the belief that he had gone elsewhere, and he was praised by the avengers of blood. Politicians may go up and down, but Citizen Butler remains on his pedestal solid and imposing. From one eye beams such love for the workingman as would melt asbestos. The other eye squints hard in the direction of Number One. But the squinting eye does not belong to Citizen Butler. It is the property of Gen. B. F. Butler, a shrewd old man from Massachusetts.

FRANK McDONALD, the son of ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana, has been appointed a special pension examiner. The shade of the late lamented Hendricks might well exclaim: "Are we so soon forgot when we are gone?"

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND should be able to obtain some valuable pointers from the Hon. E. M. Haines. The latter gentleman is the only man who ever succeeded in obtaining an unanimous vote of confidence from a party that cordially detested him. We should think that Mr. Lawler was a victim of misplaced confidence in fooling around Chicago while Haines has the ear of the President in Washington.

EXPERIMENTS lately made in London to determine the number of animal organisms in the drinking-water used in that city have produced interesting, not to say alarming, results. It was learned that in water taken from the Thames River no less than 1,600 micro-organisms existed to the cubic centimètre. The West Middlesex water contains not quite so much animal life. That taken from chalk wells is worse. It is not assured that these micro-organisms are fatal, but there is at least a suspicion in the case. The inference is that the fewer the organisms the less chance there is that some of them are of a dangerous type. When they rise above a certain number there is a possibility that some of them are the veritable germs of zymotic disease. Two methods of testing water are now applied—one the detection of organisms by the use of gelatine and a process of "cultivation," the other by determining how much oxygen the water will consume. The oxygen test is considered a particularly good one, as animal life requires oxygen while vegetable matter yields up that gas. The examinations made are at least interesting, and it is perhaps in this field that we shall find some day the source of many dreaded diseases.

MAJ. DANIEL, the new Senator from Virginia, is said to carefully cultivate a resemblance to the stage Hamlet. He will no doubt get over all this before his term is out. By the way, Daniel will not take his seat until a year from the 4th of March next.

A TOAD has been cut out of a hard maple tree near Lawrence, Kas., where it is supposed to have been a prisoner for 100 years. The toad is as chirp and lively as in the days when it was a toadlet. No similar discovery has been made since Mr. Cleveland dug Bayard out of the sands of Delaware. And Bayard isn't lively.

CURRENT NOTES.

Second husband (to wife)—"Are you as fond of me as you were of your first husband, dear?" Wife—"Yes, indeed; and if you were to die, John, I would be just as fond of my third. I'm not a woman to marry for anything but love."

Mr. Newrich (doubtfully)—"Jane, dear, what is this they say in the papers about us? Parvenu? What does it mean?" Mrs. Newrich (composedly)—"Some compliment to our standing in sassiety, dear; I don't know many of those Italianish phrases."

"Have you got the ring?" inquired the minister of the young man when they got to that part of the ceremony. "Gosh, if I haven't forgotten it! Tell you, parson, don't know what we're going to do unless you use my hitching strap. It's out in the buggy. Guess you can tie us with that, can't you?"—*Ex.*

We close with the trust that when the corroding tooth of time shall harrow us no more and the tangling perplexities of life shall no longer harass the soul, when we all shall gather ourselves together and surrender to the black banner of death, may the comfort of a life well spent and the consciousness of duty performed usher us into grander realities, where the refrain of angels is hushed in the song of eternity.—*Ellijay (Ga.) Courier's New Editor's Salutatory.*

A prominent clergyman, who was a mechanic before he conquered an education for the pulpit, met an old workman lately who was still employed in the shop. "How do you do, Patrick? Don't you remember me?" said the clergyman. "I used to work with you years ago." "O, an' sure I remember you well, an' it's right glad I am to see you," replied Patrick with a hearty shake of the hand—then adding with a sudden thought, "I hear you've found a soft job now."

A commercial traveler bound west climbed into his berth after leaving Poughkeepsie and fell asleep. When he awakened, some hours later, the train was standing at a station, a drizzling rain falling, and the following conversation taking place just outside of his window: First Speaker—"It's a blankety —! —! —! —! wet night, Brown." Second Speaker—"Yes, blank the —! —! —! —! weather!" First Speaker—"Did you expect anybody on the blankety —! —! —! —! train?" Second Speaker—"Yes, but he didn't come, blank the blankety —! —! —! —! luck!" The commercial traveler turned luxuriously in his berth, drew a sigh of infinit content, and murmured as he dozed off into dreamland: "We've got as far as Troy."—*New York Sun.*

Country Merchant (to Chicago drummer)—"A St. Louis firm offers me eighteen months' time." Chicago Drummer—"Only eighteen months! They're trying to swindle you." Merchant—"What time can your house give?" Chicago Drummer—"Four years are our usual terms, but I'll tell you what I'll do. You give me an order, and if the account is not paid in thirty days I'll take 10 per cent off; if not paid in sixty days, 20 per cent off; and, if not paid in ninety days, 30 per cent off." Merchant—"And if not paid in four months?" Chicago Drummer—"Then I'll wipe the account off the books altogether and send you a framed photograph of our monster establishment. No St. Louis firm can do business in this territory while the representative of Alexander Rockbottom & Co. is abroad."—*New York Sun.*

PERSONALS.

After he gets through with St. Louis, Sam Jones intends to tackle Cincinnati, where two glasses of beer are sold for a nickel.

Explorer Forbes is going to attempt to reach the summit of Mount Owen Stanley, 13,205 feet high, and hitherto untrodden by the foot of man.

Patti was almost overrun by beggars in Paris—not an uncommon experience in that city. In ten days the demands upon her—in person and by letter—for stated sums of cash aggregated more than $60,000.

The *Lancet* announces that Prince Charles Theodore of Bavaria, who has devoted himself to the practice of medicine, is expected in Paris for the purpose of becoming initiated into M. Pasteur's recent discoveries for the treatment of hydrophobia.

The number of distinguished sudden deaths in this country recently is unusual. Within a short time Emery A. Storrs, George B. McClellan, Henry B. Claflin, Thomas A. Hendricks, and William H. Vanderbilt have disappeared like bubbles in a stream.

Representative Horr's successor in Congress, Mr. Timothy Tarsney, is said to be a teller of very funny stories, and there are hopes that he will swell into the proportions of a Great American Humorist. He says, however, that he doesn't think the floor of Congress is the proper place to be funny on.

In Sunday's New York *Sun*, under the head of "Poems Worth Reading," the charming lines on "The Snow-Storm" are credited to the Buffalo *Courier*. This is extraordinary journalistic courtesy, since the *Sun* might have quoted the lines from Mr. Charles A. Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," wherein they are attributed to one Whittier.

"Is Patsy Kelly locked up here?" inquired a bright-eyed little lad in knee-breeches of Deputy Sheriff Conway at the jail Sunday. "Yes," responded the officer. "May I see him?" the boy asked. "No, we cannot let little fellows like you up," said Mr. Conway. "Well, if I can't see him will you give him something for me?" the lad asked. "Yes; put it on the table there and mark his name on it," was Mr. Conway's reply. The little visitor did as directed and left the building. In a little while Mr. Conway was asking himself what the boy had left. He went to the table and found a small roll of paper with Kelly's name on it. Opening it he found a partially-consumed cigaret. It was all that Patsy Kelly's noble-hearted little friend had.—*Troy Press.*

London *World:* The canvassing at Devonport has been very popular, Mr. J. H. Puleston having been largely assisted by his two daughters. Amongst other endeavors to neutralize the good results of this policy the poet of the leading local newspaper on the other side brought out an amusing skit, having for refrain "Do vote for pa." His expectations were unhappily swamped by his foes, who took up the strain, and made it almost a party watchword. Wherever appeared the pair of grays flaunting the Conservative colors there arose the sympathetic cry, "Vote for pa; do vote for pa!" An enthusiastic elector among the crowd waiting in the small hours of Wednesday to greet the two members was loudly cheered when, getting a glimpse of Miss Puleston's face at the window, he shouted, "We did vote for pa, miss!"

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Mme. Christine Nilsson will make her début as a writer at no distant day. Her first contribution to literature will be a prose essay entitled, "A Music Lesson."

After lasting nearly two years and a half, and costing both parties from £200,000 to £300,000, the strike in the Sunderland engineering trade has been settled. The employers withdraw their character-inquiry note and the workmen their strike manifesto, the apprentice question being undecided.

The new Tay bridge, to take the place of the one where the great horror occurred, when completed will be rather more than two miles long, its cost between £600,000 and £700,000, and some 21,000 tons of new ironwork will be used in addition to the side-girders of the old bridge. The eighty-five openings which form the total length will increase in span from fifty-six feet near the shore to 245 feet at the centre of the bridge, which will be some seventy-six feet above the water. Another curious piece of information is that if the 3,500,000 rivets which will be used in the work were laid lengthwise they would cross the broad river more than 100 times.

A Tiflis correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* writes that a deputation of the Usbeg Turcomans from Maimene, in North Afghanistan, have arrived at Askabad to meet Prince Dondukoff Korsakoff, the Governor-General of the Caucasus, who, by a remarkable coincidence [?], happened to be at Askabad at the time, and asked him to take them under Russian protection, as they could no longer endure the oppression of the Afghans. The district of Maimene is known to be a most fertile and valuable part of Afghan Turkestan, and is traversed by the only road from Herat to Kabool which is available for the transport of troops. The correspondent says that the whole affair is nothing but a repetition of last year's pretended voluntary submission of the Sarak Turcomans to Russia.

An English parliamentary return has been issued showing, during the period from 1870 to 1884, in each year, the number of children attending voluntary schools, the total amount of expenditure, the amount of school fees, the amount of voluntary contributions, the amount of Government grant, the amount received from other sources, and the number of new schools established. In the year which ended August 31, 1870, there were 1,693,059 children on the registers of the voluntary schools and 1,152,389 in average attendance. Last year these figures amounted to 2,885,604 and 2,157,293, respectively. The total expenditure in 1870 was £1,527,023; in 1884 it had risen to £3,812,149; £502,023, was paid in school fees in 1870 and £1,205,440 in 1884. The voluntary subscriptions in the former year came to £418,839, in the latter to £732,524. The Government grant amounted in 1870 to £562,611; in 1884 the sum was £1,768,

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NOTES.

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ring?" inquired the
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st that when the cor-
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f life shall no longer
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e refrain of angels is
ity.—*Ellijay (Ga.) Cour-*

nan, who was a me-
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ow do you do, Patrick?
aid the clergyman. "I
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nversation taking place
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—! wet night, Brown."
nk the ——! ——! ——!
ker—"Did you expect
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"Yes, but he didn't
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veler turned luxurious-
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ighteen months' time."
ly eighteen months!
u." Merchant—"What
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NALS.

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reatment of hydropho-

nished sudden deaths
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appeared like bubbles

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rk *Sun*, under the
ading," the charming
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ght have quoted the
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ey are attributed to

d up here?" inquired
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y I see him?" the boy
little fellows like you
ell, if I can't see him
ing for me?" the lad
table there and mark
way's reply. The lit-
d left the building. In
s asking himself what
to the table and found
Kelly's name on it,
ily-consumed cigaret.
s noble-hearted little

anvassing at Devon-
r, Mr. J. H. Puleston
by his two daughters,
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t of the leading local
brought out an amus-
Do vote for pa." His
swamped by his foes,
made it almost a party
ared the pair of grays
colors there arose the
pa; do vote for pa!"
g the crowd waiting in
day to greet the two
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face at the window, he
a, miss!"

EIGN MAILS.

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a prose essay entitled,

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nd £700,000, and some
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re of the bridge, which
feet above the water.
formation is that if the
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neral of the Caucasus,
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of the Sarak Tur-

ary return has been
riod from 1870 to 1884,
f children attending
amount of expendi-
fees, the amount of
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eceived from other
f new schools estab-
nded August 31, 1870,
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amounted to 2,853,-
The total expend-
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e voluntary subscrip-
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nment grant amount-
the sum was £1,763,-

ies. The amount received from (all) other sources was: In 1870, £76,509; in 1884, $192,975. Four hundred and thirty-six new schools were established in 1870 and eighty-nine last year. The returns for 1885 are not yet complete.

SAN FRANCISCO DYNAMITERS.

A DEEP-LAID PLAN OF DESTRUCTION AND ROBBERY—THE CONSPIRATORS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The dynamite fiends who were arrested yesterday appeared in the Police Court this morning and were allowed a continuance of their case till tomorrow. Only one of them was represented by counsel. They have not made any attempt yet to secure bail. This afternoon a second charge of misdemeanor was entered against them for having fulminating caps in their possession in quantities prohibited by law. Judge Rix fixed bail at $1,000 on each of the two charges against each prisoner. At the time of the first exposure and arrest it was hard for the public to determine whether a dynamite campaign was seriously contemplated or whether the scare had been caused by the crazy demonstration of a brace of cranks. Careful and extensive inquiry reveals the following state of facts: There is in this city a club or organization of Socialists, principally composed of Germans, with a Russian or two, and a few Poles. They meet regularly and discuss their peculiar doctrines. Most of them are men of excitable temperament, crude ideas of right and wrong, and unalterably opposed to the exercise of any authority whatsoever. At the head of the organization is J. W. Womble, who has a most disreputable record. Quite recently he deliberately sold to a Chinaman at Portland a woman with whom he had been cohabiting, and she, after she had got the Chinaman's confidence, secured about $4,000 of his money and skipped out with Womble for San Francisco. This club, or league, was looked upon as a very advanced organization, and its members were thought to be desperate men, capable of doing desperate deeds.

Koosher, another of the conspirators, is a shirtmaker, and furnished uniforms to Coroner O'Donnell's semi-military anti-cooly organization. "That fellow Koosher," said Chief Crowley, "is the essence of Nihilism. He has all the books, papers, and illustrations for working with infernal machines written in the Russian language, and I believe he has been engaged in that work before he came here. I believe they intended to blow up important buildings in this city, create a panic, and then go in for plunder. In proof of this assertion I can say that within the last week a man from this office piped one of this quartet in making a tour of the diamond stores and posting himself on the lay of things. They meant business, and we just nipped them in the bud. Some people seem to look at this thing lightly, but I find in talking with business-men that there is considerable alarm in this city over this matter."

Late this afternoon Chief Crowley stated that Prof. Price, chemist, had examined the liquids and powders found in the possession of the dynamiters, and found that they had all the ingredients necessary to make dynamite and nitro-glycerine. Prof. Price stated that preparations for silver-plating were not among the articles, notwithstanding Koosher's statement that that was his business at the time of his arrest. Mayor Bartlett, when asked today his opinion of the dynamite plot, said that several days since Chief Crowley told him of the existence of a proscribed list with his name on it. He did not believe, nor does he now believe, that the originators of the list intended to do violence to the men named, but thought that some of them were wild enough to attempt to create a disturbance in Chinatown.

Henry Weisman, one of the four dynamiters arrested, was liberated this evening in $2,000 bail. Following on this a meeting of the German branch of the Anti-Cooly League was held in Irish-American Hall. Over 2,000 were in attendance. Weisman was one of the principal speakers. He denounced Coroner O'Donnell. On a call for a show of hands O'Donnell was deposed as President of the Anti-Cooly League. Matters are quiet. No trouble is expected.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

EDITORS FIGHT A DUEL—THE TONQUIN TROUBLE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—This afternoon at Le Vesinet, near Paris, M. Aurelian Scholl, editor of *L'Echo de Paris*, and popularly regarded as possessing equal skill with sword and pen, fought a duel with M. Georges Labrouyere, editor of *Le Cri du Peuple*. The duel was not long in progress, for at the third pass M. Scholl wounded his adversary in the arm. This ended the fight. M. Labrouyere is also regarded as a good swordsman. This, however, is by no means the first duel in which the editor of *L'Echo* has been the successful principal.

The Tonquin Committee recommends a credit of 19,000,000 instead of 75,000,000 francs. The former sum represents three months' expenses. It is stated that Gens. de Courcy and Negrier will be recalled from Tonquin and that Gen. Jamont will assume command.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels a bill was introduced to establish an import duty on foreign cattle.

A man named Hanley has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for shooting his brother at Sligo, Ireland.

In the case of the Captain of the steamer Iberian which was wrecked in Danmanus Bay, the Board of Trade has decided that he steered too fine in making Fastnet in hazy weather, and has suspended his certificate for six months.

At a conference at Liverpool of the Atlantic steamship companies it was decided that the present freight rates were profitless. The question of the amount of increase is to be referred to a future conference. An advance of 50 per cent is considered probable.

THE MISSING LINK.

There has just been an interesting discovery in Paraguay of a tribe of Indians furnished with tails. One day a number of workmen belonging to Tacura Tuyu were engaged in cutting grass, when their mules were attacked by Guayacuyan Indians and some of them killed. The workmen pursued them and succeeded in capturing a little boy of 8 years of age. He was taken to Señor Francisco Goleochoa at Posedas, and it was then discovered that he had a tail ten inches long, and has in consequence excited a good deal of interest. The boy says that he has a brother who has a tail as long as his own, and that all the tribe have tails.—*Ensayo Medico, Caracas.*

THE USUAL COMPLIMENTARY PHRASES.

Undertaker (to bereaved widow)—"Your bill receipted, Mrs. Howard, and thank you very much."

Bereaved widow—"This, then, pays in full for all your services, Mr. Pall. Well, poor dear Henry has had a good burial, along with all the rest of my family. I'm alone in the world now, you know."

Undertaker—"Yes, Mrs. Howard, this is a world of wo. Must you be going? Well, thank you for the money, and I hope you will give me another call soon."

A CRIME SUSPECTED.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—Frank Dugan and Clinton Burt, the former a miner and the latter a livery-man, started from East Palestine, O., in a buckboard wagon last night for New Waterford. At midnight Burt walked into New Waterford and gave out that he and his companion had been upset. The scene of the wreck was visited, and Dugan was found beneath the buckboard. Conflicting stories led to the arrest of Burt, and the Coroner declared him guilty of murder. The men were brothers-in-law and enemies.

TOWN OF LAKE.

Last night about 7 o'clock three men went into Flannerty's coal-yard at the corner of Sixty-third and Wallace streets. Flannerty was in the yard watering his horse, and the men told him they wanted to order some coal. He went into the office with them to write the order, when the three set upon him and made him deliver up all the money he had. This fortunately happened to be only $20, and having secured this they left. The police were informed, but no arrests have as yet been made.

WAS NOT HELD RESPONSIBLE.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 16.—The Coroner today rendered a verdict dismissing Charles Gilliland of the responsibility for the death of Ward Surface, late assistant telegraph editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, who was killed during a row in Gilliland's saloon last Thursday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Liberals Ready to Let Ireland Have a Parliament of Her Own.

The Balkan War—Russian Sympathy for Bulgaria—An Austrian-Italian Alliance.

Eleven Europeans Murdered in Burmah—Important Trials Ended—Germany and Spain.

AN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

GLADSTONE AND HIS COLLEAGUES ARE AT LAST WILLING TO MAKE THE GREAT CONCESSION TO THE PARNELLITES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Gladstone and his principal colleagues have arrived at an understanding on the Irish question. The Liberal leaders pledge themselves to grant a local Parliament to Ireland and to use every effort to unite the party on the question. The party will oppose any bill introduced by the Tory Ministry dealing with Irish affairs falling short of an Irish local Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in the event of the Ministry refusing to grant an Irish Parliament, will ask leave of the House to bring in a separate Liberal measure. The extreme Whig wing declines to commit itself, and will probably coalesce with the Ministerialists to defeat Mr. Gladstone's proposals. Mr. Gladstone is assured of the hearty support of the Irish Nationalists if the concession promised is conceived in the generous spirit confidently looked for.

The dissensions in the Conservative party on the Irish question are growing serious. In political circles Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation is regarded as certain if the Cabinet does not unanimously adopt his scheme of provincial boards or legislatures. Both sides must make concessions, or a Ministerial crisis is inevitable.

The *Standard*, commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's plan for an Irish Parliament, says:

The scheme bristles with almost insuperable difficulties, affording no material for a compromise. If such a Parliament should be established it would not endure six years. The proposition is an obvious attempt to catch the Irish vote before the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's surrender is absolute.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

Mr. Gladstone is completely convinced that there are only two alternatives—coercion and conciliation. But the Liberal party will never consent again to exceptional repressive legislation for Ireland, and conciliation is only possible with Mr. Parnell's consent. This consent is contingent on the granting of a Parliament in Dublin. Therefore Mr. Gladstone is ready to grant it if Parnell guarantees adequate protection to the minority. The Irish members by this scheme will not be excluded from the House of Commons, since the Dublin Parliament will only deal with Irish affairs. The power of veto will only be exercised by the Crown upon advice of the Irish Ministry. Mr. Parnell's recent statement about the protection of Irish industries against Great Britain is not believed to be serious, and Mr. Biggar is the only member of the Irish party who advocates separation and a purely Irish police. Mr. Gladstone believes the personnel of the Irish Parliament would be more representative of the best elements of the Irish nation than the present Irish party in the House of Commons, elected merely to annoy the British Government. Mr. Gladstone has secured the support of Earl Spencer and Granville, and expects to win that of the Marquis of Hartington, and even of Mr. Goschen, and hopes to carry the scheme through the Lords in view of the great gravity of the situation. Failing in that, he is confident of a fresh mandate from the English people.

AN IRISH VIEW.

In an interview today Mr. Cowen, M. P., said that the Liberals would assume office before March. This was a pity in view of Lord Salisbury's foreign success. County boards would not satisfy Ireland. If the Orangemen did not fetter the Tories the latter would speedily devise a satisfactory system of home rule. It was not likely that the Orangemen would allow the Whigs to prevent the Liberals carrying a home-rule measure in the next Parliament. There would be a deadlock and certain dissolution within eighteen months. The Parliament would be uncertain and unsatisfactory. Mr. Cowen himself was in favor of any scheme of home rule allowing the Irish to manage their own affairs while holding the integrity of the empire. The first act of an Irish Parliament would be to establish protection, which England would probably not allow.

In an interview today Mr. Harrington said that 1,600 National League branches, averaging 300 members, had donated £12,000 to the executive during the present year. He said that some of the new Nationalist members of Parliament would receive salaries from the League. The extinction of the Liberals, he thought, would immensely benefit the Irish cause. He considered that their defeat was due to the appeals to religious bigotry made by Lord Hartington in his speeches at Belfast. Mr. Harrington also said that boycotting was outside of the league's program, and that the practice was confined to a few branches. The Executive, he said, would not meddle with local affairs generally, but would stop boycotting whenever such power was misused.

Baron de Worms, speaking at a Conservative banquet here tonight, said that the Government would dissolve if a Liberal and Parnellite coalition should be formed.

Michael Davitt, speaking in Dublin today, said the league would open special industries if the workmen would coöperate. He announced that he would forthwith commence an agitation to abolish landlordism in towns and to secure to tenants the benefits farmers enjoy through the working of the Land act. He denounced the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Meath for drawing huge sums of money in Dublin which rightfully belong to the people.

THE BALKAN WAR.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY FOR BULGARIA—AN AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Dispatches from St. Petersburg show that in spite of Government pressure against Prince Alexander the popular feeling in favor of Bulgaria is becoming formidable. This is causing a reaction of sentiment against M. de Giers, whose management of the foreign affairs of the Empire is distrusted by the Czar. An important change in the Ministry is imminent. It is believed that Prince Dondukoff-Korssakoff will succeed M. de Giers as Foreign Minister and that Gen. Rosenthal will be made Minister of War.

The advocates of vigorous action in the Balkans have revived the report of an Austrian-Italian alliance, to be virtually an offensive and defensive alliance as against all other Powers. The terms of the bargain are reported to be that a slice of Tyrol, including the important Town of Trent, shall be ceded by Austria to Italy, and that Austria shall be allowed and assisted to extend her influence at Salonica.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—The Porte has sent a circular to the Powers in reference to the mission of the Turkish delegates to Eastern Roumelia. The Porte explains that the situation in Eastern Roumelia is precarious.

[The Turkish delegates recently arrived at Philippopolis bearing a proclamation from the Sultan granting a complete amnesty to all the Roumelians who took part in the recent revolution, urging the people to rally to the cause of order, and stating that the representatives of the Powers had recognised in conformity with the Treaty of Berlin the right of the Turkish Government to send troops into Eastern Roumelia. On the arrival of the delegates at Philippopolis they were received as private individuals by the Prefect. Lehib Effendi and Gadban Effendi on their second visit to the Prefect declared to the latter that the Sultan was well disposed toward the Bulgarians and wished to improve their situation; further, that the Turkish Commissioner who was to follow them would simply be charged with investigating the state of affairs, only administering the province for two or three months, after which, in all probability, the Sultan would agree to the personal union under Prince Alexander. The Prefect replied that he was without authority to discuss such matters and they should endeavor to treat directly with Prince Alexander. The Prefects and military authorities have the greatest difficulty in restraining the populace. From all the districts it was reported that the people were eager to go to Philippopolis and expel the delegates. It is believed the above solution, as proposed by the Turkish delegates, emanated from Russia, and that during the three months of Turkish administration that Power would be incessantly intriguing for the overthrow of Prince Alexander.]

SOPHIA, Dec. 16.—Bulgaria has accepted the proposal of the Powers for an International Commission to demarcate the Bulgaro-Servian frontier under certain reservations. She wishes the commission to consider fairly the recent victories of the Bulgarian army.

SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH.

BELGRADE, Dec. 16.—The weather is intensely cold throughout this region, and the soldiers at the front are suffering severely from it. A number of Servian soldiers have been frozen to death while asleep.

The inhabitants of numerous towns and villages in Servia have sent petitions to King Milan exhorting him to prosecute the war and take Sophia. They promise his Majesty that they will make every sacrifice if he will comply with their requests.

BLOODTHIRSTY BURMESE.

THEY MURDER ELEVEN EUROPEANS ON ONE OF KING THEEBAW'S STEAMERS.

RANGOON, Dec. 16.—Eleven Europeans, who were working for the Bombay & Burmah Trading Company, on learning of the rupture between Burmah and the Indian Government, tried to reach Manipoor. Nov. 20 they were overtaken and murdered by Burmese troops on a steamer belonging to the King and commanded by a palace official named Thandawmoung. It is alleged that Tynedah, the Burmese Prime Minister, was implicated in the massacre. The inhabitants of Rangoon are indignant at Tynedah being allowed to retain his office. Thandawmoung, after the murders, returned to Mandalay, where he circulated a report of his own death. His arrest has not yet been attempted by the British authorities.

THE PEOPLE ARE INDIGNANT.

A WARWICK JURY ACQUITS AN OLD MAN AGAINST WHOM THERE WERE SCANDALOUS CHARGES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—A remarkable trial for criminal assault has just been concluded at Warwick. The defendant was James Owens, an aged and wealthy resident of Birmingham. He was arrested last October for decoying Miss Fanny Chapman, aged 25 years, from Essex on the pretense that he required a governess. Having got her to Birmingham he kept her imprisoned in a lonely house for months and repeatedly assaulted her. The details of his treatment of his victim are indescribably revolting. Owens was tried at the last Warwick Assizes, but one of the jurymen became ill during the trial and it was adjourned. The trial was resumed last Monday. The evidence proved that the prisoner was a filthy debauchee; that his victims included his own niece, and that his house was filled with obscene books, pictures, and statuets. The trial was finished tonight and resulted in the acquittal of Owens, the jury having accepted his lawyer's argument that Miss Chapman had consented to the seduction and the subsequent assaults. During the Judge's summing up of the case one of the jurymen was seized with an epileptic fit and fainted three times. The people of Warwick and Birmingham are indignant at the escape of Owens from the punishment which he manifestly deserves.

OTHER TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—The trial of William Sheehan and David Browne for the murder of Catherine Thomas and Hannah Sheehan, near Castletown Roche, County Cork, eight years ago was begun Monday last. The case had been postponed from the last assizes. In the meantime additional witnesses had been obtained. John Duane and son swore they saw the prisoners kill the Sheehans with an adze, and that they (the witnesses) were forced to assist the murderers in throwing the bodies of the victims into a well. The defense claimed the Duanes were the murderers. The jury considered the case from 6 p. m. to midnight, but were unable to agree and were discharged. Eleven of the jurors favored conviction. The case will be tried again tomorrow.

[William Sheehan and brother-in-law, David Browne, are charged with the murder of the farmer's mother, sister, and brother at Mrs. Sheehan's farm-house in October, 1877. David Duane, a young farmer who was arrested for complicity in the murder and who lodged the information which led to the arrest of Sheehan and Browne, made a full confession of his knowledge of the crime. He stated that he was an unwilling witness of the murders; that all three of the victims were killed by William Sheehan and David Browne, a cooper's adze being used to do the work, and that the bodies were taken to a well 900 yards from the house, a lot of rubbish being afterwards thrown in to cover them. Duane further declared that after disposing of the bodies and washing themselves the prisoners went to the house and drank, and sang, and danced the remainder of the night.]

ROME, Dec. 16.—The trial of the butcher, Tozzi, his wife, son, and daughter, who were charged with the murder of another butcher, Poggi, was concluded today and resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners. Tozzi and his son were condemned to death, the wife was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and the daughter to ten years. After sentence had been pronounced the son violently abused the Judge and jury; the women became hysterical. As the prisoners were being led from the dock they were jeered at by the spectators.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HISTORY—THE CAROLINES AFFAIR.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Messrs. Cassell & Co. of London have honored this Capital with the earliest copies of their publication, in two volumes, of the historical biography of Prince Bismarck, written by Mr. Charles Lowe, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*. The first volume traces German progression from Waterloo to Versailles; the second, as a history of modern Germany, necessarily gives the story of the Chancellor's efforts and triumphs, and depicts him like a sun, as the centre of Germany's stellar system and greatness. The chapter is headed "Bismarck's Characteristics," and especially pleases his friends as exhibiting his great qualities to the fullest extent. The general tone of the book is that of a biography thoroughly imbued with the spirit of history. It was intended to have a German version contemporaneous with the English, but the former will soon follow. The earliest of all the copies went to the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and English Crown Princess.

The military budget for 1886-'87 passed its second reading in the Reichstag today. That body thereupon adjourned for the holidays until Jan. 8.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says that England and Italy will take joint action in the Soudan, and that an Italian army corps will be dispatched to Suakin shortly.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The protocol terminating the Caroline Islands question will be signed by the representatives of Germany and Spain tomorrow. Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, will give a banquet in honor of the event in the evening.

SPAIN.

A SPLIT IN THE RANKS OF THE ROYALISTS—PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—A split has occurred in the ranks of the Royalist party, and the rival sections are violent in their denunciation of each other. The breach took place at a meeting of the Royalist Club last evening, when a stormy discussion arose, which culminated in an exchange of blows by some of the members. The section headed by Señor Canovas del Castillo, ex-Prime Minister, withdrew from the clubrooms. Señor Romero y Robledo, ex-Minister of the Interior, leads the schismatists. The Royalist followers are dismayed at the rupture.

YALE COLLEGE.

The expenses of Yale College for the last fiscal year exceeded the income by $11,500.

MAD-DOG LORE.

M. Meissonier Denies that His Son Was Bitten by a Rabid Canine.

A Talk with Col. George Fleming, Royal Engineers, an Authority on Hydrophobia.

The Present Outbreak Accidental—Alfred Sewell Compares It to the Brussels Scare of 1868.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—I called today on M. Meissonier at his studio in the Boulevard Malsherbes. M. Meissonier returned yesterday from Poissy, and I found him busily engaged in painting a dashing Spanish cavalier leaning upon his sword. I called the painter's attention to the dramatic accounts of the mad-dog scene at Poissy, recently published in the Paris papers, and remarked: "You look none the worse for your exciting adventure." M. Meissonier replied: "Why, the fact is, neither my son Charles nor myself ever saw a mad dog in all our lives, much less were we bitten by one. The whole story originated from a mad dog having bitten two persons near Poissy very much under the same circumstances as those related in the Paris papers. The first I heard of it all was Monday, when I got out of the railway-carriage at Poissy. The villagers all crowded about me and asked 'How is Charles?' I asked them, 'What about Charles?' and they exclaimed, 'Why, he has been bitten by a mad-dog.' 'Nonsense,' said I, 'here he is, safe and sound,' and as Charles jumped out of the carriage the people could scarcely believe their own eyes. Then, when I returned to Paris yesterday, I found piles of letters and telegrams from all parts of the world expressing sympathy and hoping the bites would not be followed by any serious consequences. Did you notice that young lady that must have passed you on the staircase? Well, she is one of my nieces, who traveled 200 miles to Paris to find out about the alleged mad-dog adventure."

M. Meissonier's face suddenly brightened up as he drew his fingers slowly through his Neptune-like beard and said, with a smile: "There is one very pleasant feature about all this, and that is to find out about how many friends I have all over the world."

A GOOD WORD FOR VANDERBILT.

"Had poor Mr. Vanderbilt been alive I dare say he would have telegraphed to me also. Whenever he visited Paris he never failed to come and see me. He used to sit in that very arm-chair in which you are sitting now. It was in this room that he sat for his portrait. I had a very sincere affection for him and no one in Europe mourns his loss more than I do."

M. Meissonier asked very earnestly about what was to become of Mr. Vanderbilt's collection of paintings. The celebrated painter having with his own lips thus disposed of the thrilling narrative that for the last three days has been on every one's tongue in Paris, I took my departure. M. Meissonier seemed to be in excellent health and spirits, and, in spite of his 70 years, stepped about the brilliantly-polished floor of his spacious and magnificent studio with all the vigor and elasticity of a young Lieutenant of Hussars. I then called on M. Pasteur at his laboratory. He told me that the two persons bitten by a mad dog at Poissy recently were M. Lacombe and a chambermaid in the service of the Lacombe family. The circumstances were similar to those stated in the Paris papers, but M. Lacombe is no relation whatever of M. Meissonier. The patients are doing well.

AN ACCIDENTAL OUTBREAK.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—This morning at the headquarters of the staff of the army in the War Office in St. James Square I visited Mr. George Fleming, who, as veterinary surgeon of the Royal Engineers, holds the rank of Colonel. He is the author of a standard work, "Rabies and Hydrophobia: Their History, Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Prevention." He said: "The present outbreak of rabies is purely accidental, and totally irrespective of climatic or other influences. It is no more to be accounted for than the epidemics of scarlet-fever, small-pox, or other contagious diseases. It must be stamped out by severe measures. The present police regulations do not meet the urgency of the case, because the precautions taken are purely local, whereas I have known rabid dogs to run fifty miles. In 1868 I distinctly traced a case of a dog starting from near Preston in Lancashire and contaminating the districts it passed through down into Kent, right to Dover. From there the disease was carried to Scotland and Ireland. From Ireland a pack of beagles sent to Calcutta spread rabies all over the country. I could multiply such examples. The present measures are useless. Would you have a person whose house was on fire extinguish it in only one spot? To make the rules efficacious sweeping measures must be adopted. Rabies incubation ranges over about three months, but its progress has been known to be so latent as to extend to a period of fourteen months and over. To meet this every dog in England and Ireland should be muzzled for two years. The cost of a license should be increased and special collars and badges should be enforced. Every license paper should have printed on the back the premonitory symptoms of rabies, which few people now know. All stray dogs should be killed; and, last of all, the incineration of the bodies of rabid dogs should be insisted upon, so that the germs could be thoroughly destroyed.

ITS FEARFUL RAVAGES.

Already twenty-six human beings have succumbed to hydrophobia this year in London alone, and there will, I fear, be many more. I personally know four boys in the East District, and the groom of an officer in the First Life-Guards who has been bitten by one of his master's dogs in the barracks. I do not entertain for a moment Mr. Harrison Weir's statement that any particular class of dog is subject to rabies. That gentleman is an exquisit animal painter and a good judge of the anatomy of dogs, but does not know their illnesses, and the idea of rabies being spontaneous is a fallacy. The virus is not in the blood, but in the brain fluid and spinal cord, and it is found in the ventricles and saliva. An angry dog does not cause rabies. That is another popular fallacy. I do not think M. Pasteur's experiments at all conclusive yet, either on animals or human beings. He has not had time to show us that they are so, and I cannot at present accept his theories. Moreover, I do not in my present light class rabies under diseases capable of cure by inoculation. What we have to do is to find the germ of the disease and to destroy it. It is commonly asserted that rabid dogs will not face water, yet I have known a dog undeniably rabid to swim across the Mersey and attack another dog, then biting pigs, cows, fowls, and, in fact, every animal in a farm-yard."

Correspondent—You have advocated that quarantine should be applied to dogs. How does that work?

Dr. Fleming—That could only apply to countries where rabies has not yet existed. I proposed a year's quarantine for dogs arriving in New Zealand. The measure was carried out, but I was much abused for it. Rabies does not exist in New Zealand nor in Australia, and when you think of the infinit harm one mad dog might work among the innumerable dingoes and semi-wild dogs, was I not right?

A TALK WITH ALFRED SEWELL.

I next visited Mr. Alfred Sewell, veterinary surgeon of the Kennett Club and dogs' home, at his house in a side street near Eaton Square, not far from the residences of Minister Phelps and Mrs. Langtry. He seemed to be profiting by the impending scare, for his rooms were crowded and there were a number of carriages before his door, while a man on the sidewalk distributed bills, advertising a patent muzzle. When the patients had retired the doctor pleasantly received the correspondent.

"Yes," he said, "I am busied with consultations this year. I have had seventy-three undoubted cases of rabies under my care, evenly distributed among a variety of breeds (looking at a memorandum-book)—three poodles, four field spaniels, one mastiff, seven collies, thirteen fox terriers, two Maltese, one otter hound, one grayhound, and one St. Bernard. Besides these, I have had six cases during the last ten days. I have, besides, had numerous dogs bitten by other rabid animals. Some died, others survived and have been returned to their owners at the expiration of four months, after which period I consider them safe. The present sensation here much resembles that in Brussels in 1868, when rabies suddenly became almost an epidemic, but with precautions it passed away. I suggested muzzling a fortnight ago to Sir Edmund Henderson, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, pointing out to him the Berlin figures which, from 1848 to 1853, showed 272 cases of rabies, and after that date, when the muzzle was introduced, there were only thirteen cases during the following five years. The fact which strikes me particularly is the excess of cases in dogs over bitches. Thus, out of seventy-three cases mentioned, only sixteen were bitches. The preponderance in the number of dogs over bitches is not more than two to one. The French have a theory about blunting the canine and incisor teeth, but I do not consider that effective, because a dog can even then scratch quite sufficiently to communicate hydrophobia. I have had recently in Paris a long interview with M. Pasteur, but I do not think he has yet mastered the cure, although he may eventually do so. A curious case came before me a year ago. A man was bitten by a mad-dog. The same dog subsequently bit another dog and the dogs died from rabies. The man survived and is now quite well. He has not been troubled in any way. I advocate the muzzle as a cure for this outbreak."

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH MAD DOGS—ADDITION TO THE PLANKINTON HOUSE—PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Milwaukee's recent experience with mad dogs—two victims of hydrophobia having died within five months and another now being at the point of death—has awakened the authorities to the necessity of taking steps to prevent a continuation of the curse. Since Nov. 1 two mad dogs have been killed within the city limits, but not until they had bitten several animals and, in one instance, two children. An ordinance is now being prepared and will likely be presented at the next meeting of the Council authorizing police officers to dispatch every canine found running at large upon the public streets without being muzzled and wearing the required city license check. So strong a sentiment has been worked up by the recent cases of hydrophobia that there is little or no question about such an ordinance passing.

John Plankinton having purchased the entire property adjoining the Plankinton House on the west and extending to Second street, plans are being prepared for the erection of an addition to that hotel to cost not less than $200,000. When this addition is completed, which is to be as soon as money and energy can do it, the hotel will be one of the largest and most elegant in the country, occupying an entire block.

Several well-known Milwaukeeans, among them being John Black, John S. George, Frank Boyd, Will Sanderson, and others, have just purchased the Superior Iron Mine, located near Hurley, on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. Several Milwaukee men are also to associate themselves with Eastern capitalists in the building of a $250,000 blast-furnace at Ashland.

The three Polocks with unpronounceable names, accused of the murder of John Datke last October, were arraigned in the Criminal Court today. The regular and a special panel of jurors were exhausted in securing the required twelve.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Holland Literary Society, the oldest of its character in the city, was held last evening and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

THE BOSTON BASE-BALL TROUBLE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—At the annual meeting of the Boston Base-Ball Association there was a stormy time caused by the smaller stockholders, who demanded an accounting of the moneys of the association, it being claimed that the President and two others who own a majority of the stock had made no report of the receipts, and, in fact, for three years past had made no exhibit of the finances. Motions were made directing a full investigation, but were voted down by a stock vote. Officers were then elected. It was voted to pay salaries of $2,500 to the President, Treasurer, and General Manager. It is said by several of the stockholders that the matter will be carried further.

OBJECT TO THEIR PAYMENT.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A new phase of the Iron River Township legal war in the new County of Iron has been opened up by the issuance of an injunction restraining the payment of township orders issued to Messrs. John B. Weimer and R. Flannigan. The orders, amounting to a very large sum, were issued by the Township Board to these men for the service rendered by them in estimating the value of lands in the county. It has the appearance of a genuine steal of huge dimensions, and is exciting much interest throughout this part of the State.

MOONSHINERS CAPTURED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Information received in this city tonight states that Deputy United States Marshals Chapman and McCorkel have captured seven of the Lookout Mountain moonshiners who murdered United States Marshal Keilet one day last week while searching for violators of the internal revenue laws. The ringleader of the gang is still at large. Twenty-eight thousand gallons of beer and 300 gallons of moonshine whisky, with stills, worms, etc., were also destroyed by the Government officers.

TURKISH RUGS.

One of the attractions on Wabash avenue yesterday was the unreserved auction sale of rugs, portieres, and embroideries at Lauderback & Co.'s gallery, 215 Wabash avenue. The magnificent stock of about 25,000 being sold entirely without limit or reserve any number on the catalogue will be offered as called for. All interested should visit this sale.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The apparatus placed by us is the only practical means of preventing the entrance of sewer gas into houses. Thousands of tests. Trial free. Terms, only $2 for placing and $1 a month for refilling. Address only The Germicide Company of Illinois, 305 Wabash avenue.

Advertisers can learn the cost of any proposed line of advertising at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., New York. Send 10 cents for 100-page pamphlet containing lists of newspapers and advertising rates.

No Christmas or New Year's table should be without a bottle of *Angostura Bitters*, the world-renowned appetizer, of exquisite flavor. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

Convict Labor
TO LET.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 3 o'clock p. m, Wednesday, February 3, 1886, for the labor of from 200 to 250 convicts.

Contracts to run not less than three or more than eight years. Bidders stating for what length of time they wish to contract the labor, the character of employment, number of convicts desired, whether bidders will furnish power, or desire the State, amount of power desired.

All proposals must be sealed, marked "Proposals for Convict Labor," and addressed to J. P. Robarts, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, Illinois.

The bids will be opened at the prison at Chester, Illinois, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 8, 1886, in the presence of bidders.

Bids must be accompanied by bond of $5,000, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to bidder he must enter into the same with good bond for its due performance.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing J. P. ROBARTS, Secretary Board of Commissioners, Mound City, Illinois, or G. M. MITCHELL, Warden, Chester, Illinois.

Commis'ers. { ISAAC CLEMENTS, Pres., J. P. ROBARTS, Secy, JACOB GROSCH.

Chester, Ill., December 9, 1885.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

ATTRACTIVE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Only one week more in which to make your selection from the

LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
EVER SHOWN IN ONE HOUSE IN AMERICA

Elegant Silks and Velvets.
Ladies' Cloaks in endless variety.
Furs and Fur Garments; prices greatly reduced.
Shawls! Shawls! Dress Goods.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery and Underwear,
Neckwear, Suspenders; superb assortment.
Gents' Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns.
Fine Shoes and Slippers.
Sachet, Cushions, and Bottles.
Dolls, Hkfs., Gloves.
Laces, Neckwear, Mufflers.
Collar and Cuff Boxes, Perfumes.
Umbrellas, Canes, Fans.
Jewelry, Opera Glasses.
Scent Bottles, Leather Bags,
Cigar and Cigarette Cases,
Match Boxes.
Stationery Cabinets.
Scrap and Autograph Albums.
Photo Albums.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Music Rolls.
Toilet Cases.
Manicure Sets, Garters.
Scrap Baskets.
Sofa Tidies, Lambrequins.

Fancy Glassware.
Wine Sets.
Bohemian Glass Beer Sets.
Cut Glass Goods.
Venetian Glassware.
Cabinet Bric-a-Brac in every design and color.
Champagne Sets.
Wine Glasses and Decanters.
Finger Bowls,
Oil and Vinegar Bottles in Beautiful Designs.
Bisque Statuary and Plaques.
Japanese Pottery.
Dresden Lunch Sets.

Novelties in Vienna Ware:
Clocks, Brass Ornaments,
Writing Sets,
Smoking Sets,
Table Bells and Gongs.
Trays, Pans, and Brushes,
Candlesticks,
Triple Mirrors,
Antique Jewel Caskets,
Music Boxes,
Mechanical Toys,
Fire Screens,
And Vienna Novelties too numerous to mention.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

Holiday Attractions!

MANDEL BROTHERS.

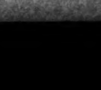
A Stupendous
BARGAIN!

10,000

Exquisite Portfolios,
In Plush,
Trimmed with Brass,
WITH ELABORATE
Stationery Filling,
95c.
Worth $2.50.

Same in Leatherette,
49c.
Well worth $1.50.

117 to 123 State-st.

UNION FOLDING BED,

The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 232 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

Special Holiday Attractions
FOR
Tomorrow!

Remnants
OF
Plushes!
For Fancy Work.

Remnants
OF
SATINS

Remnants
OF
Ribbons!
ETC.

You will be astonished at the
Low Prices

Remnant Day!
EVERY
FRIDAY
During the Year.

OUR REMNANT DAY HAS BECOME POPULAR and SUCCESSFUL.

State and Madison-sts.

LAUGHING GAS.

FURNITURE { FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES!
224 to 228 Wabash-av. C. C. Holton.

DAKOTA'S SENATORS.

They Are Alonzo J. Edgerton and Gideon C. Moody, Declared Elected Yesterday.

Message of the Governor to the Legislature, in Which Statehood Is Discussed.

A Demand Made of Congress that South Dakota Be Admitted to the Union.

HURON, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Legislature met in joint session at noon today and declared the result of the election of United States Senators, and Judges Edgerton and Moody were declared duly elected. A committee was appointed to escort the Senators-elect to the hall in which the joint session was being held. After a recess the committee returned with Senators Moody and Edgerton, who addressed the assembly. Both expressed confidence in the success of the Statehood movement. At the conclusion of their address Judge Hugh J. Campbell, who was defeated yesterday in the Senatorial race, was called for. He came forward and was met with a tremendous storm of applause. He made a manly speech, declaring that he would labor as energetically as ever for the cause of Statehood. When he concluded the members of the Legislature rose and gave him three rousing cheers. A joint resolution thanking him for his successful labors as President of the State Executive Committee and calling him the founder of the State passed the Senate unanimously today. He will be a prominent figure in the future politics of the State. A resolution asking Congress to open up a portion of the great Sioux Reservation passed the Senate, and will go through the House without dissent.

A memorial to Congress setting forth the organization of the State Government was passed. The Legislature will probably adjourn tomorrow.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. Mellette opens with the declaration that the Legislature has assembled at the edict of more than a quarter of a million free Americans to exercise for the State of Dakota her first governmental functions, and that its warrant of guarantee is the Constitution of the United States and the legislative enactments of Congress written in the blood of patriots shed from Bunker Hill to Appomattox. He holds that that portion of the Territory of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel unquestionably constitutes a State de jure, and by the present exercise of their functions by her legislative and executive officers becomes essentially a State de facto, and that said State is clearly entitled to recognition by Congress. He cites in support of this proposition the precedents established by the action taken in the admission of Michigan, Arkansas, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, and Oregon, and also the terms of the ordinance of 1787 and those of the treaty under which the Louisiana purchase was made. The benefits to be derived from Statehood are set forth, the principal being responsible and stable local Government, control of school lands, and voice and votes in Congress for the purpose of influencing legislation appertaining to this section, particularly that relating to public lands and Indian affairs. He asserts that greatly as the State desires admission her people will never accept it with boundaries more extended than at present defined. This sentiment was received with applause, which expresses the determination of the people. He sets forth the convincing statistics of South Dakota's growth and portrays its magnificent resources. He shows how far the State is ahead in all respects of the condition of other States at the time of their admission; how the people are peaceable, moral, temperate, earnest, upright, and patriotic, many of them scarred and maimed in defense of the United States, which they helped to preserve, and for whose crown they bring a new star, which they now ask Congress in the name of their 100 posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to fix in the diadem of Liberty. In further support of the theory that Dakota is a State he says that the people have a right to Statehood by the supreme law of creation. They have newly carved it out of the wilds of the prairie.

THE PEOPLE MAKE THE STATE.

The State is a creature of the people, not of Congress; while Congress alone can endow with life, the people alone can create the enabling act which has preceded the formation of its Constitution. Congress declined to extend the courtesy of assisting in the formation of our State as she might, but she can now only deny admission by arbitrary and unwarranted power. He discusses the objections raised against present Statehood, as follows: The only possible argument against the case we can present to Congress is that the Civil War has materially changed the construction of the Constitution and modified the traditions of American law as to the relation sustained by the States to the Federal Government. It is urged that every precedent upon which we predicate our case is an ante-bellum construction of our unwritten constitution, obliterated by the blood of that awful sacrifice. Upon careful examination, however, we discover that our issue is not involved in or related to the questions settled by the Civil War. The theory in support of the right of secession was that the rights of a State are original, while those of the Federal Government are derived, and therefore strictly limited to the needs of the State for a larger protection. It would follow from this construction that a State might narrow or enlarge the power of the Federal Government as its necessity or interest might require, or even nullify, or secede from the operation of its laws. It is this construction that was overthrown by the War, and which has given place to another, never to be effaced from our book of Constitution or severed from the homage of our hearts. It is the broad and comprehensive construction of Hamilton, as expounded by Webster and sealed by the crisis of war, embracing the grand doctrine that the right of the State and the right of the Fed ral Government to be, and both original rights emanating from the people of the State and the people of the Nation respectively, and, therefore, neither can limit nor nullify the powers of the other as expressed by the people from whom they originate. But neither Hamilton nor Webster, nor the apologists for the Rebellion, ever maintained the theory necessary to support the objection offered to our procedure, and our demand as of absolute right to Statehood—viz.: that only the rights of the National Union are original and that State Governments are but charters of privilege derived by authority to be enlarged, narrowed, or suppressed, as National interest or party creed may dictate.

He expresses great confidence in the success of the efforts to secure admission this winter, and advises an adjournment of the Legislature subject to call when another session becomes necessary.

A meeting of the Dakota Press Association was held here tonight at which resolutions were adopted approving the course of the Legislature and expressing renewed allegiance to the cause of statehood.

THE TWO NEW SENATORS.

[Alonzo J. Edgerton was born in Rome, N. Y., and is 57 years of age. He was graduated from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in 1851. When still a young man he removed to Minnesota, and has been intimately and prominently identified with the history of that State. He was a member of its Legislature in 1858-'59 and in 1877-'78, and in 1876 was chosen a Presidential Elector. From 1871 to 1874 he occupied the position of Railroad Commissioner, and in 1881 was appointed as United States Senator. Dec. 26, 1881, he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota, which position he recently resigned. During the War he entered the service as Captain, and was promoted to a Colonelcy and then brevetted a Brigadier-General. He was a member of the recent Constitutional Convention and was the President of that body.]

[Gideon C. Moody of Deadwood is an old resident of the Territory. His birthplace was Cortland, N. Y., where he was born in 1832. When the War broke out Judge Moody was a resident of Jasper County, Indiana, where he was located in the practice of the law. He entered the service as a private and was promoted successively to First Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the Ninth Indiana Infantry, and was appointed, May, 1865, Captain of the Nineteenth United States Regulars. At the close of the War Judge Moody came to Dakota and at once became active in the political affairs of the Territory. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1868 and 1874. He was a member of the Legislature during three terms between 1867 and 1874, and was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court and assigned to the Black Hills District, over which he presided from 1878 to 1883. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1883, and again of the Constitutional Convention held in September last.]

QUESTIONING THE AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Butler directing the Committee on Territories to inquire and report by what authority a so-called Legislature has been organized in the Territory of Dakota, and whether such organization was not calculated to bring about a conflict of authority prejudicial to good order in that Territory.

Mr. Butler asked immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Ingalls objected, and, under the rules, the resolution lies over one day.

The Hon. A. Boynton, member of the Democratic Territorial Committee of Dakota, and selected by that body to visit Washington and represent their wishes, had an interview with President Cleveland today concerning matters in that Territory. Subsequently he was questioned touching the effort of the southern part of Dakota to set up a State Government. He strongly denounced it as revolutionary, and expressed the opinion that the proceedings are taking the shape of open opposition to the authority of the General Government, and that decisive measures will be resorted to should further steps be taken in the direction proposed.

MATTERS OF POLITICS.

A DISGUSTED MUGWUMP—THE ABSTRACT OF THE VOTE OF OHIO—VIRGINIA'S SENATOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—W. D. Foulke, Senator from Wayne County, and chief mugwump of the State, has communicated the result of his investigation into the removals from office under this Administration. Senator Foulke is President of the State Civil-Service Reform Association, recently organized, and endeavored to induce that body to look into this matter, but failed. He says:

Between Aug. 1 and 20 last, noticing that "suspensions" of Postmasters before the expiration of their terms were becoming very frequent, I addressed 198 letters indiscriminately to Postmasters suspended in this State, and 162 letters to Presidential Postmasters elsewhere. To these letters I received 158 replies; some of them showed that the officer had resigned, or that his term had expired, a few failed to answer the questions, but 136 gave me the desired information—101 from Indiana and thirty-five from elsewhere. In only two instances—one in Indiana and one in New York—had there been any investigation; in every other case no notice of any charges had been given, no cause assigned, no opportunity afforded for defense, denial, or explanation. Knowing that this information was ex parte, and not believing it possible that these removals were thus made with the approval of the author of the letter to Mr. Curtis, I communicated to the President personally the results of my inquiries, together with the names of the Postmasters in question. I found, however, that the President approved this course. He stated that he considered it impracticable to inform the Postmasters of charges against them; that this would be to turn the question of their removal into a judicial investigation; that they were continually protesting, objecting, and asking for copies of the charges, but that these could not be furnished them. He said he regretted that I had made these inquiries; that the department had to get its information as best it could; that he had great difficulty in bringing many of his party friends up to his ideas of this reform; and that Indiana was a particularly bad State in that respect. Such facts are not calculated to convince Republicans who did not vote for Mr. Blaine that any permanent redemption of the civil service from the spoils system is likely to come out of such a Nazareth as the Democratic party when composed of its present material. I wrote the foregoing facts to the New York *Nation* Nov. 30, 1885, by way of criticism of the frequent commendations in that paper of the President's Administration respecting removals and appointments to office, with the remark that in the East, where the civil-service reform sentiment was comparatively strong, this approbation might be merited, but that to us, in Indiana, where a mugwump is a rare bird, it looked as if the reform policy of the President outlined in his letter to George W. Curtis was limited in practice to those parts of the country where "it would do the most good," and asking how it was, in view of such facts as these,—the *Nation* considering it a distinct gain to the cause of civil-service reform—that the majority of the commission were members of the Democratic party. I addressed this letter to the *Nation* because I believed that paper, being devoted to the cause of civil-service reform, would not be unwilling that the shortcomings of the present Administration in carrying it out should be made known. None of the matters contained in the letters appeared in any form, nor have I heard from it in any shape since it was sent.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The abstract of the vote of Hamilton County, over which there has been so much contention, arrived at the Secretary of State's office today, and the State Board of Canvassers at once completed the count and declared the results. It shows the total vote of the State to be 733,975, against 771,310 in 1883. The vote for Gov. Hoadly is 341,830; for Judge Foraker, 359,281; Leonard, Prohibition, 28,081; Northrop, Greenbacker, 2,000; Foraker's plurality, 17,451. Judge Atherton, whose presence on the Supreme bench during the discussion of the Cincinnati election cases has been so unfavorably commented on, is defeated by a plurality of 28,387. After the count was completed Judge W. T. Spear, Supreme Judge-elect, received his commission and was sworn into office, thus placing the court in the hands of the Republicans for the first time in three years.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—The two Houses of the General Assembly today met in joint convention and the vote for United States Senator was announced by the Clerks of the Senate and the House respectively. The President of the Senate, who presided over the joint meeting, declared that John W. Daniel was elected as Senator to represent Virginia in the United States Senate for six years, beginning March 4, 1887.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Twenty-five hundred citizens assembled at Assembly Hall tonight to issue a protest against the removal of Police Commissioner T. C. Brooks, as recommended by Mayor Pringle to the City Council. Since Commissioner Brooks "pulled" a gambling-house one Sunday morning a combination has been formed to effect his removal. Rousing speeches were made tonight by ex-Gov. Blair and several able lawyers, and resolutions were passed denouncing the Mayor and his associates. The city is wild with excitement and the liquor element lying low.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARKS CASE—A WEDDING—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—OTHER MATTERS.

A telegram was received at police headquarters yesterday from Detective Bonfield saying that Mr. Marks and himself had examined the trunk of stolen jewelry at the Baltimore & Ohio Depot, New York, and found its contents complete. The trunk will be shipped to Chicago by express today, and the officer and his companion will start for home Friday. The prisoner, whose right name is Billie Elliott, bears his confinement coolly and even jovially. He was born and raised in this city, though he has not lived here of late years. The police are convinced that he is a practiced safe-blower—"gopher," it is termed—though he denies that it is his real vocation. Nothing has been ascertained as to who his accomplices were.

Miss Grace A. Tolman was united in marriage to John A. Davidson last evening. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. A. Tolman, No. 2031 Prairie avenue, the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Gaylord and Miss Otis, and the groom by Messrs. Alexander Davidson and Archibald McNaughton of Milwaukee. The ushers were James T. Mix and Lucius Elliot of Racine, Wis. About 150 friends and relatives of the contracting parties were in attendance at the reception which followed the ceremony. Among the wedding gifts was a deed to a lot on Calumet avenue and checks to the amount of $45,000—a gift to the bride and groom from their families. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson will spend a few weeks in the East, and on their return to this city will reside at No. 2928 Ellis avenue.

The following officers were elected in the Garden City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., last night: Henry McCall, W. M.; John Barton Payne, S. W.; C. M. Stiles, J. W.; J. D. MacLean, Treasurer; Gil W. Barnard, Secretary; W. B. Bateham, Chaplain; William Stevenson, S. D.; R. M. Laing, J. D.; C. M. Colondro, S. S.; Alfred Carlson, J. S.; J. W. Richford, Tyler.

Hugh Gilhooley, driver of a milk-wagon, was arrested and charged with assault for running over J. K. Humes of No. 194 Dearborn avenue at Clark and Lake streets. Humes was severely, though not dangerously, injured.

Mrs. Gabriel Steiger, a widow who lives with her son-in-law, William Gillan, at Calumet avenue and Thirty-fifth street, attempted suicide by cutting her throat, but the wound inflicted was not dangerous. Despondency is given as the reason.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Arrived off Lizard Point, the Nordland, from New York for Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Arrived, the Nova Scotian, from Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Arrived, the Westernland, from Antwerp; the Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK.

A General Movement to Oust Collector Hedden by the Veterans' Rights Union.

"Tom" Davis' Slayer—Grant Monument Fund—Boston Express Thieves Caught—Tramps Raided.

An Unfortunate Montreal Father—Obdurate Agent Kimball—Tammany Checkmated—A Wall-Street Joke.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A movement having for its object the removal from office of Edward L. Hedden, Collector of the Port of New York, has just been set on foot by the Veterans' Rights Union of the State of New York. Monday Thomas B. Odell, Chairman of the General Committee of the union, sent to President Cleveland a petition praying for the removal of Collector Hedden on the ground of a violation of the law in dismissing from office Sept. 30 Foreman Charles B. Dake of the Brooklyn Customs District. This action was determined upon after a thorough canvass of the situation among the members of the union, all of whom, without exception, expressed themselves as indignant over the Collector's treatment of veteran soldiers, as shown in the cases of Capt. Bacon, the weigher, and Mr. Dake, foreman in the Brooklyn District, both of whom were removed without the existence of charges against them. Many members of the union were in favor of compelling Collector Hedden by mandamus to reinstate Mr. Dake, but the committee at length decided that the most expeditious way of getting justice was to apply to the President, and, if that failed, to seek to prevent Hedden's confirmation by the United States Senate.

In speaking of his action this afternoon Mr. Odell said that the Veterans' Rights Union, which operated under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New York, was determined to make a test case of Mr. Dake's removal, and to try to demonstrate that the law giving honorably discharged soldiers the preference in Government employment was somewhat more than empty words.

Collector Hedden said that he knew nothing of Mr. Odell's petition to the President, and had no opinion concerning it. He had removed Mr. Dake for sufficient cause, and that was the end of it, so far as he was concerned. There were no charges against Mr. Dake, but the exigencies of the service demanded his removal.

"TOM" DAVIS' SLAYER.

The case of James T. Holland, the Texan, for the murder of "Tom" Davis, the "sawdust" swindler, was called for trial today, but owing to the absence of a material witness (Hill) the prosecution asked that the case go over for the term. Hill has refused to come on here from Texas. The defense was willing that the case should go over and the court granted the application. If Hill should make his appearance before then the case will be tried at this term of court.

THE GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

The *Times* says: "The fund for the Grant monument was yesterday increased, by the turning in of some special trade subscriptions, to the sum of $111,000. This is certainly a sufficient nucleus to justify the committee in going seriously to work to secure an adequate design. It has done nothing in that direction heretofore except the appointment of a subcommittee and the announcement that the sub-committee is expected to secure plans from mankind at large. When a design that can withstand professional criticism and that excites popular interest is actually to be seen the result in stimulating subscriptions will be immediate and great. The money for the Bartholdi pedestal could not have been raised if people had been invited to give their money for they knew not what. The sooner the committee takes professional advice how to secure a design for the monument at this stage of the undertaking the better it will be for their object."

BOSTON EXPRESS THIEVES CAPTURED.

A gang of express thieves has recently raided Boston with considerable success. It was a regularly-organized band, with a system that worked about as follows: The gang would hire a house in a safe neighborhood somewhere in the suburbs, leave a trusted man in charge, and then follow the big express wagons on their tour of delivery about the town. When one was left for a moment unattended the thieves would jump in and drive it away quietly by a circuitous route to the suburban hiding-place. There what was worth having of the load was unloaded and the rig with the rest turned adrift. Next day the police would come upon the team and wagon somewhere, with the most valuable part of its contents gone. In this manner the night of Nov. 25 last an express wagon of Dart & Co., Boston, was stolen and robbed. The police arrested two thieves and traced them to their den, but it was empty. The stolen trunks had been there, but the men in charge had gone with them. The trunks and their contents were valued at $1,000, and it was thought that the property had been shipped to New York. The Boston police telegraphed here and detectives were put on the case. Saturday they traced trunks that had come from Boston by way of the Grand Central Depot to a house in Rivington street. Watching the house they saw a thief named Henry Hoffman come out. They arrested him and locked him up. A search of the room revealed a lot of stolen goods, and Hoffman had on him a lot of pawn-tickets representing other stolen goods. When he found that he was fairly cornered, he gave up and helped the police. He consented to go to Boston without a requisition. Monday a representative from the express company came here and identified the stolen articles. Hoffman was taken to Boston yesterday with all the stolen property.

A CAMP OF TRAMPS RAIDED.

Justice Connolly of Port Chester and eleven constables made a raid on a camp of tramps yesterday afternoon in the Town of Harrison, Westchester County, and captured twelve of the twenty-five who make it their headquarters. The camp is what is known as the "Sand Pit," and is well concealed. It was established several years ago, and has been broken up by the authorities several times. The tramps were intrenched, and were armed with razors, clubs, and revolvers. At night they prowled about the country stealing chickens, pork, hams, eggs, cider, potatoes, and all sorts of farm products and doing mischief. The farmers dared not appear against them for fear their barns would suffer. Connolly, collecting his constables, surrounded the camp. At the sound of his whistle the officers dashed into the camp, the Justice first of all. He raised his hand in a warning manner toward the startled tramps. "Stand still every man of you or you will be shot in your tracks," he cried. "You are all prisoners. Officers, do your duty." It was only the work of a moment for the officers to handcuff them and start the procession toward Port Chester. All the prisoners were committed to the county jail.

UNLUCKY WITH HIS DAUGHTERS.

A Montreal dispatch says: A sensation has been caused here by the elopement of Miss Elizabeth Globensky, the eldest daughter of Gen. Globensky, Seigneur of St. Eustauche, with her cousin, young Charles Wilson, the son of a doctor of that name. The young woman had been plighted, very much against her wish, to an old but wealthy farmer named Gauve. Yesterday she came here for the purpose of purchasing her trousseau. At the depot she was met by Wilson, when it was arranged that they should become man and wife. The parish priest of Notre Dame refused to marry the cousins without the necessary indulgence from the Bishop. Monseigneur was next seen, and, refusing to grant permission, a Protestant minister was found who performed the ceremony, after which they left for the United States. The marriage is illegal and detectives are following the elopers. This is the second daughter of the Seigneur who has eloped this year.

TAMMANY CHECKMATED.

It is now known that three of the Republicans in the Board of Aldermen will vote and work with the members of the County Democracy, and will in return be rewarded with places on the committees and a liberal share of the patronage at the disposal of the board. Tammany Hall felt so elated with the victory they won in this county through their bargain with the Republicans that they expected to have their own way in organizing the board. The members of the County Democracy did not attend any of the conferences recently called, for they had no intention of walking into a trap with their eyes wide open. Tammany Hall has less than one-third of the members of the next Board, while the County Democracy lacks only one vote to enable it to control the board. The Tammany men, however, had arranged all the committees, and apportioned all the patronage to suit themselves, and had awarded to the County Democracy about one-quarter of the offices and places on committees. They had reserved the others, including the most desirable places, for themselves.

OBDURATE AGENT KIMBALL.

A few days ago William H. Smith, General Agent of the New York Associated Press, posted a notice forbidding smoking in the room occupied by the New England Associated Press, in the Western Union Building. George G. Kimball, the New England agent, tore the notice down and kept on smoking. This week a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Associated Press was held and a resolution indorsing Mr. Smith's action adopted. Then Mr. Smith, acting under orders from his committee, made a trip to Boston, where he appeared before members of the New England Executive Committee. He demanded the immediate expulsion of Agent Kimball from the New York office. This demand was refused. Mr. Smith returned to this city this morning and a second meeting of the New York committee will be held this week to decide what further action shall be taken in the matter.

SMOKERS WILL REGRET HIM.

Dealers in tobacco read today with much regret a telegram announcing the death in Cuba of Julian Alvarez. The deceased was known throughout the world of smokers as the manufacturer of the "Henry Clay" brand of cigars. Mr. Alvarez went to Cuba from his native place, San Roman de Candamo, in the Province of Asturias, Spain, forty-five years ago. He was then 15 years old, and soon became connected with a cigar firm. He gave the name of Henry Clay to this brand of cigars. Mr. Alvarez, succeeding his employer, conducted a business of $36,000,000 a year and until within the last few years made only the Henry Clay cigar. So great was the demand for his cigars that a single New York firm handled between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 Henry Clays every year, and the entire sales in the United States are estimated by the Garcia Bros., the senior of whom was once a clerk for Mr. Alvarez, at $17,000,000 per annum. When the insurrection broke out on the Island of Cuba Mr. Alvarez was made a Colonel and commanded a regiment for the Spanish Government until the rebels were suppressed.

A WALL STREET JOKE.

It is said by intimate acquaintances of Mr. Jay Gould that the rumor that Mr. George J. Gould and Mr. Rhinelander Dillon are to enter into partnership with Mr. George Vanderbilt is a "Wall street joke." Mr. George Gould contemplates no partnership, and will not be associated with any Wall street firm. His father has appointed him one of a committee of four to manage his interests in the Western Union Telegraph Company while he is in Europe, and George will have an office in the Western Union Building. The other members of this committee are Russell Sage, A. L. Hopkins, and H. M. Hoxie. Jay Gould's directions to his son are that he shall have nothing to do with Wall street during his father's absence.

AN INSANE MAN CAPTURED.

William C. Gatzmer, a man of considerable wealth, escaped a few days ago from a private sanitarium at Tacony, near Philadelphia, and was supposed to have come to this city. It was suspected that he intended to sail for Havana or South America, and a strict watch was kept on the outgoing steamers. This evening Gatzmer was found in this city and was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. He is a man between 35 and 40 years old and well educated. He is a son of William Gatzmer, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia & Camden Ferry Company, who is also largely interested in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His son has been insane for nearly two years and has been confined in two or three lunatic asylums. He has frequent lucid intervals but at times is very violent. He is said to be worth $80,000 in his own right. Two years ago he was placed in the private sanitarium at Tacony, which was intended as a permanent home for him, but he evaded the vigilance of the attendants about six weeks ago and made his escape. Since then his father has been using every exertion to find his son, employing detectives and telegraphing all over the country.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER WANTED.

A meeting of the Anti-Monopoly League was held this evening at the Metropolitan Hotel to discuss the silver question. Edwards Pierrepont presided and the room was uncomfortably crowded with men interested in the subject. Congressman A. J. Warner of Ohio made a long speech. He believed that the people of the country would prefer to have their money in the shape of paper. "This Congress," said he, "is not going to stop the coinage of silver without finding some good substitute. There will be a decided majority in the House against the overthrow of silver."

An address by President John Thompson of the Chase National Bank was read, and Henry Carey Baird and Waldo Hutchins spoke. Resolutions calling upon Congress to continue the free coinage of the standard silver dollar were passed.

Mr. Warner offered resolutions, which were adopted, to petition Congress to resume the free coinage of the silver dollars of 412 grains, and to provide for the issue of $1, $2, and $5 bills; that the United States cannot become a monometallic country on the single standard of gold or silver, because the Constitution prohibits every State from making anything else but gold and silver legal-tender; that it is due the dignity of the United States to prove to the world that it has power to restore silver to par with gold by simply giving it free coinage; that there are no natural causes why silver should be depreciated; that the ultimate return of silver to par with gold is made inevitable by the principle that demand and supply are the regulators of values; that the depreciation in silver is due to National timidity; that in the event of free coinage the United States need not fear either an export of her gold or a very large increase of her silver; for, if other nations send their silver to our mints to be coined in larger quantities than now they must do so to either distribute it here for payment in merchandise or they must do so in order to exchange it in this country when coined for gold; but in such case if gold is at a premium its holders here will get the premium and the country will lose nothing. Then followed resolutions setting forth the success achieved by France with a bimetallic standard, and that now that she has withdrawn the United States should take the vantage ground vacated.

GAGGED AND ROBBED AN OLD WOMAN.

As a farmer was passing the residence of Mrs. John Firth in the Town of North Hempstead, Long Island, at about 4 o'clock this afternoon he heard cries for help, and, running to the house, found Mrs. Firth, who is 72 years old, lying on the sitting-room floor bound hand and foot. A gag which had been placed in her mouth, but which had become broken, lay on her neck. Mrs. Firth stated that while alone John Hart, an Irishman who had worked for the family since spring, entered the house and seized and bound her. He then ransacked the premises for money. A score of farmers and their help at once organized a pursuing party, started on the track of Hart, and finally ran him down. Mrs. Firth's husband died two weeks ago, leaving her a 140-acre farm and considerable money, which was known to be kept in the house.

DEFRAUDING THE CUSTOMS.

Special agents of the Treasury have for a long time past been on the trail of several parties in this country who are alleged to have been extensively engaged in defrauding the Government by a violation of the tariff law. The matter was talked over very quietly here today at the custom-house, and it is believed that an explosion will soon follow. The report is that last week a small package was seized at Chicago which had been sent through in bond from Germany. It contained some chemical ingredients said to be used by packers in preparing pork for the market. The package seized was not of great value, and its seizure attracted no special attention. It is alleged to be a part and a parcel of a scheme to defraud the customs. Those who discussed the matter today stated that it is believed that the Goverment has missed duties on these goods aggregating upwards of $250,000. Who the parties are who have benefited by the scheme is not stated, and the practical working of it is not made public; in fact, the customs officials have been so secretly engaged in working the case that it is not suspected that the fact of its existence even has leaked out. It comes from inside circles that the Government has secured evidence, which it has been working up the last nine months, that a large amount of duties have been evaded and that these goods have in the main been laid down in Chicago, St. Louis, and probably Cincinnati. It has been most difficult for some reason to trace the matter up, so cautiously has it been carried on; but it would appear from what was said at the custom-house today that the seizure at Chicago has established the fact of the frauds. It is believed that the importers, whoever they may be, will find it an extremely difficult job to explain away the charges, if it is not an impossibility to do so. Tonight it was stated that more would soon be known. The special agents are determined to say nothing at present.

THE DEATH OF HENRY M'KEE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Henry McKee, President of the Globe Printing Company and commercial editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, died in this city of dropsy tonight, aged 61.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH

The Question of Reciprocity Creating a Good Deal of Stir in Canada.

Action on the Part of Uncle Sam Looked Forward To—Mexican Bunko Thieves.

A Big Scheme to Seize Cuba Prevented by the Authorities at New York.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The renewal of reciprocal relations with the United States would cause material changes in the present Canadian tariff, and should the fishery treaty be renewed it will result in the abolition of the duties now imposed on fish, oysters, etc. The amendments to the Tariff act passed last session provide that these duties shall be remitted upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued "whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the Governments of the United States and Newfoundland, or either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada in reduction or repeal of the duties in force in said countries." The present duty on preserved salmon and oysters is 25 per cent; shell oysters, 25 per cent; oysters in bulk, 10 cents per gallon; oysters in can, three and five cents per can, according to size of can. These rates were only imposed the 1st of July last.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 16.—Sir John A. Macdonald was interviewed upon his arrival at London and said that the main object of his visit to the old country was to gain a short rest. During his stay he hoped to give attention to one or two matters of Canadian interest, notably to fishery and the question of reciprocity with the United States. As to this subject Sir John explained himself very hopefully. It was, he admitted, by no means certain that President Cleveland's promised proposal to Congress for the appointment of a joint commission would meet with acceptance, but he thought the outlook was favorable.

MEXICAN BUNKO THIEVES—CONGRESS ADJOURNED—MRS. MORGAN'S DEATH.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 16.—Paso del Norte, in which the feast of Our Lady of Guadaloupe is at present progressing, is full of bunko thieves, and they are commencing openly to insult and attack American visitors when they refuse to be fleeced. In this the bunkoists are openly aided and abetted by the Mexican police officers. Yesterday a party of respectable Americans and accompanying ladies were threatened with arrest because they had objected to being robbed. One of them was Mr. Cowles from New Jersey, who had been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Miss Arabella Field, who died suddenly in the Grand Central Depot.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16.—Congress adjourned last week.

The wife of the Secretary of the American Legation, Mr. Joseph Morgan of South Carolina, is dead.

The Grand Jury Committee of Congress has found a true bill against ex-Minister of Finance Pena of the Gonzales Administration for malfeasance in office. No bill was found against any other official under that Administration.

A SCHEME TO SEIZE CUBA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The steamer City of Mexico, lying at Beard's stores, Brooklyn, was boarded by the custom-house officers today and large quantity of arms and ammunition found in the hold. It was taken out and an officer placed in charge of the ship. The loading of this steamer with arms is but a part of what is said to be an extensive scheme to seize Cuba. The City of Mexico had been used on the Alexandre Line between this city and Havana until Oct. 29, when she laid up at Pier No. 3, North River, and Nov. 28 was sold for $25,000 to a Spaniard whose initials are I. G., but whose name could not be learned. She was refitted, over $8,000 being spent in repairs. After the steamer was sold and repaired she was taken to Beard's stores, where 600 tons of coal were loaded. A picked crew of forty men were shipped for a voyage, "not to exceed three months." It was generally understood that the destination was to be "Corn Island," in the West Indies. Orders were issued that no one connected with the vessel should give any information or answer any questions. There was no other cargo except cases of supposed machinery and the coal, and the Captain was given to understand that he would sail under sealed orders to be opened at sea. All the transactions were carried on in Spanish, and the utmost secrecy prevailed. It was intended to set sail Monday night for the South. A pilot was engaged, and remained on board all day to be in readiness, and the crew were ordered to be on board. Steam was made and the vessel backed out, but instead of going to sea backed into the next dock alongside of the stores and behind a schooner and began to load a number of cases, which were stored between decks forward. The next day application was made for clearance papers, but before they were granted the Surveyor made an inspection and declined to give it, having found cases of arms. This was considered sufficient for holding the vessel, and a custom-house officer was placed in charge. This afternoon truckmen came with an order from the Deputy Surveyor to take the arms and ammunition to Frazer & Co.'s, No. 292 Broadway. The ones that were taken out are a part of those which were shipped to Cuba about a year ago by the Anchor Line steamer Dorian, which was not allowed to land, and were afterwards stored in Brooklyn. It was said tonight that the scheme of sending the City of Mexico to Cuba has been considered for some time. It is claimed that a complete understanding had been arrived at, and that it was the intention of the people who are behind the matter to take on here a number of men to drop down to Newport News, and there get more who have been sent there, and then proceed to Florida, where still more men were to be taken, the steamer then to proceed to a small island near the southeastern coast of Cuba, where a landing would be made and the arms transferred to Cuba secretly in steam launches which were on board.

A GENERAL REBELLION PROBABLE.

MONTEREY, Dec. 16.—A courier arrived in the city last night from Linares, where the recent fight occurred between Gov. Galando's force of revolutionists and the alcade of the city, supported by the civil authorities. He reported that three men were killed in the engagement. It is now reported that Galando and Rodriguez intend to intercept Military Governor Belestire before his arrival here, and force him to a recognition of the services they rendered in deposing the Civil Governor.

The news which reached here recently in regard to ex-President Gonzales being in the State of Guanajuata at the head of 200 men willing to back him against the present Administration is confirmed, but it is also said that negotiations are going on between him and Diaz for an amicable adjustment. If not successful a general rebellion will occur before spring.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

BRANDON, Man., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Chief of Police McMillan shot himself this morning. He was in Mayor Smart's office and picked up a loaded rifle to examine it. He left it at full cock, and putting the butt on the floor leaned against the muzzle while he was conversing with the Mayor. By some means the weapon was discharged and the bullet entered his abdomen and passed clear through his body. He remained standing a few seconds, then suddenly sank to the floor, and an hour later he was dead. General regret is expressed at the unfortunate affair, and the deceased will be given a public funeral.

PERUVIAN MATTERS.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 16.—A new Legation to Bolivia has been organized, with Dr. del Valle as Minister. Dr. Rosas and Dr. Garcia Calderon have been appointed Ministers to France and Spain respectively. The Constitutional party, represented by Señor Elias, has officially offered to Caceres the nomination for the Presidency. The use of passports, hitherto required by persons leaving the country, has been abolished. A meeting of merchants has been held at which a commission was appointed to consider the necessary steps to revive commerce and reëstablish credit.

THE HARLEM SYNDICATE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—The Newcastle faction of the Harlem Commons (New York) claimants withdrew from the syndicate today because of dissatisfaction with the management, and will prosecute their claims independently. At the meeting of the syndicate today it was decided to close the books the first of the year. After that shares will be $100 instead of $10. The trustees are ordered to prosecute the test case, which will likely be against the New York Elevated Road.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

MINE OPERATORS ORDERED TO LEAVE AND THEIR MEN ALL QUIT WORK—FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED AT BEVIER, MO.—FINANCIAL WRECKS AND OTHER NOTES.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—At Buchtel, Hocking County, today Christian, Spencer & Co. of Gore, who leased Mine 23 and a furnace bank, were notified to leave town, and all their men came out of the mine and refused to do any further work for them. A large crowd gathered in front of the company's office, threw down a large bundle of sticks and clubs in front of the door, and threatened punishment should the new men refuse to go. The cause of the trouble, if anything farther than personal opposition to the new contractors, is not known. A large crowd paraded the town with a rope.

BEVIER, Mo., Dec. 16.—Within the last twenty-four hours the aspect of affairs has entirely changed. The peace negotiations have fallen through, and from the present aspect of affairs an outbreak may be expected at any time.

The farmers' committee met today and refused to accept the agreement submitted to them, declaring it was unjust to the miners. Loomis says that the agreement which was signed by himself and all the other operators of Bevier should have been satisfactory to the miners, but was treated with contempt by them. The feeling against Loomis is now stronger than ever, and many think it is simply a question of time when the next outbreak will take place.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 16.—Forty-one of the flint-glass blowers employed at the North American Glass-Works have been on a strike for the last day or two. They ask that the prices of the product of the works be increased so that they will receive the same wages as members of the American Glass-Blowers' Union. The average wages received by the chimney-blowers are between $7 and $8.50 per week, and by the bottle-blowers $15 to $16, and the men claim they would get one-third more. The firm say they are not able to pay the increase demanded and were considering the advisability of not manufacturing this class of goods. The other departments go on the same as formerly.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—R. N. Hershfield, manufacturing jeweler, who has been in that business here twenty-five years, failed today. The failure was a shock to the business community. The house is the best known in the State, and was generally believed to be very solid. A year ago he claimed to have $150,000 in stock, and confessed to the banks that his indebtedness was $75,000. Three years ago Hershfield started a branch house at Kansas City and put it in charge of John Ellard. Hershfield says that he was forced into the failure to save men who had been his friends, because of the trouble in collecting debts. Money has been tight for some time, and he needed a certain sum to bridge over the present, but was unable to realize. He was succeeding very well in securing an extension, when a report was sent East that he had been transferring his property promiscuously, which frightened one of his creditors, who started to make trouble for him, and, as we have said, to protect his confidential creditors he turned over his stock to them to satisfy their claims. His Kansas City store has been transferred to his brother, Mr. L. H. Hershfield of Montana. Both houses have carried a large stock of expensive diamonds, valuable jewelry, silverware, bric-à-brac, clocks, watches, etc. The mortgagees have the following claims: H. Rubenstein, $1,745; Metropolitan National Bank, $900; S. H. Shoyer, $1,247; L. Streater & Co., $300; W. C. Green & Co., $500; James Gillman, $512; H. Freindlich, $150; W. S. Morris, $2,660; Mrs. F. A. Shoyer, $528; A. Schlaer, $2,044; Eugene Angleman, $785; Gus Samisch, $750; Max Harris, $633; Macks Latz, $1,750; M. Snible, $1,909; Jane Samuels, $1,403; J. Ringolsky, $1,566; H. Hershfield, $1,600; Sol Ringolsky, $376; Sons of Temple Corporation, $416; Mrs. Thomas Rosen, $5,200; Mrs. S. Steindler, $2,066; Mrs. Bertha Hershfield, $23,069; H. Seller, $519; Bank of Kansas City, $3,650; Sholim Lodge, I. O. B. B., $536; Mrs. Susie H. Shoyer, $8,749.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Herman A. Cook, dealer in provisions at Nos. 977 and 979 First avenue, made an assignment today, giving preferences for $13,416, of which $5,100 was to relatives. He was a member of the Produce Exchange.

Isaac Steurman, dealer in dry-goods at No. 2258 Third avenue, made an assignment confessing judgments for $16,561. He was for twelve years in business at Eufaula, Ala., and started here in May, 1884, claiming a capital of $40,000.

Addison Cammack entered judgment for $79,000 against William Heath & Co.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The grocery-store of M. W. Hurto was closed today by attachments of creditors. The liabilities are placed at $3,000 and the assets at $2,000.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—There has been filed another claim in the sum of $7,000 against the dry-goods stock of M. C. Willard, who recently failed. This makes a total of $18,000 indebtedness confessed on judgment notes. The stock is worth some $30,000. The outside indebtedness is estimated at some $7,000. The stock is now being invoiced.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The stock of R. N. Herthfield, jeweler, today passed into the hands of Messrs. Botsford & Williams for the benefit of Mr. L. H. Hershfield. His Kansas City stock will invoice about $35,000, and is mortgaged for $18,500.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—At the joint conference of the coal operators and miners of the United States today a resolution was adopted providing for an early convention of coal operators to consider a scale of prices to be submitted by the miners and to suggest changes if the scale was not satisfactory. President McBride of the Miners' Association then presented the following scale, adopted at the miners' committee meeting last night:

Pittsburg, 2¾ cents per bushel or 70 cents per ton; Hocking Valley, 60 cents per ton; Indiana block, 80 cents per ton; Indiana bituminous, 1, 65 cents per ton; Indiana bituminous, 2, 75 cents per ton; Wilmington, Ill., 95 cents per ton; Streator, 80 cents per ton; Grape Creek, 75 cents per ton; Mount Olive, 56¼ cents per ton; Staunton, 56¼ cents per ton; Springfield, 62½ cents per ton; Des Moines, Ia., 90 cents per ton; West Virginia, the Kanawha district, reduced prices to be restored to 75 cents per ton; Reynoldsville, Fairmount, screen coal, 71 cents per ton.

These prices to rule from May 1, 1886, to May 1, 1887.

The matter was laid over for future consideration by the operators, and the convention adjourned to meet at Columbus, O., Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1886.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—[Special]—The steady improvement in the iron and steel trade continues and the prices have an upward tendency. The activity among the furnaces, mines, and mills is not confined to any section of the United States but to all. "For three months past," said Vice-President James M. Swank of the American Iron and Steel Association, "there has been a steady upward movement in the demand for pig-iron, bar-iron, and particularly in steel rails, and a consequent improvement in prices. Business generally is improving everywhere. The large and idle stocks of last summer have been absorbed and new furnaces are constantly going into blast and increasing their weekly output. So far this addition to the supply has been and is readily sold, but this stimulates renewed activity in the mines and the blowing-in of furnaces on every hand, until we are in danger of exceeding the demand again." There are about 260 furnaces now in blast, capable of turning out in the neighborhood of 90,000 tons of pig-iron per week. This is an increase of about 30 per cent of output over the same time last year. In the matter of the influence of Southern iron, a prominent operator in pig-iron said: "Earlier in the year there were numerous stories afloat concerning the increased production of Southern iron, its cheapness, and its competition in the Northern markets, but the effect on prices has been practically nothing. It has appeared but little in the Philadelphia market, but has obtained considerable foothold in New England, despite the additional cost for freight."

MITCHELL, Dak., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The firm of Shaver Brothers, a prominent clothing firm here, have become involved, and have given a bill of sale of stock to a relative for $11,000. Tonight a Chicago firm holding a claim of $3,000 attached the stock, and the doors were closed by the Sheriff.

DEADLY SCARLET-FEVER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—Scarlet-fever of a malignant type has broken out at the Protestant Episcopal Home for Children in this city. There are eighty-five children in the home, and the situation is alarming. Four deaths have occurred, and ten children are now lying ill with the dread disease. Everything is being done to check the progress of the contagion.

POLO, Ogle Co., Ill. Dec. 16.—There are eight cases of scarlet-fever in this city.

BIG DAMAGES FROM AN OVERFLOW.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 16.—The water from Black Creek continues to pour into the Haleigh and Ebervale mines through the large breach in the surface made by the recent collapse. Five hundred men are now digging a new channel for the creek. Both collieries will be idle all winter, throwing 600 men out of work. The loss sustained will reach $200,000, and may greatly exceed that figure.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Entertaining Disclosures Concerning Bids on School-Desks by a Chicago Firm.

The Estimated Appropriation Necessary to Run the Educational Machinery in 1886.

Litigation Over School Property—Arrangements for the Holiday Vacation—A Slow Tenant.

All the members were present at last evening's meeting of the Board of Education. The feature of the meeting was a prolonged discussion about school-desks, and the most interested listeners were half a dozen rival desk-makers, who fluttered around the outskirts of the meeting and did some active lobbying prior to the formal call to order. The board, it seems, wants about 7,000 school-desks at present, and wants 700 of them right away for a school which is to open in the new year—the Healy School. A. H. Andrews & Co., who have already gotten a goodly share of the city's money, put in bids, and in these bids quoted a certain standard desk at $3.70. Some wandering member of the board who inadvertently found himself in St. Louis, or some member who knows somebody that lives in St. Louis, somehow or somewhere discovered that the same firm had quoted the same standard desk to the St. Louis public school at $3—a difference of 70 cents per desk, and a difference of some $5,000 or so on the 7,000 desks wanted by the board. While $5,000 more or less in the matter of a month's supply of school-desks is nothing to the Chicago Board of Education, this member aforesaid, probably out of pure cussedness, compelled the clerk or Secretary of the board to telegraph to St. Louis for a copy of the firm's quotation. The firm meet this with an affidavit that its agent in St. Louis had no authority to make such bids. Then another Chicago firm offered a desk as good as the $3.70 article for $2.59, or $2.79, or something like that, and then the $3.70 people come in with a second offer tendering a desk at $2.19. Of course the $2.19 desk was not the same as the $3.70 one, but the board last evening thought it good enough to take a sample lot of 700 for the Healy School. An effort was made last evening to have the matter discussed in executive session—that is, with the reporters out in the corridor—but the scheme did not work.

The board talked and wrangled for over an hour, and finally decided to send the whole matter back to the proper committee, with instructions to again advertise for bids so that every school-desk maker in the city might have a fair show for the contract—the 700 desks referred to only excepted.

The Committee on Judiciary reported "that the several suits brought by Joseph E. Otis and other parties, now pending in the Superior Court of Cook County, are progressing by the taking of testimony, issue having been joined by filing the answers of the board in each of the twenty-two cases. The expenses of this litigation, commenced and prosecuted to prevent the collection of the rent of school-fund property, bids fair to cost the sum of $20,000, and as these expenses must be paid from this fund, there being no other available for the purpose, we recommend that the Committee on Finance and Salaries in their estimate of revenue from rents of school-fund property deduct the sum of $20,000 as a portion of the expenses of collecting the same." The report was adopted without debate.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The Committee on Finance and Salaries submitted the following estimate of the amount to be raised as a school tax for the support and maintenance of the public schools of the city and for the purchase of school sites and erection of school buildings for the fiscal year 1886:

General repairs	$ 41,000
Permanent improvements in old buildings	43,950
Repairs to heating apparatus	11,000
Rent of premises for use of schools	6,735
Erection of new buildings	450,000
Heating apparatus for new buildings	65,000
Incidental expenses connected with new buildings	22,800
Purchase of school sites	100,000
Furniture for old buildings	10,000
Furniture for new buildings	40,000
Apparatus, etc	6,500
Salaries of engineers and janitors	90,000
Fuel	55,000
School supplies	8,540
School-house supplies	4,73[illegible]
Publication of reports, etc	7,100
Libraries	3,200
Evening schools	35,000
Salaries of teachers and employés	782,000
Total	$1,782,38[illegible]

The matter was made a special order for an adjourned meeting to be held Wednesday evening next, the report to be meantime printed and circulated.

VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS.

In order to give the teachers a chance to draw their salaries Thursday afternoon, it was ordered that the public schools of the city should close for the holidays Thursday (Christmas Eve) at noon, instead of at night, as before. The schools will remain closed until the first Monday in the new year.

Chief Engineer of the South Division High-School John Zeep got drunk a couple of weeks ago, and was discovered and reported. He was immediately suspended, and the board last night decided that John would have to go, his twenty years' faithful service notwithstanding. The board thought it could take no chances on chief engineers.

It was decided to hold an examination of applicants for positions as principals in grammar schools, assistants in high schools, and assistants in grammar and primary schools Tuesday, Dec. 29, at the West Division High School at 9 a. m.

The architects were ordered to prepare plans for a nine-room school-building on the Raymond lot.

The board wound up its business by a brief discussion on how it could make some slow-paying tenants come to time. One tenant had paid no rent for a year, and was about $2,400 behind, and the board ordered its attorney to put the machinery of the law in motion. President Kraus said they had been making that sort of orders about the same man for the last year or two, and nothing had come of it. He therefore voted against the order—probably with the idea that a tenant who was plucky enough to disregard the board's threats deserved his holding for nothing. About a score of tenants who are badly in arrears will be prosecuted forthwith—at least that was the order of the board.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

CHRONICLES OF VARIOUS DOINGS IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

The grand jury of Queens County today found three indictments each against Justice of the Peace James A. Betts and Constables Edward Masterson, William Carpenter, and William Lapp, all of Jamaica. The charges are that they included illegal fees in their bills against the town.

The first locomotive turned out of the Rogers Locomotive-Works at Paterson, N. J., was in 1837. Today No. 3,600 was sent off. The aggregate value of the whole 3,600 is estimated at $54,000,000. The largest production in any one year was 190, in 1873; the smallest 14, in 1877; average, 75.

Charles Kaufman of Franklin Township, New Jersey, sailed today for France on the steamship Labrador in order to be treated by Pasteur for a bite received from a mad dog Nov. 21. At least thirty-five days will have elapsed since the man was bitten before he will be in the hands of Pasteur. A patient of Pasteur's, whose first inoculation was made thirty-six days after the bite, recently died of hydrophobia. The doctors therefore regard Kaufman's case as in some respects a desperate one. Kaufman, however, does not seem to feel much anxiety. He is a German.

In the suit of the heirs of George O. Hovey against Phelps, Dodge & Co. the deposition of Marshall Field was read today. He testified that Mr. Hovey had told him he had been offered $10,000 for his bargain in the purchase of the State street property. The counsel for the defense in summing up said the jury, if they found for the plaintiffs, would be finding that all the members of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., both living and dead, and A. J. Averill and T. J. Sansome of Chicago, had conspired to defraud George O. Hovey. The case will probably be concluded tomorrow.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, the English author and lecturer on music and morals, will return to London tomorrow, having spoken twenty-five times in a month. This morning he and Mrs. Haweis (also a well-known writer on art) breakfasted with Courtlandt Palmer; they lunched with John Bigelow, and held a reception in the afternoon at Prof. Barnard's of Columbia College. Yesterday they were the guests of honor at a large reception at the studio of the English artist, Felix Moscheles (son of the great musician), who had new portraits of Haweis, Rubinstein, and President Cleveland on view. Mr. Moscheles will probably go to Chicago for a few weeks after the holidays.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago & Atlantic's Strained Relations with the Erie Causing Comment.

Possibility of the Latter Joining with the Vanderbilts—Light Grain Shipments.

Trunk Lines Will Pay No Commissions—Sale of the Texas & St. Louis—Items.

The indications are that the fight between President Jewett of the Chicago & Atlantic and President King of the Erie will result in a complete separation of the two lines and the stopping of all interchange of business between them. The Chicago & Atlantic was originally built as the Chicago outlet of the Erie, connecting with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, which is operated under a lease by the Erie at Marion, O. At that time Mr. Jewett was President of both the Erie and the Chicago & Atlantic, and the two roads, together with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, were operated as one line and were generally known as the Erie route. When Mr. Jewett retired from the Erie he held on to the Chicago & Atlantic, and ever since there has been trouble between the two roads. Some time ago the Erie made arrangements with the Pennsylvania for doing the bulk of its freight business in connection with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio to and from Chicago, giving the Chicago & Atlantic no show whatever and compelling the latter to seek new outlets to New York. The through passenger service over the Erie and Chicago & Atlantic has been kept up until now. It is understood that negotiations are in progress between President King of the Erie and the Vanderbilt people for the purpose of bringing about an arrangement by which the Erie is to run through trains over the Lake Shore to and from Chicago instead of over the Chicago & Atlantic as at present. By doing its passenger business between Buffalo and Chicago over the Lake Shore, the Erie loses that traffic for its New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, between Marion to Salamanca, but it is understood that this loss is to be made good to the latter by running the business of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis (a Vanderbilt line) from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other Southwestern points over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and the Erie from Marion via Salamanca. The refusal of the Chicago & Atlantic to enter into any agreement for the advancement and maintenance of passenger rates from Chicago to the East unless it is guaranteed a differential rate is due to this prospect of losing its through train service between Chicago & New York.

This conflict places the Chicago & Atlantic in a bad position, as it forms a natural outlet for the Erie, and will find it difficult to secure other connections that will afford it a good Eastern outlet.

The Erie's annual report, which has just been made public, says, in reference to the Chicago & Atlantic trouble, that the benefits which seem to have been expected to result to the Erie system from the building of that line of road have not been realized. Large sums of money were advanced to the Chicago & Atlantic for purposes of construction without compensating advantages to the Erie Company, as results so far have shown. Notwithstanding the Chicago & Atlantic was practically an extension of the Erie system to the City of Chicago, and that the road was to be under the control of the Erie Company, this company is now and has been for nearly a year past without voice or influence in the management of that company or the conduct of its business. The relations of the two companies are now the subject of disagreement and litigation. In May last the Chicago and Atlantic brought suit against the Erie & New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, charging in substance the diversion of traffic from the Chicago & Atlantic to which it claimed to be entitled under certain alleged contracts between the three companies and the withholding of large sums of money due the Chicago & Atlantic. Upon application to the court, without notice to the defendants and upon ex-parte affidavits, an injunction was obtained restraining the Erie and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio from diverting traffic from the Chicago & Atlantic to which it was entitled under the alleged agreements, and further restraining the defendants from retaining moneys received by them in prepayment of freight charges and from sales of passenger tickets over the Chicago & Atlantic. The Erie moved for a vacation of the injunction and presented affidavits showing that the Chicago & Atlantic had itself violated the alleged agreements by diverting east-bound traffic to other lines than the Erie. Full argument before the United States Circuit Court resulted in a substantial victory for the Erie, the court holding that the injunction as to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio should be vacated, and as to the Erie proper it should be vacated except so far as to enjoin the Erie from diverting freight delivered to it for transportation over the line of the Chicago & Atlantic, to which no reasonable objection could be made. Since then no steps have been taken by the Chicago & Atlantic in the suit.

GRAIN FROM NEBRASKA AND KANSAS—LIGHT SHIPMENTS.

The officials of the Western roads state that the present light movement of grain to and via Chicago is not so much due to the diversion of freight via Southwestern points on account of cut-rates as to the high freight-rates to the East and the low prices of grain in this market. There is plenty of corn in Nebraska ready for shipment, but farmers refuse to sell for less than 20 cents a bushel, while with existing prices in this market and the prevailing freight charges they can get no more than 16 cents per bushel. Rather than sell for this price they prefer to feed the stuff to hogs and cattle, finding it more profitable to do so. Shipments will necessarily be light unless there should be a material advance in the price of corn. There is no demand whatever for export. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, which States were receivers of corn from Nebraska and Kansas last year, have enough surplus this year to supply the Eastern and New England markets. The Southern States, which also were large receivers last year, have produced more than enough this year to supply all their wants. The fact is, they say, that it costs too much to haul grain from Nebraska and Kansas to the Eastern markets considering the present state of the markets, and consequently that business is not coming forward. The lines running east from Southwestern points get no more business in proportion than the roads running east from Chicago. Even the Chesapeake & Ohio, which had been diverting much of the grain from the West and Southwest last winter, is getting but little at present.

THE TRUNK LINE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A member of the Trunk Line Executive Committee states that there is no truth whatever in the report that the new immigrant pool about to go into effect will be seriously disturbed by the competition of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. That company stopped the sale of immigrant tickets outside of Castle Garden and opened an office in the garden by agreement. The truth is that all immigrant fares will be restored to full tariffs not later than Jan. 1, which action alone will yield the trunk lines and their immediate connections an increased revenue of over $1,000,000 for the ensuing year. Other measures were adopted at the meeting of the Executive Committee today which promise to place the passenger and freight business of all the lines east of Chicago and St. Louis on a better footing than it has been for years.

New York, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—In accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the trunk lines, the Passenger Committee today issued instructions to the various roads forbidding the payment of commissions by or to ticket agents on and after Jan. 1. The action of the committee was communicated to the various Western connections of the trunk lines with the request that they coöperate in carrying out the order. It is believed that this step, if carried out, will have considerable effect in reducing the evils now suffered by the companies from the brokers, and also do away with much of the competition of the scalpers. The contract recently agreed to by the trunk line roads respecting the clearing-house for the emigrant business has been signed by nearly all the roads concerned, and will be returned completed in time to warrant the restoration of the emigrant rate of $13 to Chicago by Jan. 1.

SALE ORDERED OF THE TEXAS & ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Judge Treat today in the Federal Court ordered a decree of foreclosure and sale in the case of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad, Missouri & Arkansas Division. The sale will take place about Feb. 22 at the door of the new custom-house. The upset price is fixed at $1,000,000, and the total indebtedness is $7,300,000. It is proposed to reorganize and widen the gage and extend the line to this city from Cairo, either on the Illinois or Missouri side of the river. The receiver was allowed $18,000 per annum. His attorneys, Phillips & Stewart, were allowed $18,000, and the attorneys for complainants, Butler, Stillman & Hubbard of New York and E. Smith of this city, $25,000. Gov. H. Shields, the master, was allowed $15,000.

DOES NOT AFFECT THEIR TITLE TO LANDS.

New York, Dec. 16.—Col. George Gray, general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, when asked about the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the taxes of the company, said: "The suit of the Northern Pacific against Rockers, County Treasurer of Traill County, Dakota Territory, which has just been decided, is in no respect different from the two cases decided by the same tribunal in which the Union Pacific Road was a party. The first of these decisions was in the December term of 1872, and the other was rendered in the October term of 1874. Rockers, as County Treasurer, wanted to collect taxes on the Northern Pacific lands in his bailiwick, and the suit was brought to restrain him from so doing. In none of the cases was the title of the railroad company involved, but, inasmuch as Congress had pronounced that the patent to the lands should not obtain until they had been surveyed and conveyed by the railroad companies or other parties interested, the Supreme Court held in all cases that the retention of patent was a security for the payment of costs, and the United States having a legal title, and that much of interest in the lands, no State or Territorial authority can tax the lands. The title to no land in Dakota Territory held by the Northern Pacific Company, or sold by it, is in any manner affected by this decision. The company has always been willing to pay, but the want of surveys and the general inactivity of the officials in the land office have prevented payments being made."

BONDHOLDERS FAIL TO GET INTEREST.

New York, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—In November, 1884, the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company defaulted in the payment of the interest then due on its first mortgage bonds. Accordingly, last spring a large number of the Chicago & Atlantic bondholders residing at Amsterdam brought suits against the Erie and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Companies to compel the payment of such interest, claiming that those companies had guaranteed the Chicago & Atlantic bonds. The action was brought to a hearing before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court today on the demurrers of the Erie and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Companies, which took the ground that the Chicago & Atlantic bondholders had no right to bring such an action against them. Judge Wallace sustained the demurrers in each case and dismissed the complaints on the hearing, holding that whether or not the Erie or the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Company had guaranteed the Chicago & Atlantic bonds there was no agreement on the part of either of them to pay the interest to the Chicago & Atlantic bondholders, and that they therefore had no right to bring an action to enforce such payment.

RECEIVER OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC ASKED FOR.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—This evening in chambers, before Judge Don A. Pardee of the United States Circuit Court, on application of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company the Texas Pacific Railroad Company was ordered placed in the hands of receivers, and ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon of New Mexico and ex-Gov. John C. Brown of Tennessee were appointed receivers. This road extends from New Orleans to El Paso, some 1,400 miles, and is a part of the Gould system, with Jay Gould, President, and H. M. Hoxie, Vice-President. The road has had hard luck since its erection, on account of crevasses in Louisiana and washouts in Texas, and its traffic has been suspended for months at a time. It had become burdened with a funded debt of $27,000,000, which absorbed so much of the earnings in interest that betterment was impossible. It is intended, under the order of the court, to improve the roadbed and stock, but to interfere with none of the road's present employés.

New York, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from New Orleans says John C. Brown of St. Louis has been appointed receiver of the Texas Pacific Railway by Judge Pardee of this city. The Judge reserves the right to appoint a co-receiver. The appointment is in the interest of the bondholders to put the road on a paying basis.

TRIED FOR VIOLATING THE AGREEMENT.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Arbiter Wilson, to whom all alleged violations of the General Managers' agreement are referred for settlement, arrived in Kansas City this morning and has been busy all day reading affidavits and hearing testimony in numerous cases. It is well known that the local passenger agents have been engaged in a sort of "tit for tat" game during the last week or ten days and have preferred charges against each other in a very reckless way. The Rock Island, which has heretofore been remarkably fortunate in escaping charges of the kind, has now been called upon to defend itself against six separate charges. The Alton and the Burlington Roads have also joined the funeral procession, but they claim they have done nothing that can be construed as a violation of the agreement. In other words, all have pleaded not guilty and propose to fight the cases to the end.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER EARNINGS.

New York, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The following is the statement of the earnings, operating expenses, etc., of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company for the year ending Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $24,429,441; operating expenses, including taxes on property, $16,319,372; net earnings, $8,110,069; interest, rent of leased lines, and State tax on capital and earnings, $5,933,726; profit, 2,176,842; dividends, $3,129,090; deficit, $953,647. In the current year the amounts received and paid for car-mileage are not included in the earnings and expenses, respectively, as last year, but the excess of payments over receipts, being the debit balance in the account, has been charged to operating expenses.

THE COMPANY NOT LIABLE.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 16.—In the United States Court today a verdict was rendered against Mrs. Katherine Fishburn of Minnesota, who brought suit against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for $10,000 damages for being put off the cars near Edgerton, Wis. Mrs. Fishburn first bought a ticket from Pipestone to Edgerton. Before reaching the latter place she desired to go on to Chicago and asked the conductor to hold the train while she purchased a ticket. This was done and she bought her ticket, but failed to take it from the ticket-office counter. She got on the train and found she had no ticket, refused to pay fare, and was ejected from the train. The court held that the railway company was not liable.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16.—The third meeting of the Transcontinental Railway Association took place this afternoon. The committee of three on organization were for a second time obliged to ask for an extension of time before making a report. It is stated positively tonight that their report will be ready for tomorrow's meeting. If the report is adopted the question of percentages will be taken up. There is every reason to believe that this will lead to a long discussion. Whatever the result reached may be it is certain it will involve serious changes in the present rates of percentages, and the probabilities are that Northern roads will not be the gainers.

SUITS AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO ROAD.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The cases of C. Wood Davis against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company were called in the United States Circuit Court this morning. In the two smaller cases, involving about $7,000, for overcharges on freight, Judge Brewer decided to send the matter to a referee in the question of fact. The other two cases, relating to discrimination, in which $90,000 is sued for, were postponed until Jan. 4. A telegram was received announcing the serious illness of Mr. C. W. Rogers, Vice-President of the San Francisco Road, and Mr. Otlay, who represented the company here, was obliged to return at once to St. Louis.

A NEW WESTERN TELEGRAPH LINE.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 16.—The Arkansas Telegraph Company today completed its new line between Little Rock and this place and opened the same in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph system. This is the line about which there has been so much conflict between the Arkansas Telegraph Company and the employés of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company. The Supreme Court of Arkansas last week affirmed the judgment of the lower court, giving the Arkansas company the right to build its lines on the right of way of the railroad company.

THE BEECH CREEK REORGANIZATION.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16.—A number of the large stockholders of the Beech Creek Railroad Company are in the city in consultation concerning the agreement for the reorganization of the company. This agreement was, it is said, signed by William H. Vanderbilt a day or two before his death, and there is no doubt of its adoption. It provides for the formation of a new company after the existing debt shall have been paid.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 16.—The report of the Union Pacific Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1885, shows a total income of $3,360,255, and a total surplus income of $943,840, against $1,405,513 for the corresponding period of 1884. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the total income was $7,025,604, and the total surplus income $516,718, against a surplus income of $1,088,667 for the first nine months of 1884.

NOTES.

The statement of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad for the nine months ending Dec. 1 shows a decrease in net earnings of $375,146 compared with the same months of last year.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: "The official announcement is made today of the appointment of W. H. King as Assistant Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, with headquarters at Cincinnati."

The Rate Committee of the Chicago & Ohio River pool held a meeting yesterday to revise freight rates between Chicago and Ohio River points. No changes were made, and it is understood that the existing rates will prevail hereafter.

Arbitrator Bogue has called a meeting of the General Managers of the roads between Chicago, St. Louis, and the Missouri River, to be held at his office next Tuesday, for the purpose of renewing the agreement regulating the issue of free or reduced transportation on account of business.

The Pennsylvania Company (Fort Wayne Route) and Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway (Pan-Handle Route) will sell excursion tickets for the holidays from Chicago and all stations on their lines Dec. 24, 25, and 31, 1885, and Jan. 1, 1886, good to return until Jan. 2, 1886, inclusive.

The general Western passenger agency of the West Shore in this city will not be abandoned on account of the lease of that company to the New York Central, but will be continued in charge of Mr. C. R. Lambert, the same as heretofore, which shows that the West Shore will continue to compete for the through traffic.

An accident occurred on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern yesterday morning which delayed all trains for an hour or so. As the mail train from Milwaukee arrived at Lake Forest at 9:16 two trucks jumped the track and the mail car was jammed against an engine standing on the side track, demolishing the front end of the mail car.

Mr. George H. Daniels, who was appointed Commissioner of the Central Passenger Committee at the meeting in Cincinnati Tuesday, is said to have accepted the position. Mr. Daniels is at present Commissioner of the Colorado-Utah Railway Association west of the Missouri River, with headquarters at Denver, and as this position is a far more important and remunerative one than the position of Commissioner of the Central Passenger Committee, considerable surprise is expressed that he should quit the former place to accept the latter.

The negotiations between the Ohio & Mississippi and the Baltimore & Ohio for a lease have, it is said, progressed to a definit offer from the latter of a guaranteed obligation at 5 per cent for accumulated dividends against preferred stock, and dividends on the common stock increasing from 1½ up to 3 per cent. But the prospects are thought to favor a lease and a joint traffic arrangement between the Erie and Baltimore, through which the Ohio & Mississippi will receive the full consideration due to that road.

The Santa Fe Road gives notice of the adoption of the following new rates from St. Louis and Kansas City to El Paso, Tex. From St. Louis, first class, $3.15; second class, $2.90; third class, $2.50; fourth class, $2.15; fifth class, $1.85; class A, $1.65; class B, $1.35; class C, $1.10; class D, $1. From Kansas City, first class, $2.70; second class, $2.50; third class, $2.20; fourth class, $1.85; fifth class, $1.60; class A, $1.45; class B, $1.15; class C, 95 cents; class D, 85 cents. In making rates from Chicago to El Paso the usual differentials to St. Louis rates should be added.

The New York Central Sleeping-Car Company finds it difficult to substitute its cars for the Pullmans on the West Shore by next Monday on account of the large number of cars required. Negotiations between the New York Central sleeping-car people and the Pullman people have been in progress for several days past with the view of purchasing the Pullman cars now on the West Shore, but owing to a hitch about the price negotiations are off for the present. Until the New York Central Sleeping-Car Company is able to put enough of its own cars on the West Shore to supply the demand it will continue to use Pullman cars.

Joint-Agent T. C. Moore gives notice that the Chicago east-bound roads have decided that, inasmuch as it is unnecessary for an Eastern road to transfer freight coming to it from a Western road in one of the Eastern road's own cars, and as the weights of such freight can be obtained, if necessary, at destination, when a transfer is made at Chicago by request and for the benefit of a shipper, in order that the freight may be weighed in transfer, and the Chicago weights be given to the shipper, a charge of $1 per car for this service will be made by the Eastern road; this charge to cover the expense to which the Eastern road is subjected in making the transfer.

THE FAR WEST.

A RICH STRIKE OF MINERAL IN THE LEADVILLE, COLO., MINES—DOINGS IN MORMONDOM.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 16.—One of the greatest strikes of mineral in the history of Leadville is now agitating the mining world. The strike is in the Henrietta and Maid of Erin Mines, located on Carbonate Hill, just outside of the city limits. The ore body was encountered at a depth of 600 feet in the Henrietta shaft, which adjoins the Maid of Erin claim. For thirty-six feet the shaft has been sunk through the mineral and the bottom is not yet reached. From the drifts made it is estimated that the ore body, which is known as a "blanket vein," covers in extent one to two acres. The ore is worth, on an average, $20 per ton, and the ore body uncovered is estimated to be worth from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. For the first twenty feet the ore is sand carbonate, bearing 45 per cent lead and ten ounces in silver. The next ten feet the ore will run 55 per cent lead and fifteen ounces silver. For the last six feet the ore is of the same sandy formation, but so hard that it requires blasting to remove it. The ore body is what is known as the second contact, and the strike has doubled the value of all the numerous mines on Carbonate Hill, for the reason that it demonstrates the general belief that at a certain depth the same contact will be encountered in all the mines on the hill. The adjoining properties are the Morning Star, the Brooklyn, and the Agassiz. The owners of the Henrietta are D. H. Moffat, President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway; ex-Senator Chaffee, Gen. J. C. Wilson of Denver, the Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine, and ex-Senator Tabor. The latter is the largest owner, holding a three-eighths interest. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Wilson each own a one-sixteenth and the other gentlemen are equal owners. The Maid of Erin is owned by ex-Senator Tabor, Maj. Dubois of Leadville, and Moses Moffett and Mr. Chaffee of Denver. They each own a one-fourth interest. The Maid of Erin was in litigation for several years, but the suit was won by the present owners. The Henrietta was formerly a paying mine, but recently it has not paid expenses. Leadville and Denver mining-men are jubilant over the strike, as it indicates beyond doubt that the mines of Leadville are as permanent as the mountains themselves.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 16.—Today Deputy-Marshal Collin, who shot Joseph E. McMurrin, which started the recent excitement, applied to the court to be admitted to bail. McMurrin will recover. His statement made when it was supposed he would die in a few hours was read in court as a basis for grading the offense and fixing the bail. The statement shows that McMurrin made an assault on Collin without warning or a word spoken, in an alleyway leading to Collin's house, makes no mention of accomplices, and gives no reason why he was there. Collin was admitted to $15,000 bail.

The conspiracy trial of Brig Hampton is postponed till Tuesday next.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 16.—An Olympia (W. T.) special says: This morning at Long Prairie, about eight miles from this place, a deplorable event occurred, news of which was received here tonight. Mrs. Miner, a relative of Mr. David Chambers, has for some time manifested symptoms of insanity, and, according to report, she last evening saturated papers with coal-oil and distributed them around the house, telling one of her children on inquiry that she was wetting them with water. Early this morning she made the remark that she was about to destroy the whole family, and her husband, fearing that she was about to attempt his life, proceeded to put her out of the room, but on opening the door discovered the house in flames. Reaching the front door with one of his children, he found it locked and the key removed. Thereupon he ran to the back door, and found it nailed up. Finally he and his little daughter succeeded in escaping through the window, but were both badly burned. The unfortunate woman, with her four children, were burned to death. The survivors were taken to the residence of Mr. Chambers for medical treatment.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Harrison's Lawyers Don't Want the Passed Precincts Counted at All.

The County Court Will Settle the Matter Tomorrow—Sixth Ward Contest.

Young Democrats Consider a New Constitution—Democratic County Central Committee Elects Officers.

The recount of ballots in the Mayoralty contest will not be allowed to proceed without a further order of court. Counsel for Harrison have decided not to consent to the counting of the ballots in the envelopes passed during the recount. It had been expected that the count would proceed this morning. It was half-past 4 o'clock last night when Mr. Story sent the following communication to A. W. Green, attorney for the contestants:

Chicago, Dec. 16, 1885.—In re Carpenter et al. vs. Harrison.

A. W. Green, Esq., Solicitor for Staters—Dear Sir: In answer to your suggestion to open and count the contents of the packages of election tickets or alleged ballots found in the custody of the City Clerk, either without envelopes or open with the seals broken, showing an opportunity for changing, substituting, or otherwise tampering with the contents, and which Judge Prendergast has decided, for those reasons, cannot be counted, I wish to say, the recount just closed of ballots from the precincts which were properly sealed shows that the sworn returns of the election officers were substantially correct, and the charges in the statement filed by your clients wholly untrue; the result showing errors of less than one-half of 1 per cent in a count of over 80,000 ballots by about 600 judges.

Aside from the rights of the respondent, therefore, it would be manifestly unjust to the voters of the precincts uncounted, as well as to the election officers thereof, if I should now overrule the decision of the County Court, which is in strict accordance with adjudicated cases in our own and other States, and allow these sworn returns, presumed to be correct, to be attacked by evidence of so loose and unsatisfactory a character, there being no proof that the contents are ballots actually cast at the late election. If the contestants would stipulate that this useless and expensive litigation should be stopped in case the alleged ballots upon recount shall still show Mr. Harrison elected, a different question would be presented. The rights of the respondent, the voters, and the election judges, however, ought not to be lightly thrown away and trampled upon. It is better, therefore, the case should proceed pursuant to the decision of the court as announced, when it will be demonstrated that your clients' charges of fraud have no better foundation than the charges of mistake in counting the ballots, already disproved without our calling a witness. Respectfully yours,

A. C. Story,
Solicitor for Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, etc.

After the receipt of this letter Mr. Green was asked what his reply had been.

"There has been no reply," he said, "it is too late to reply now. Mr. Story was very careful to send his answer the last moment of the last day."

"Shall you go into court tomorrow morning and ask for a rule to have the disputed ballots counted?"

"Not in the morning. It is insane day in the County Court. I may go into court tomorrow afternoon or Friday morning. I shall give notice to Story tomorrow."

SIXTH WARD ALDERMANIC CONTEST.

Only half a dozen witnesses were examined in the Monear-Doerner contest yesterday morning. Mary Zaharanikoffski of No. 642 Van Horn street testified that Stan Bank did not live at her house last April. John Potojak of No. 707 Van Horn street said he lived there five years. He didn't know anybody to live there or at No. 709 by the name of F. Craszywiski or John Kaspar. Anton Koleniger of No. 707 corroborated Potojak's testimony. Joseph Cenik of No. 721 Van Horn street knew nobody named Mike Vamakowski; such a man never lived there. Frank Swoboder lived six years at No. 449 Nineteenth street and never heard of John Koko and John Percha. There are two Nos. 449 on his street, and he didn't know who lived at the other last April. W. C. Schroeder of No. 576 Eighteenth street has been living at that number since April 2 last. Jacob Miller lived there until Schroeder moved in. Miller did not live there election-day. The contest will proceed today at 11 o'clock.

A City-Hall politician said yesterday: "This Monear-Doerner case, it seems to me, is deserving of more attention than it receives. I have watched the proceedings now for two days since The Tribune called attention to the fact that ninety-three fraudulent votes had been proved, and to my mind if Monear has not made a mistake in obtaining his names the evidence of wholesale fraud is overwhelming. The witnesses for Monear are mostly plain, substantial, honest-looking people, Irish, Germans, and Bohemians. They give evidence in a straightforward manner, and they are not in the least shaken on cross-examination. In the two days that I have watched twelve fraudulent votes were proven. Some were from vacant lots and two or three from unfinished houses. The witnesses, though old residents of the localities, never heard of such persons as those mentioned by Monear's attorney, who, by the way, seems to conduct his case with rare intelligence. If all the evidence is of the same character as that I heard it looks bad for Harrison. I presume that it will not benefit Monear a particle, as the Aldermen will keep Doerner in his seat anyway."

One of the principal persons who has "worked up" the evidence for Monear said that the names furnished to Mr. Underwood, the attorney, had been obtained from the town poll-book. The same names were presumably on the city poll-book. Great care was taken in making the copy so that there should be no mistakes. Mr. Underwood in his examination of witnesses also made due allowance for mistakes in spelling and for inaccuracies of the like kind. Not much reliance was placed on the copies of the books made for the Committee of Safety, as they were rather slipshod, imperfect, and misleading. Monear is sure that he can prove sufficient fraud. He is not so certain that he will obtain his seat, but if the evidence adduced helps the Smith contest he is satisfied.

Mr. W. T. Underwood, Monear's attorney, said yesterday: "As a general rule my client's information has been correct, the evidence of fraud is, to my mind, overwhelming. Most of our witnesses own and live in the houses from which the votes were cast. They swear positively that those who we were led to think voted fraudulently never lived there, that they never heard of such persons, and that to the best of their knowledge those persons did not reside in the locality at election times or previously. As to the votes from vacant lots, our evidence is equally conclusive. Up to date I think we have proved 110 fraudulent votes. Over 300 cases were furnished to me. There have been a few mistakes made, but we have generally found that before we put our witnesses on the stand. Owing to the fact that we could not compel the attendance of witnesses we have labored under great difficulties so far. The witnesses are intelligent and, with few exceptions, understand the English language. We are now dealing with a Bohemian precinct, and do not get along as fast as we have been. The evidence we are bringing out will be invaluable for the Smith contestants. I am confident that we can establish that 250 fraudulent votes were cast in the Sixth Ward election-day for the Democratic candidates. We may prove more than that. The witnesses are not going to run away. They are mostly property-owners in Chicago, as I said before. Of course we have had to contend with many difficulties, but we are doing good."

The Council Committee on Elections met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, intending to count the vote of Kasparick for Alderman. Ald. McNurney asked City-Clerk Plautz for the Sixth Ward ballots, but he refused to give them up without an order of court, as he would be in contempt for allowing the ballots to be handled, he being simply a custodian. McNurney said, "All right," and the committee adjourned. Kasparick has not asked for a recount, but it was ordered by the Council at the request of Ald. Doerner, who wished "to stop the talk" of Kasparick's friends.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The Committee on Political Action of the Young Democracy met at the Sherman House last evening, there being just a quorum present. William E. Crossette was admitted as the representative of the Fourth Ward. A new constitution was submitted and adopted, of which the following are the leading points:

The name of the organization is "The Young Democracy of Cook County." The objects are: 1. To promote the success of Democratic principles in the National, State, County, and Municipal Governments, and to contribute to the success of the Democratic party as the exponent of these principles; 2. Whenever deemed advisable conventions may be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for office under the National, State, County, or Municipal Government. The organization is to consist of Young Democracy clubs already organized in the wards of the city, a club in the Town of Lake, and clubs that are now or may be organized in the other towns or villages of the county, no ward or town to have more than one club; a District Committee in each Commissioner's district outside of the city, to be composed of five members of each club, to be selected by the club, the committee to have the same power and hold the same relation to the general organization as a ward club; a council, to consist of one representative or his alternate, chosen by each ward club, Lake town club, and district committees, and one additional representative or his alternate for each club or committee from each 2,000 or fraction of 1,200 Democratic votes cast at the preceding National election. The clubs are to hold their annual meetings the second Tuesday in February. The council is to be the central authority and have and exercise supervisory power and control. It will meet the fourth Thursday of every month. The officers of the general organization are to be the officers of the council, the present members to hold over until their successors are elected. The annual convention is to be held the third Thursday of September, and will be composed of delegates from each ward, Lake, and Commissioner's district equal to three times the number of its representatives in the council. Conventions to nominate candidates may be called whenever determined by the council, which is to designate how and when the delegates are to be chosen in an official call to be published in three papers two weeks before the meeting of a convention.

There was only one vote against the constitution. It, however, must be ratified by fifteen wards, Lake club, and Commissioner districts combined.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to notify James McAndrews Jr., the Secretary, to appear at the next meeting and show cause why his office should not be declared vacant for non-attendance.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Central Committee elected the following officers last night: President, John Colvin; Vice-President, J. J. Curran; Secretary, Henry T. Murray; Treasurer, William Best; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Hayer. There were twenty-eight members present when Vice-President Colvin called the meeting to order. A letter from J. E. Van Pelt, the retiring Chairman, was read, in which he said that business engagements would no longer permit him to stand at the head of the committee. He thanked the members for their kindness towards him, and declined to be a candidate for reëlection. A vote of thanks was passed on motion of Tim Ryan, and Van Pelt's fidelity to the party and "untiring service" in its support were commended. The nominations for Chairman comprised the names of William Best, William M. Devine, John Colvin, James McInerny, S. P. Chase, M. C. McDonald, J. J. Curran, Thomas Shirley, and St. Clair Sutherland. Before the balloting began all declined but Best, Colvin, McInerny, Chase, and Curran. Col. Shirley took the chair during the balloting for Chairman. On the first ballot Colvin received 13 votes, Best 7, McInerny 5, and Chase and Curran 1 each. On the fifth ballot Colvin received the twenty-four votes necessary for a choice and was declared elected. He expressed surprise at his election, saying he had not sought it and never expected to get it.

As there had been no election of committeemen in the Second Commissioners' District Thomas Shirley of Lake View and A. M. Brown of Evanston were reappointed by the committee. In like manner Charles Sigwald of Arlington Heights and Ira Barchard were appointed for the Third Commissioners' District, William J. Skelly of Lemont and McCarthy of Worth for the Sixth, and T. Mulvell and L. T. Boyle for the Fifth.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Ninth Ward Young Men's Republican Club met in Justice Scully's office last night on West Madison street. The new constitution was adopted, to go into effect at once, with the exception of the clause relating to the election of officers, which is not to take effect till the election in April. The resignation of Treasurer Frank Jones was accepted and William Chambers elected his successor. F. L. Lester, T. D. Endsley, and S. B. Emmick were elected trustees of the club to serve till the next annual meeting.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The Election Commissioners will meet Monday and select a deputy clerk for the Town of Lake. Several names have been mentioned, but it is not known who will be appointed. Ex-Postmaster McNurney would like to get the place, but, it is said, will not be gratified.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL HOLDS ITS ADJOURNED ANNUAL SESSION.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Union Park Congregational Church was held last evening to hear the remaining reports read. The Rev. Dr. Noble presided. Miss Sarah Isham read the report of the Mission Band, which now has 141 members. Miss May Fish read the report of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society. Miss Hyde, the Chairman, is ready to supply orders for fancy sewing, confectionery, etc. Mr. George A. Door read the report of the Ashland Avenue Mission Sunday-school, which had an average attendance of 130 last year. They have eleven classes making patchwork. Mr. M. J. Fitch read the report of the Oakland Mission, which had an average attendance of 193. The report of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was read by Mrs. Collins. They had an average attendance of eighty, and had made and distributed among different charities 426 garments. Mrs. Haven read the report of the Ladies' Missionary Association, and Mrs. Spence that of the Church Visitors. The Clerk's report on benevolences showed that nearly $6,000 had been disbursed, as follows:

American Board Foreign Missions, $1,398; American Missionary Association, $233; Home Missionary Society, $174; New West Education Commission, $920; Society for Church Erections, $78; Western Education Society, $151; American Sunday-School Union, $50; Ministerial Relief, $209; Woman's Christian Association, $285; Chicago City Missionary Society, $821; Ladies' Benevolent Society, $315; Home Sabbath-School, $52; miscellaneous, $1,268. Total, $5,962.

The church increased its membership to about 900 last year, being an increase of about 100. The average attendance at the home Sunday-school is about 800. The proceedings closed with prayer.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL.

The Plymouth Congregational Church held its annual meeting last evening in the parlors of the church. Reports of the several officers were received and filed. The report of the deacons recounted in detail the work of the year and spoke of spiritual and financial prosperity. The clerk reported the number of additions during the year to have been 97; dismissals, 38; present membership, 750. The totals of the Treasurer's report were: Receipts, $5,718; disbursements, $5,118; balance, $600. The report of the Sunday-School Superintendent, George H. Bliss, stated that there were nearly 500 on the school membership roll. The average weekly attendance had been about 350. The report from the Plymouth Mission, conducted under the auspices of the church, stated that the average attendance at their Sabbath service had been about 120, and the average attendance at their Sunday-school, 308. The work among the young people of the Mission was growing in interest. The receipts for the year amounted to $3,687; disbursements, $3,249; balance, $438. Reports were also received from Drennis Mission. They stated that headquarters had been removed from Wallace street to No. 3022 Portland avenue. A building for regular church services was greatly needed. Officers were elected as follows: Deacons, for three years, George H. Bliss, George E. Bensley, and C. M. Hotchkin; Treasurer, C. M. Hotchkin; Superintendent of Sunday-school, C. M. Hotchkin; Superintendent of Sunday-school at Plymouth Mission, Dr. J. H. Hollister. An adjourned meeting will be held next Wednesday evening, at which time other reports will be read and officers elected.

WITHOUT AN AUDITOR.

GOV. SHERMAN OF IOWA DECLARES THE OFFICE VACANT AND APPOINTS JONATHAN CATTELL TO FILL THE VACANCY.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Late this afternoon Gov. Sherman decided that the office of State Auditor was vacant and thereupon he appointed the Hon. Jonathan W. Cattell, the Acting Auditor, to fill the place. Cattell at once filed his bond, which was approved, and he took charge of the office. This is the last act in the Sherman-Brown drama, and comes as a great surprise to the people of the State. Gov. Sherman was seen tonight, and in explanation of his action said that as Brown had failed to qualify within the time required by law he was obliged to appoint to fill the vacancy. Brown's counsel, Judge Nourse, was interviewed and he declared that Sherman's action was null and void, for, said he, "the Governor has no power to declare a vacancy. The Supreme Court decided in this case last spring that there was no vacancy; and if there had been, then Sherman should have called an election and had it filled by the people last fall." Opinions here differ as to the effect of this appointment. Some lawyers hold that Brown cannot now get back to the office except by legal process to dispossess Cattell. Others hold that Gov. Larrabee can disregard Sherman's act and consider it of no effect.

An Acceptable Present.
A bottle of Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Boquet Perfume for the handkerchief.

KILLED BY A MOB.

AN ALLEGED COLORED PERPETRATOR OF A BRUTAL OUTRAGE AND MURDER IS SUMMARILY DEALT WITH—REVENGE THREATENED BY HIS DUSKY FRIENDS.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—One of the most dastardly deeds ever committed in this State, which was followed by swift retribution, is reported from Putnam County. Mrs. Joseph Brown, a well-known and highly-respected woman, while returning from the residence of a neighbor was met by Thomas Robinson (colored), who assaulted her in a most brutal manner. Being in a thinly-settled locality her cries for assistance were fruitless, and Robinson, after three outrages on her person, stoned Mrs. Brown to death. Her skull was crushed in two places, marks on her throat indicated that she had been choked, and there were evidences of a desperate resistance. The discovery of the crime excited the greatest indignation among the citizens of Pekin, and steps were at once taken to effect the arrest of the perpetrator of the crime. Robinson was taken into custody on suspicion, spots of blood having been found on his clothing. A young white man named Hayes was also arrested. The prisoners were arraigned before magistrates and Robinson was bound over for trial, while Hayes was discharged. Owing to the excitement that prevailed a posse was summoned to convey Robinson to the jail at Cookeville. Upon nearing Double Springs, a few miles from Cookeville, the posse were met by a large number of citizens, who demanded that the prisoner be turned over to them. Securing Robinson the mob inflicted blow after blow with clubs, causing the death of their victim in a few minutes. The mob after finishing their bloody work dispersed. When the news of Robinson's fate reached the negroes in the county many of them became violent in their threats, declaring they would have revenge for the killing of Robinson and the discharge of Hayes. The latest reports from Pekin state that the excitement is very high and trouble is hourly expected.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

TWO WOMEN FINED FOR SENDING AN OBSCENE LETTER THROUGH THE MAILS—LICENSED CORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Williams, aged 68 years, of East St. Louis, and Mrs. Mary Cooper, aged 20 years, of Centralia were today fined $100 and costs each in the United States District Court on a plea of guilty of sending an obscene letter through the mails. The author of the letter was the elder woman, who dictated to Mary Cooper, the latter acting merely as an amanuensis.

Incorporation certificates were issued by the Secretary of State today to the organizers of the following new companies:

The Dennis Combination Bridge Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Adolph Ascher, Isaac H. Mayer, and William Bracket.

The Williams Engine Company, at Chicago; to manufacture steam engines; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, A. C. Sheldon, Charles H. Mitchell, and Edwin F. Williams.

The Lejune Art Tile and Ceramic Company, at Chicago; to manufacture burned and encaustic tile; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Alphonse Lejune, Thomas W. Phillips, and Robert Rae.

CAPT. BRADLEY'S WILL.

HIS ESTATE FOOTS UP ABOUT $1,000,000—HOW HE DISPOSED OF IT—CHARITIES.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The will of Capt. Alva Bradley, the deceased lake vessel owner, was probated this afternoon. His estate is appraised at $1,000,000, and excites local surprise because it is so low. The homestead and all its appurtenances and $6,000 a year go to his wife, and $30,000 and $3,000 a year to each of his three daughters and one son. His brother, William Bradley, is given the family farm at Brownhelm, Lorain County. His grandchildren get $2,000 each, and a dozen sisters, neices, and nephews annuities ranging from $300 to $1,000. The Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum is bequeathed $30,000, to be paid in ten years, and $30,000 in ten years more. The Retreat for Fallen Women and the Home for Aged Females each get $10,000.

SPORTING NOTES.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 16.—Jack Dempsey last night easily defeated Tom Barry of San Francisco in a glove fight for scientific points. In the sixth round Dempsey knocked Barry down, and could have knocked him out if necessary, but Barry gave up the fight. This afternoon Dempsey left for New York over the Northern Pacific, accompanied by Dave Campbell, Oregon's champion, whom he defeated. Dempsey goes to meet La Blanche, the marine, in a fight for $10,000 a side.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—J. H. McLaughlin and Adon Butler wrestled a collar-and-elbow match here tonight, McLaughlin winning in three straight falls in eight, six, and five minutes. A match was made this afternoon between McLaughlin and Charles Moth to wrestle a mixed match Jan. 15.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 16.—At the annual meeting of the New York State Base-Ball League today a telegram was received from Erastus Wiman, proprietor of the Metropolitan Club, asking for admission to the league in case his expulsion from the American Association holds. It was not considered. An invitation to the late Buffalo team to join the organization was extended.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TONIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Last appearances of Mme.
EMMA NEVADA,
The Favorite American Prima Donna, assisted by M. EDMOND VERGNET, Tenor, SIGNOR CARLO BUTI, Baritone, SIGNOR LUIGI CASATI, Violinist, M. GUSTAVE LEWITA, Pianist,
SIGNOR PAOLA GIORZA..........Musical Director
Reserved Seats, 50c, $1, $1.50, and $2. NOW ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Dec. 14, and all week.
THE LIVING FOUR-LEGGED GIRL!
A Profusion of Other Curios.
KEATING & BARRON'S METEORS.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Dec. 14, and all week.
The Guyascutis, or What Is It?
MANY OTHER MARVELS.
RAMIEZ TROUBADOURS.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of..........J. M. HILL
Second Week of
Chas. L. Andrews' glorious Dramatic Pageant,
MICHAEL STROGOFF.
A Grand National Ballet, introducing Three Star Premieres—Mlle. Carlotta Brianza, Mlle. Eugenie Cappellini, Mlle. Elisa Carullo. The Burlesque Mikado Ballet—30 Little Maids from School.
Sunday, Dec. 20—Alfa Norman English Opera Co. in THE ENCHANTRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Of good form and appearance wanted for chorus of
ENCHANTRESS.
Apply to Max Freeman, stage door Columbia Theatre, after 11 a. m. Thursday and Friday, Dec. 17 and 18.
Reserved seats sale begins Thursday, Dec. 17.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite the Court House.
J. A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager
ALL EXCITEMENT
On the question of who is
MAYOR OF CHICAGO
Has subsided since the advent of Mr. C. H. Hoyt's
RAG BABY,
And now the air resounds with
"OLD SPORT,"
Harrison and Smith being forgotten in the popular craze.
A Rag Baby tonight and every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
A MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF BILLEE TAYLOR TONIGHT AT 8.
The Beautiful Young American Prima Donna,
LILLIAN RUSSELL,
Supported by her own COMIC OPERA COMPANY, in Edward Solomon's Nautical Comic Opera,
BILLEE TAYLOR,
Edward Solomon, the composer, Musical Director.
Friday and Saturday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, Solomon's Comic Opera, "POLLY."
Sunday, Dec. 20—AIMEE in English Comedy.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
MISS KATE CASTLETON
And her superb company of comedians, illustrating the funniest of them all,
CRAZY PATCH.
The laughing sensation, every evening during the week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday, Dec. 20—Harrison and Gourlay in "Out of the Frying-Pan Into the Fire."

CERTIFICATES
FOR
KID GLOVES
ISSUED BY THE
Paris Kid Glove Depot,
100-102 State-st.,
Cor. Washington,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Facilitate the purchase of Kid Gloves, and enable the recipient to make his or her own selections as to color or size at their leisure.
Kid Gloves
Are the most acceptable present.
Greatest variety and largest stock in the city.
CITY OF PARIS
CORNER
State and Washington-sts.
GLOVE BOXES FREE.

THE P. COX SHOE
TRADE P. COX ROCHESTER N.Y. MARK
FOR BOYS, YOUTHS, LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN
Two generations can testify to the worth of these Shoes, which are more popular today than ever.
Sold in all the large cities and towns in the United States.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATED SKATING ACADEMIES.
Casino Skating Academy,
Twenty-fourth and State-sts.
Special Programme for the Holidays.
C. B. WHITNEY, Manager.
Le Grand Roller Skating Rink,
Cor. North Clark and Elm-sts.
Second Great Two-Mile Race—JOHNSON vs. YORK—Tonight.
Skaters send their address.
Washington Boulevard Skating Academy,
Washington Boulevard and Curtis-st. (West Side).
Week commencing Dec. 14, every night, A. O. BABEL, the cowboy pianist.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS! The most charming musical event of the season.
J. C. DUFF'S COMIC OPERA CO.
Last Performances of
THE MIKADO.
LAST MIKADO MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next week—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE. Elaborate production of "NO THOROUGHFARE."

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
Tonight, Saturday and Sunday Afternoon at 2. Laughing-Room only has thus far greeted Chicago's favorite German Dialect Comedian,
CHAS. A. GARDNER IN
KARL, THE PEDDLER.
Christmas Week—Ada Grey in EAST LYNNE.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
Farewell Receptions of Miss Fannie Mills, Lady with Largest Feet in the World. Rose Leslie, Lobster Boy, Naomi. Hourly Performances.
10 CENTS—To All, Including a Seat—10 CENTS.
Opera Chairs 5 cents extra.
Coming—Rose de Alma, Elastic Hair Lady.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
TONIGHT AT 8 and SATURDAY MATINEE of Lawrence Marston's Romantic Drama, A WIFE'S HONOR, with LAWRENCE MARSTON and LILLIAN DUNSTAN, and a Powerful Company.
Holiday week, com. Dec. 20—The Dalys in Vacation.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.
This week, reappearance of JOHN McWADE, the peerless ballad-singer, and CHARLEY SEAMON, end man and comedian. Come prepared to laugh. Popular prices for everybody—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00—no higher.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Every Evening, also Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
Alone in London—Cora S. Tanner,
Supported by Col. Wm. E. Sinn's Brooklyn Park Theatre Co.
Christmas Week—Oliver Doud Byron in "Inside Track."

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
ORGAN CONCERT,
By Mr. CLARENCE EDDY, assisted by Miss CARRIE DAVIS, Soprano, and the SCHUBERT QUARTETTE, Friday Evening, Dec. 18.
Tickets, 50 cts.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday Matinee, little LIZZIE EVANS in the sparkling comedy,
"CULPRIT FAY."
Sat. eve. and Sunday—"FOGG'S FERRY."
Prices, 50, 35, 25, and 15 cents.
Next week—"Alone in London."

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
Miss ANNIE FIRMIN and Mr. JOHN JACK in
EAST LYNNE;
Or, The Elopement.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Popular Prices—25c, 35c, 50c.
Sunday Matinee—"A WIFE'S HONOR."

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.
JOHN J. COLLINS' N. Y. CO. IN
"THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS."
NEWTON BEERS, as..........Jargon, the Strangler.
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

Battle of Shiloh,
Never was battle so vividly depicted. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Congressman E. Breitung, Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

C. F. Jones, Minneapolis, and A. Hurlbut, Lincoln, Neb., are at the Sherman.

Mark H. Dunnell, Minnesota; Guy C. Burton, Omaha; and Edward Eddy, Denver, are at the Palmer.

Bishop H. B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn., and the Rev. Dr. E. Livermore, Kenosha, are at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

There was no news of the missing schooner Orphan Boy yesterday. Most marine men believe she is lost.

There have been received from Brentano Bros. copies of the London *Illustrated News*, *Graphic*, *St. Stephens*, *Truth*, and *L'Independance Belge*.

The attachment gotten out by Ben Cirkle against Mrs. Dr. Palmer (Emma Nevada) was met yesterday, Mrs. Palmer paying over to a constable the full amount claimed, with costs.

Capt. Allan McIntyre, the popular commander of the Lake Superior passenger steamer Peerless, starts for Old Mexico today and will spend the winter riding bronchos and attending bull-fights.

George Johnson, a bell-boy at the Tremont House, was arrested for the larceny of a valuable shawl from one of the guests of the house. In his room at No. 130 Harrison street a lady's gold watch and other trinkets were found.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 23°; 9 a. m., 27°; 10 a. m., 26°; 11 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 28°; 1 p. m., 29°; 3 p. m., 32°; 6 p. m., 33°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.60.

One of Pardridges' floor-walkers named Pinquis was charged by Miss Reifenstuhl with having falsely accused her of theft and having handled her very roughly. She had him arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and when the case came up before Justice Kistler yesterday Mr. Pinquis was honorably discharged.

John O'Brien of No. 89 Forquer street was knocked down without provocation Tuesday night by John Dalton. His cries brought Officer Sheehan, who arrested the assailant after a hard struggle. A friend of Dalton, named Mike Fink, attempted to free him, and in the tussle Fink stabbed Officer Sheehan in the hand. Both were arrested, and Justice White assessed Fink $100 and Dalton $50.

Dr. J. H. Rauch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has returned from the meeting of the National Board at Washington, and predicts as sanguinely as he did a year ago that cholera will reach our shores within a year. The doctor's paper on the quarantine regulations and facilities of American ports, read before the meeting and sent by telegraph, will be published in pamphlet form by the State Board of Health.

A very interesting lecture on plumbing and other matters relating to the business was delivered last night at the rooms No. 15 Washington street to some 150 apprentices by Mr. J. J. Hamblin, and the instructive remarks of the speaker were received with applause. At its close the master plumbers held an executive meeting, the President, Mr. T. C. Boyd, in the chair. The first Wednesday of January an open meeting will be held at the same place.

The lunches being given by the Ladies' Society of the People's Church at the old Board of Trade Hall, in connection with their bazaar, attracted a great many people yesterday, so many at lunch-time, in fact, that the food supply was exhausted long before all had been served. Taking warning from this, they have arranged to accommodate twice as many today. Vocal and instrumental music enlivens the dining-hours. There are many patrons of the bazaar, and Saturday night the articles remaining unsold will be disposed of at auction. Thus far the enterprise has been very satisfactory to its managers.

Frank Duncan and Samuel Kempfer, the negro porters held on a charge of larceny, were arraigned before Justice Meech. Karl Schneider, the complainant, who claims to have been robbed of $200, was not present and the prisoners were discharged, and, without standing upon the order of their going, jumped for the nearest door. A few moments later Schneider, who had been detained by an accident on the road, entered the station. Upon hearing how the matter stood he promptly swore out another warrant for the fellows. Duncan was arrested during the afternoon and had been locked up but a few moments when Kempfer came to the station to see what the matter was. He was taken down-stairs to keep his friend company. The case will be heard this morning.

A week ago a woman giving her name as Mrs. James Brown called at the Commercial House and engaged a room. She remained there until Sunday, refusing to leave her bed or taste of food or drink. She was taken to the armory, and, after being pronounced insane by the County Physician, was removed to the jail. Yesterday Daniel Cowan, an attorney living at No. 667 Bloomingdale street, visited the jail and recognized in her his daughter Agnes, who had been missing from home for a week. Last summer Miss Cowan was seriously ill for some time, and since then her mind has been partially affected. Wednesday morning she left her home, ostensibly for a short stroll. As she did not return a search was instituted, which was not successful until yesterday.

William Bird of No. 907 North Halsted street, a peddler who is said to run nine wagons about the city, selling apples and potatoes, was fined $25 by Justice White yesterday for using false measure in his business. He had with him, when arrested by Special Officer John F. Garrity of the City Sealer's office, two sets of peck-measures, one of which lacked nearly two inches of being the right depth, and he was using this when caught by the officer. The officer said that short measures were in general use by fruit-peddlers, but, when spoken to about it, they said it was only used to feed the horse in. Bird made no defense, except to say that the woman who was getting the short peck of apples did not pay him, the bargain being that she should knit him a pair of stockings for the fruit.

Mr. Wolf, President of the San Francisco branch of the International Cigarmakers' Union, and Mr. Von Gueipen, agent for the San Francisco cigar manufacturers, having come East for the purpose of getting white workmen to take the place of the Chinese cigarmakers, a number of Chicago men have expressed a desire to go. The railroads have made a special rate of $39 for the trip, irrespective of the point from which the men start, and the unions will advance the money for those unable to pay the fare, which is to be repaid in installments of 15 per cent of their weekly earnings. The agents promise as good wages as are paid in the East, and members of the union are guaranteed from $8 up on mold work and $12 up on hand work.

The first of a series of monthly social meetings was given by the Irish-American Republican Club last night. The feature of these gatherings will be a speech by some one prominent in political and social circles. John F. Finerty spoke last night. He confined his remarks to a review of the President's message, taking up points on the tariff and the change in the method of protecting American citizens in other countries. If England and the other Powers of Europe, he said, were permitted to make the extradition treaties of this country it would put an end to American sentiment towards all those Powers. He referred to Tilden's letter and the President's message regarding coast defenses, saying he advanced the same ideas when he was in Congress.

M. P. Brady followed with a few remarks, after which Joseph Duffy sang a couple of songs.

The club will endeavor to get John A. Logan to speak at one of its future meetings.

THE NEWBERRY HEIRS.

Three more attachment suits against the Newberry heirs who have issued their bonds were begun in the Circuit Court yesterday. The plaintiff is Milton H. Butler of Detroit. Walter A. Newberry is sued for $5,800 upon two mortgages for $2,000 and $600, with interest, and an instrument of assignment for $1,400. The claim against Edward H. Newberry amounts to $18,338. It is based upon assignments or orders upon the trustees for $2,500, $3,825, and $1,000, and a mortgage for $5,700, all bearing interest. The other defendant is Frederick M. Newberry, who has hitherto escaped the general onslaught. The claim against him is only $900 upon a bond of Dec. 10, 1877, for $500. All of the defendants live in Detroit.

ADELAIDE DUVAL TAKES THE PLEDGE.

A tall, handsome woman, wearing the traditional sealskin and diamonds, came into Justice Foote's office.

"Is the Justice in?" she asked.

"No, he is not," said the clerk, "can I do anything for you?"

The woman glanced around to assure herself that no one was within hearing.

"I wish to sign the pledge," she said.

"Eh?"

"I wish to take the pledge for six months—not to drink, you know."

"Ah, yes, you've come to the right office," said the clerk, as he made out the document.

The woman wrote "Adelaide Duval" at the foot of the paper, laid down a dollar, and turned away.

EXPOSITION DIRECTORS.

A special meeting of the Executive Board of the Exposition Company was held yesterday afternoon, Chairman Seeberger presiding, to consider the application made by a number of the Aldermen and others interested for the use of the Exposition Building in which to formally receive Mr. Parnell the night of Jan. 21. The application was granted. The application of Mrs. George Carpenter for the use of the building for a period of five weeks, commencing with the first Monday in July, for the Theodore Thomas summer-night concerts was also assented to. The question of the world's fair, together with other matters referred to the board, was passed over until the next regular meeting of the directors, which will be held the evening of the first Tuesday in January.

THE REFORM ALLIANCE.

At a meeting of the Reform Alliance held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon it was decided to abandon the idea of issuing a circular to the saloonkeepers requesting them to keep their places closed Sundays, as they had been sufficiently warned of what the alliance proposed to do through the city papers. It was also decided to dispense with the services of Mr. Hood, the present attorney for the organization, and to employ the best legal talent in the city to attend to the cases of the alliance. It is understood that as soon as the present grand jury disposes of its jail docket representatives of the alliance will bring to the notice of that body the names of saloonkeepers against whom they have ample evidence for violating the Sunday law. Meantime the organization will keep up the work of bringing offenders into court.

ONLY A VAGABOND NOW.

Early yesterday morning a man insensible from drink and cold was found lying at the foot of a pair of stairs leading to a Clark street basement. He was brought before Justice Kersten at the morning session of court. His clothes were ragged and filthy, his face bloated and scarred. He was the picture of one wrecked mind and body by liquor. Five years ago this man, known as James Kern, is said to have been a prosperous commission merchant. His income was $10,000 a year. He loafed in a fashionable club, prayed in a fashionable church, and was prominent in all social matters. At last, however, he was overthrown by his love for drink. His business went to the dogs, his friends forsook him, and the last scene occurred yesterday when he was arraigned as a confirmed drunkard and vagabond. Justice Kersten, who had known Kern in his better days, continued the case until today with a view of ascertaining if something could not yet be done to reclaim the outcast.

THE WANDERERS' HOME.

An informal meeting was held by the directors of the Wanderers' Home at the office of William Vocke in the Chicago Opera-House Block yesterday afternoon. There were present ex-Judge William H. Barnum, W. J. McGarigle, E. J. Lehmann, County-Clerk M. W. Ryan, ex-Ald. Julius Jonas, William Vocke, and M. E. Dickson. Judge Barnum presided. Plans were discussed for perfecting the organization of the charitable institution. The Wanderers' Home is a project of Mr. Jonas. It is intended to be a temporary home for strangers in the city looking for employment. Only deserving persons will be admitted, and it will not be made a loafing-place for tramps without distinction. Free baths will be furnished all the inmates. As soon as the establishment is in working order contributors will receive tickets at the rate of one for each 10 cents contributed, entitling the holder to a night's lodging. The Board of Directors adjourned to Dec. 28 at 4 p. m., to meet at the same place. No definit action was taken.

MR. S. SAMSON GOLDBERG'S DETECTIVE AGENCY.

The case of S. Samson Goldberg, charged by Post-Office Inspector Byron D. Adsit with using the mails for fraudulent purposes, was to come up before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for a hearing, but was continued till Tuesday next, Dec. 22, on motion of Goldberg's counsel, as the latter said he was not yet ready for trial. Goldberg is still in jail in default of $1,000 bail, but expects to find a bondsman in a day or two. Goldberg has been running a concern at No. 793 South Halsted street, styling itself the Western Detective and Collection Agency, and has been advertising for secret agents, one in each town, to whom, on payment of $3, he promised membership and a badge. He admits the advertisements, but claims that his business was a legitimate one. Meanwhile the Government officials are looking for A. J. Goldberg and Thomas F. Wilcox, alleged to be implicated with S. Samson Goldberg in the scheme, and their arrest is looked for hourly.

THE ART INSTITUTE.

The classes of the Art Institute, which have been very large during the term just closing, numbering 250 students, have become established in the new study-rooms provided for the year, and will not be disturbed again until the large new building is finished next summer. The newer part of the old building fronting on Van Buren street is not to be disturbed, and the present quarters are provided by changes and additions in that part. The new antique room is of the same length as the old one and four feet wider; the new life rooms are 30x25 and 20x25 respectively. They are ceiled with wood and lighted by large skylights. The teachers say there are no better lighted and more convenient study-rooms in the country. The antique room is enriched with the statues and friezes of the sculpture gallery, which it has been necessary to close temporarily. The winter season is usually the fullest, and during the next term, opening Jan. 4, all the classes in academic drawing and painting, designing, and modeling in clay will be in progress. The class in decorative designing, of which Mr. Louis J. Millet is the teacher, is one of the newest formed and answers to a need felt by architects, engravers, and designers of every kind. The Art Institute will hold no exhibitions until the new building is completed, when the collections will become permanent and the exhibition continuous.

THE PARNELL RECEPTION.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of Charles Stewart Parnell was called to order by Alexander Sullivan at McCoy's Hotel last night. Tim Crean reported that his hall committee had secured the free use of the Exposition Building for the mass-meeting to be held Thursday, Jan. 21, and that the only expense would be gas and chairs. An addition was made to this committee, and the list now stands: Henry J. Sheridan, Alexander Cairnes, Timothy Crean, John and Michael McCarthy, Denis O'Connor, Daniel Corkery, Martin Mulcahy, John McGivern, and John MacCarty. Moses G. Flood, John Foley, and Roger Walsh were appointed a Committee on Printing and A. J. Ford, P. F. Ryan, and A. G. Duggan on Music. The Committee on Hall was instructed to provide police protection on the occasion of the mass-meeting. Mr. Denis O'Connor suggested that the price of admission be 50 cents, and an additional 50 cents for chairs. The matter was laid over for one week, by which time Mr. Egan, who has cabled to Parnell, will be able to state definitly whether the distinguished Irishman intends to come to America this winter. Not one of the Railroad Committee was at the meeting, which adjourned to meet Wednesday next after those present had been solicited to round-up a large number of Irish-Americans to hear Parnell's reply as to whether or not he was coming.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

UNDERGROUND WIRES—A SMALL-POX SCARE—DUMPING SNOW ON THE LAKE FRONT.

The wires of the Van Depoele Electric-Light Company at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets were not cut yesterday, the officers coming to an understanding with the conduit monopoly. The latter "assumed" the wires of the Van Depoele Company as their own and will allow them to remain so long as the Van Depoele Company pays for the occupancy of the streets.

A man with his face bandaged up got on a west-bound car at Madison and La Salle streets yesterday afternoon. The conductor thought he had the small-pox and put him off. The man sat down on the curbstone and was soon surrounded by about 500 people. Some one ran to the City-Hall and notified the Health Department, and Medical Inspector Garrot was sent to investigate. He found that the man had a cancer, which had eaten away a good part of his face. A patrol-wagon was called, but before it arrived the man ran off. He made his way to the County Hospital on foot and was taken in.

Wells & Buchanan, the street-cleaners, have permission to dump snow on the Lake-Front north of Battery D Armory. As there is an asphalt sidewalk opposit the space the city has two men on duty to see that teams are not driven over the walk, boards being placed at a street intersection for their convenience. Yesterday afternoon a man named McGuire persisted in driving on the asphalt, and when an officer tried to stop him he drew a revolver. The affair was reported to Superintendent McGann, who is making an investigation. McGuire will be arrested, and the dumping may be stopped. Wells & Buchanan have given a bond to protect the city from any expense which may be incurred in cleaning off the ground in the spring.

DIRTY SIDEWALKS.

WHY THE CITY CANNOT FORCE PROPERTY-OWNERS TO KEEP THEM CLEAN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If the present ordinance requiring sidewalks to be cleaned of snow is defective why cannot the city pass another, if necessary, making it in the nature of a road tax and having the work done by the city by contract?

There can be nothing more disgraceful than the condition of the leading streets in this regard. Not only does the city fail to require it, but private owners seem utterly without pride and suffer their walks, even on State and Madison streets, to be deep with slush or ice. It is hard enough by day, but picking one's way through Chicago's ill-lighted streets by night (every other city in the country uses electric lights) is unbearable. I am aware of the absurd decision of our Supreme Court upon the sidewalk question, but commend to the city the suggestion that an ordinance could be framed as above to obviate the difficulty. A. R.

Corporation-Counsel Winston was asked yesterday whether there was no way to compel owners or tenants to clean the sidewalks of snow.

"The Supreme Court," he said, "twice decided that the city has no right to pass an ordinance to compel property-owners to clean the sidewalks. The court took the ground that the entire street—roadway and sidewalk—is the property ot the city, and that the duty devolves upon the city not only to take care of the roadway but also of the sidewalks, and keep them clean. However, where the property-owner uses the sidewalk, or the space underneath it, the city can make that use contingent upon the walk being kept clean. But where the property-owner does not use the sidewalk or the space under it, the city alone is responsible for the snow and ice remaining on the walk."

"Suppose a man has simply a coal-bin under the walk?"

"The city can say to him, 'If you use city property you must keep it in good repair and clean it.'"

"Can he be prosecuted and fined if he does not?"

"The city has the power to surround the privilege of using the sidewalk space for coal or anything else with such conditions as it chooses, and while it hasn't the right to have a man fined for not keeping the sidewalk clean it can if it pleases take away from him the right to use the space if he does not comply with the conditions that the city chooses to require."

"Could not a road-tax be imposed for keeping the walks cleaned?"

"A special tax or an assessment might be levied, but before it could be collected the summer's sun would have melted the snow."

"But the money would be in hand for use next year?"

"Speaking practically, the only solution of the question is for the Council to pass an ordinance, and enforce it, requiring all owners of property using the sidewalk space abutting on the lots to exercise the privilege on the condition of keeping the sidewalks free from snow and ice. That the Council has power to do. So far as concerns sidewalks where the property-owners ask no favors, the city is without authority under the police power to compel such walks to be kept clean. It is a misfortune, but the Supreme Court stood four to three against us on that proposition. But it seems to me the ordinance suggested would cover the matter where the sidewalk space is used in any way, above or below, and it would remove much of the embarrassment—cover nearly the entire city. As to the remainder the city is powerless and will have to trust to the decency of the property-owners or take money out of the general fund. The job would be an expensive one."

THE SOUTHWEST.

STATE SENATOR LEMAN FINDS IT IN A HIGHLY PROSPEROUS CONDITION.

Senator Henry W. Leman has returned to the city from a trip through the Southwestern States. He was agreeably surprised, he says, at the signs of progress and prosperity he saw everywhere in the South, especially in Texas and in Louisiana. In the former State the cotton crop has been very large, and has been gathered without any considerable loss. The other crops throughout the State have also been excellent, and the Texans are well satisfied with their prospects. He found them hard-working, with a good deal of Northern go-aheadness in their way of doing business. They have apparently settled down to work. They do not devote as much time to politics as is generally supposed, and they are trying to catch on. Many former slave-owners told him that they are much better off without the slaves. They can now conduct their business on a cash basis. Before the War their business was done on borrowed capital. They can now hire their hands when they want them and in numbers to suit their circumstances. Mr. Watkins, the agent of the Corbin banking-house in New York, told him that he had no difficulty in collecting the interest and principal of loans made in the South. He had seldom to resort to foreclosures. The borrowers were always ready to meet their obligations. His house had scarcely any losses. "They charge 12 per cent interest in Texas," said Mr. Leman, "but to my mind the investments are as safe as loans on Chicago property at 6 per cent. Galveston is being rapidly built up. The new structures in the burnt district are superior to those they replace. Texas, take it all in all, is a magnificent State, greatly prosperous. The sugar crop in Louisiana this year has been splendid, and prices have been maintained. The planters are correspondingly happy." Mr. Leman is satisfied that the Southern people are devoting all their energies to repair the damages done to their section through the War of the Rebellion. He mentioned it as a somewhat singular coincidence that the sleeping-car conductor and two other employés of the train on which he left New Orleans, all three colored men, had somewhat of a political history. One had been a Congressman and the other two had been members of the Louisiana Legislature in Warmoth's time and Chairmen of important committees.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

THE CORNER-STONE FOR THE NEW BUILDINGS LAID YESTERDAY.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Women's Hospital of Chicago, at the corner of Thirty-second street and Rhodes avenue, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Landmark Lodge. The hospital is to be devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, irrespective of creed, color, or condition in life; to the clinical instruction of students of medicine; and to the practical training of nurses. Two buildings compose the hospital. They are connected by a covered court. The first building, the hospital proper, is a three-story and basement brick, 65 x50, and will have room to accommodate about sixty patients. A particular feature is that each story is distinct and separate from the others. There are no stairways or other openings in the floors to allow the air to rise from the lower part of the house. There are no standing wash-basins, no water-closets, or other appurtenances requiring drainage. Hence there are no pipes or sewers in or under the building where sewer-gas can emanate or through which it can gain admittance. A fire-escape stairway—not ladder—leads to the ground at both ends of the hall on the outside from each floor. The bath-rooms and water-closets are in the court. Every precaution by ventilation and self-acting doors to prevent sewer-gas entering the hospital from the court has been taken. The hospital will be warmed by steam, and the passages by the pipes through the floors will be made air-tight. These arrangements will secure for the patients large, airy, well-ventilated, lighted, and warm rooms, and each story will be safe against contamination from all the others.

The other building, which is also a three-story and basement brick, 40x25, will be the business part of the hospital. The cooking, washing, etc., are to be done in this building, and it also affords rooms for all the employés of the hospital. These two buildings will cost $25,000 to $30,000, not including the ground, which cost $10,000.

The hospital first originated in 1870 in an enterprise called the Women's Hospital of Illinois. In 1879 it was reorganized and renamed the Women's Hospital of Chicago. It was first located at No. 3411 Cottage Grove avenue, and afterwards was moved to the brown-stone building corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street, where it is at present located. The hospital will move to its new quarters May 1. It is managed wholly by women, having a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-four or more members, a Board of Trustees, consisting of seven members, and a medical staff.

THE BIG BREWERS

WILL NOT REDUCE THE PRICE OF BEER—NOT FREEZING OUT THE LITTLE FELLOWS.

All the breweries of Chicago and Milwaukee were represented at a private meeting held yesterday at the Metropolitan Block. In a discussion that lasted six hours the question of a reduction in the wholesale price of beer was considered. A great many saloonkeepers had been asking a reduction, and were hopeful of getting it in view of the cut in prices at Cincinnati. Some agents of breweries, it was alleged, had been selling beer considerably below the regular price, principally the representatives of the smaller brewers. In order to avoid ruinous competition the meeting yesterday was called, another meeting held about a week ago having come to no conclusion.

It was decided not to make any change in the price. The majority of saloonkeepers, it was said, did not desire a reduction, as it would compel them to reduce retail prices as well. There had been some talk of a freeze-out of the small breweries by the large ones by means of a reduction to $5 per barrel. But the brewers denied that this scheme was discussed at yesterday's meeting. They talked the situation over and came to the conclusion that they could not furnish a good quality of beer at lower prices than those prevailing at present—that is, $7.20. They thought a strict enforcement of the fines for selling below the association prices would bring any offenders to time; but it was denied that there were any offenders.

THE FEDERAL DOMAIN.

THE FARINA SEIZURE AND THE BRIDEWELL LOT—OTHER CUSTOMS MATTERS.

Collector Seeberger said yesterday that he had as yet received no further advices from the New York customs officers and that there were no new developments concerning Mr. L. A. Davies and his consignment of farina or potato-starch, whichever it might be. Mr. Seeberger thought the matter, so far as the present shipment was concerned, might be settled by simply analyzing the goods. If it was starch, then it was liable to a duty of two cents per pound; if farina, then it should be released. Today there would be a settlement of the affair, provided certain events happened. He had reference to the anticipated arrival of affidavits mailed yesterday from New York in which it is set forth that fraud had been perpetrated in connection with the entry of the goods. Should they arrive the claim will be adjudicated before the courts. If not, or if no such affidavits are in existence, as it is claimed by some, Col. Tuthill's opinion will be given expression by the release of the starch.

Concerning the dispatch published in yesterday's TRIBUNE as to the action taken in Washington with reference to the appropriation for the erection of an Appraiser's store and bonded warehouse in Chicago, Mr. Seeberger was of the opinion that $50,000, the amount appropriated, was entirely inadequate. The bridewell lot he had never thought an advantageous location, and so long as there was a probability of the customs officials retaining their present quarters he thought that the location for a warehouse should be as near the official headquarters as possible. The point four blocks north of the bridewell, as referred to in the dispatch, was that at the corner of Van Buren and Market streets. Should this site be finally determined upon and the appropriation be sufficiently increased, the Collector was in favor of erecting a building which could not only be used as a bonded warehouse, but should contain ample accommodations for all officials, clerks, and others employed in the customs department at this point. To locate the working forces at a distance from the warehouses and Appraiser's stores retards the business of the department. To concentrate them in one building conveniently located to importers would facilitate it.

The Collector of Customs yesterday received a letter from the Treasury Department at Washington directing him to have the alleged Raphael, "The Virgin and the Book," appraised and the claims of Keiffer and the Government determined by judicial decision.

GUARDING THE MAILS.

A young man named James Bennett Jenkins, lately employed at Donahue & Henneberry's printing office, No. 315 Wabash avenue, was arrested charged with perjury. Some time ago a man by the name of E. E. McMer was apprehended at Rochester, N. Y., accused of sending obscene matter through the post-office. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner W. W. Gilbert of Rochester, but discharged, it is claimed, upon the evidence of Jenkins, which has since been ascertained, as is claimed, to have been false. At all events a Deputy United States Marshal arrived here yesterday in pursuit of Jenkins, and his arrest followed. Upon arraignment before Commissioner Hoyne in the afternoon he waived an examination and expressed a willingness to return to Rochester, and was taken thither on the limited express.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Since the extension of the night limits to Ashland avenue on the west, Twenty-fifth street on the south, and North avenue on the north by Superintendent Donovan there has been a visible increase in the special delivery of letters proportioned to a city wherein the largest night delivery is made of any city in this country. From the main office thus far during the month of December 3,000 letters have been delivered, against 5,068 during the month of November, 5,601 during the month of October.

Yesterday Peter Dudle, late assistant cashier of the First National Bank and a relative of F. H. Winston, was appointed to the position in the Post-Office made vacant by the death of Frank Meyer. Mr. Dudley comes highly recommended, and is represented as a young man of superior ability. Postmaster Judd also filled the vacancy in the wholesale stamp department caused by the resignation of T. H. Litzenberg. The man selected is E. T. Higgins, recently employed in the County Treasurer's office, and formerly cashier of the Mutual Union Telegraph office. His salary is $1,700 per annum and he furnishes a bond of $15,000 for the faithful discharge of his duty. Mr. Dudley's salary is $2,000 per year and no bond required.

A GIVE-AWAY.

SHOE-HOLES IN THE SNOW PROOF ENOUGH FOR MAX PRETZLER.

"Ven I gets me eine varrant, I tol' you somethings," said Max Pretzler to Justice White yesterday, after having expressed a desire to get a warrant for some person who he alleged had robbed him of a watch and $52. The Justice wanted to know what proof the complainant had before giving him the warrant, and Max replied as above.

"I must have some proof first," repeated the court. "If you arrest a man for a crime and have no proof to offer he could make it unpleasant for you."

"Ish dot so? Vell, I yoost tol' you aboud dot man. He vas de tief vot sthole mine money und mine vatch. Yah, I don' know dot maybe. Vell, I yoost show you vonce. Dot man he comed from der ol' country von leetle vhile ago, so. Vell, he vas so recent came dot he yet vear der k'veer shoes as in der ol' country, so. Yah, I see dem shoe-marks in mine yard, troomp, troomp, all aboud in der schnow. Dot profe agg-einst him sure, yah."

"Yes, but foot-prints in the snow are not enough to arrest a man on. Have you no more evidence?"

"Vell, he lieve in der house mit me, und vear dose shoes."

"O, he lives with you, does he, then that accounts for the shoe-marks about the yard. You can't get a warrant on such evidence."

"No! Vell, I bed you be dook 'em, und I pring him into coort anyvay. I don' know mooch aboud dis pizeness, but be dook 'em. Dem shoe-holes in der schnow gife him avay."

THE FARMERS' FRIENDS.

THE BARBED-WIRE PHILANTHROPISTS PUT THE PRICE UP A NOTCH.

The barbed-wire manufacturers held a special meeting at the Sherman yesterday, with 80 per cent of tonnage of the Washburn & Moen Company's licensees represented. The price of wire for the next thirty days was fixed as follows: In fifty-ton lots or more, painted wire four cents per pound, and galvanized wire five cents; in less than fifty-ton lots, painted wire 4¼ cents, and galvanized 5¼ cents. These rates are from a half to three-quarters of a cent per pound higher than those hitherto prevailing. The usual terms of sixty days' credit or 2 per cent off in cash within ten days were continued. Discussion of plans for the organization of the barbed-wire interests into a National association in the nature of a pool consumed the balance of the meeting.

As to the cause of the advance in the price-list Secretary Collins said that since Aug. 1 the Eastern combination of plain wire-drawers had advanced their prices $10 a ton and threatened yet another raise. On that account all quotations were ordered withdrawn and the list adopted to be binding only until the next meeting, which will be held Jan. 14.

SOCIETY.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING AT THE WEDDING OF MISS MARTHA TOWNER AND MR. RUTHVEN DEANE.

The wedding of Miss Martha Towner, daughter of Maud and Henry Towner, and Mr. Ruthven Deane, of the firm of Dean Bros. & Lincoln, was a social event of unusual brilliancy. The ceremony took place last night at 8 o'clock at St. James' Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert officiating in an impressive manner. While the "Wedding March" from "Lohengrin" pealed forth from the organ, the bride, with her suite, passed up the centre aisle. Sixteen young women led the bridal procession, these being Miss Farnsworth, Miss Ryerson, the Misses King, Miss Case, the Misses Tibbits, the Misses Philips, Miss Proudfoot, Miss McCormick, the Misses Hammond, the Misses Larrabee, Miss Flower, Miss Peabody, Miss Kimball. The bride was led by her sister, Miss Lillie W. Towner, and attended by Miss Rumsey, Miss Lida Rumsey, Miss Van Nortwick, and Miss Rosalind Larrabee, bridemaids, the latter attired in white tulle, while the bride wore a robe of spotless satin. The groom was attended by his best man, Charles E. Deane, his brother, and Messrs. J. L. Lincoln, Henry Towner, George Fisher, T. C. Edwards, Turner Rumsey, and Scovill Williams acted as ushers. The father and mother of the bride followed her to the altar, while the groom entered through the vestry-room.

There were many elegant dresses worn by the ladies present. Among the more prominent people who attended the ceremony in church were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCormick, Miss Deane, sister of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Burdette, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Willits, Mrs. William B. Howard, Mr. B. B. Lamb, Mr. Henry Tuttle, Mr. F. S. Peabody, Mrs. E. S. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Nortwick, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Conger, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell Jr., Miss Farwell, Miss Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Charles King, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. King.

An informal reception took place after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 350 Dearborn avenue, there being present about 150 invited guests, relatives, near neighbors, and more intimate friends. Among them were the grandmother of the bride, Mrs. Towner of Geneva, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Skinner of Taunton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Burley, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Vibbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ellis of New York, Miss May Deane, the groom's sister, of Boston; Mr. E. B. McCagg and Miss McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, and many others.

IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB RECEPTION.

The first of a series of four receptions and dances was given by the Irish-American Club at the Sherman House last night. About seventy-five couples were present. Among the members who took part were Senator Hereley, Frank Agnew, M. W. Kerwin, Michael Keeley, John S. Cook, P. McHugh, William F. Weadley, J. J. Fitzgibbon, A. Piamondon, William Fogarty, M. P. Farrell, and J. E. Dalton.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The funeral of a 6-year-old daughter of Mr. George Beck occurred yesterday. The child died of diphtheria. There are other cases of the same disease reported.

Officers of Evanston Chapter, No. 144, R. A. M., and of Evans Lodge, No. 524, F. & A. M., were installed in Masonic Hall Tuesday night with impressive ceremonies. The officers installed are as follows: Chapter—Prof. George S. Baker, H. P.; F. S. Belden, K.; David Rutler, S.; D. B. Dewey, Treasurer; W. C. Magill, Secretary. Lodge—M. B. Jott, W. M.; W. P. Marsh, S. W.; A. Q. Tallant, J. W.; George W. Hotchkiss, Secretary; D. B. Dewey, Treasurer.

Stevens, leading photographer, McVicker's Theatre.

The best and cheapest car-starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
C. Winter, Lake; Catharine Bulow, Englewood	21—19
Charles W. Holding, Englewood; Helen A. Clark, same	23—18
Jakob Valkart, Washington Heights; Anna G. Pfaffenbach, same	31—18
John Cottingham, St. Paul; Ida Butturau	40—27
Benjamin F. McNeill, Marguerrete C. West	29—19
Edward McQuaid, Delia G. Shaunasy	32—19
Thomas Romey, Kate Mackin	28—29
Joseph Riedle, Mary Fath	23—20
Henry Guertner, Mary Jurgenson	36—25
Wilhelm Kucl, Augusta Diering	25—21
John W. Crest, Beloit; Maggie Haggett	58—46
Fred Reick, Wilhelmine Raasch	39—32
Charles Sehr, Minnie Niemann	23—24
August Nussler, Desplaines; Catharine Weibler, same	44—23
Thomas E. Castle, Mary Lawrence	24—24
Francis C. F. Cramer, Lucy Ellsworth Cowles	39—26
Cuthbert D. Potts, Eugenia McGregor	24—24
Bernard Reynolds, Mary Reynolds	27—25
Adolf Bauman, Minna Frost	27—24
J. Pierrpont Neal, Marguerite M. Maxwell	38—25
Charles Olssen, Annie Fienander	24—28
Edward Nelson, Annie Engmann	21—21
Paul Hansen, Mary McNamara	25—27
John Steiner, Mary Schroeder	23—22
John B. Penson, Emily S. Middleton	21—16
Peter Koch, Caroline Gross	36—30
Charley L. Muerlin, Anna Stone	29—29
Peter Reiff, Ninna Hartel	35—39
Karl Bailer, Appolonia Bender	32—42
James D. Hanna, Rosa M. Nash	28—27
Edwin L. Jauncey, St. Louis; Carrie E. Thoma	28—22
Louis W. Morrison, Aggie Keegan	23—18
Harvey M. Borth, Carolyn S. Hilton	35—26
Leander Blanden, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Jennie E. Berry, same	55—38

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

ALEXANDER—Dec. 16, 1885, William Alexander, aged 78 years, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Davidson, 138 South Sangamon-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BIRCHMEIER—Paul Birchmeier, Dec. 16 at 3 o'clock a.m., at the age of nearly 80 years, father of Celestin, Fred J., Joseph Paul, and Sister Josephin, O. S. B.

Funeral Dec. 18, 9 o'clock a. m., from 333 North Market-st to St. Boniface Cemetery.

BRADSHAW—At Mercy Hospital, Mary Bradshaw. Funeral Friday. Interment at Graceland.

CLOONAN—Bridget Cloonan, beloved mother of Senator Thomas Cloonan, aged 58 years, died Dec. 15.

Funeral Friday, Dec. 18, from residence No. 12 John's place to Church of Sacred Heart thence by cars to Calvary.

May her soul rest in peace.

MANNY—J. De Graff Manny, at Ravenswood, Ill., in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral at 11 a. m., Dec. 17.

MARSH—At 949 West Madison-st., Wednesday morning, Dec. 16 at 12:20 o'clock, George Marsh, aged 62 years.

Funeral from late residence Sunday at 11 a. m., by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

PEVSENS—Richard Pevsens, at Englewood, Dec. 16, aged 83 years.

Funeral Friday at 10 o'clock at residence of Alfred Thompson, 807 Chestnut-st.

☞ Bangor, (Me.) papers please copy.

ROBINSON—At the residence of his uncle, Thomas O'Brien, No. 247 West Chicago-av., —— Robinson.

Funeral from above address at 2 p. m. by carriages to Graceland.

SPAFFORD—At his residence, No. 714 West Fourteenth-st., Dec. 16, Waldo B. Spafford, aged 22 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Janesville (Wis.) papers please copy.

SILLJA—The funeral of the late R. F. Lillja will take place this morning at 11 o'clock from the residence of E. A. Stridiron, No. 438 West Van Buren-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REDEDICATION OF THE WELSH PRESBYterian Church, corner Sangamon and Monroe-sts., the Rev D. Harries, pastor. Preaching will commence Friday 3 p. m., also Saturday 3 p. m., and Sabbath 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., in Welsh, by the Revs. Joseph Roberts, Racine, Wis., and H. Davies, Van Wert, O. Sabbath, 2:30 p. m., short addresses in English by the Revs. E. H. Sawers, T. Parry, T. E. Green, Dr. Kittredge, and Dr. Herrick Johnson, and One greater than all is expected to be there. Theme: Master, taking possession of the place for Himself, and to bless His people.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held at Headquarters, Room 100, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 a. m. All members are urged to be present.

THE HON. JOHN P. ST. JOHN WILL SPEAK on "The Issue of Today" at Clark-st. M. E. Church, Thursday evening, 17th. Tickets, 25 cents.

ROCKING CHAIRS USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS!

We have just made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES on a large line of our Celebrated RATTAN GOODS, and shall offer GENUINE Bargains in Rattan rocking and other chairs, Work-Stands, Baskets, etc., until Jan. 1st.

Don't forget the No., 144 WABASH-AV.

Wakefield Rattan Co.

CHIMNEY TOPS.

All designs of Chimney Tops for smoky flues can be furnished and put on at short notice by WM. M. DEE & SONS, 164 East Adams-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

Clearing Sale

—OF—

Fall and Winter Hosiery

Continued for This Week,

Introducing Extraordinary Bargains.

Children's French and English Cashmere Hose, reduced to 50c; Ribbed and Plain.

Children's Extra Heavy Wool Hose, Double Knees, all sizes and colors, 40c, 45c, and 50c pair. Great Bargain.

Children's French and English Derby Ribbed Cotton Hose marked to 50c for this sale.

Children's French Ribbed Silk Hose to $1, $1.25, and $1.50; former prices, $1.85 to $3. (Excellent Christmas present.)

Ladies' Fine English Cashmere Hose, Black and Colors, 50c pair to close.

Ladies' English and French Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose (Broken Lines) reduced to 50c, from 75c and $1.

We have just received, expressly for Holiday Trade, An Elegant Assortment of all the Latest Novelties in

Fancy Silk and Lisle Thread Hose.

We offer for this week,

In Basement Salesroom,

The Following Bargains:

50 doz. Ladies' Cashmere and Merino Hose at 25c pair.
75 doz. Ladies' Extra Heavy Cashmere Hose at 43c pair.
50 doz. Boys' All-Wool Bicycle Ribbed Hose, extra quality, 35c pr.

CHICKERING. HALLET & DAVIS.

Reliable PIANOS In a great variety of Art Casings. FOR THE Holiday Trade.

Call early and secure a good selection.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

EMERSON. KIMBALL.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

FUR DEPT.

We make a Specialty of

Seal Garments.

Prices the Lowest.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

TURKISH RUGS.

The Auction Sale of Real Turkish, Persian, and other Oriental Rugs, Portieres, Table Covers, and Embroideries Will be continued at 11 O'Clock This Thursday Morning And 2:30 in the afternoon, at Art Gallery, 215 Wabash-av.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

This Thursday Morning, 10 o'clock, AT Corner Wabash-av. and 31st-st., DEALER'S STOCK House-Furnishing Goods, Store Fixtures, and 4 Tons Hard Coal. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Crockery & Glassware.

Thursday, Dec. 17, 9:30 a. m.

1 Car W. G., 1 Car C. C., 1 Car Rockingham, Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Sets.

We will also sell the balance of our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, etc., at a Great Sacrifice.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

By T. P. WALLS & CO.

This Morning at 10 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF REGULAR FURNITURE, CARPETS, and STOVES.

Also, to close a Chattel Mortgage, a large quantity of used Furniture and House Furnishings.

The West Side Auction House, 136 and 138 West Madison-st.

Open Every Evening Till 10 Until Further Notice.

BRENTANO BROTHERS

101 State-st.,

Display a large assortment of Books in Fine Bindings, Christmas and Birthday Cards in large variety, English, French, and American Almanacs and Calendars, Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, and Diaries, all the latest styles in Fine Stationery, besides all the New Books as soon as issued.

We also take Subscription for any Paper, Periodical, or Magazine published in any part of the world. We invite inspection and solicit correspondence.

BRENTANO BROTHERS, 101 State-st., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Sight is

Priceless!

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

BARNES. FURS.

Seal Sacques, Seal, Beaver, Lynx, and Coney Capes, Stoles, Muffs, Gloves, Mitts, and Caps. Gents' Adjustable Collars and Cuffs, Caps, Gloves, Mitts. Coachmen's Capes, Caps, and Gloves. General Fur Work at Low Prices.

148 State-st.

Sam Brown, Shirt Maker, McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Price, $2.00, $2.50, and

DRESS SHIRTS, $3.00.

GLOVES LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES. Wedding and Reception Gloves a specialty. ☞ "PALAIS ROYAL," 141 State-st., Chicago. Price list mailed free.

SHAYNE'S FURS are BEST and CHEAPEST. Alaska Seal Garments retailed at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. 141.....State-st.....141

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

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...Eyes inserted without pain.
...Catalogues on application.

Seal Sacques, Seal, Beaver, Lynx, and Coney Capes, Stoles, Muffs, Gloves, Mitts, and Caps. Gents' Adjustable Collars and Cuffs, Caps, Gloves, Mitts. Coachmen's Capes, Caps, and Gloves.
General Fur Work at Low Prices.
148 State-st.

...Shirt Maker,
...'S THEATRE.
...00, $2.50, a nd
...HIRTS, $3.00.
LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES.
Wedding and Reception Gloves a specialty.
"PALAIS ROYAL,"
141 State-st., Chicago.
Price list mailed free.

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FURS are BEST and CHEAPEST.
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Catalogue free.
141.....State-st.....141

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...Refers to all Chicago. Ad-
C. F. GUNTHER,
...Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

MONTANA RANGES.

The Largest Total of Cattle Shipments Ever Made in One Year.

Experience and System Taking the Place of Haphazard Methods—Some Drawbacks.

A Good Place for Fattening, but Not for Breeding—The Outlook for the Winter.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 6.—Cattle shipments for the season are over. Even the small lots that "tail out" the season's work have gone forward. The Northern Pacific people say they took 75,000 beeves out of the Territory this year, of which 5,000 were dressed carcasses. The Canadian Pacific people claim to have drawn 10,000 head from Northern Montana, but that is probably an exaggeration. Perhaps as many as 3,000 head went from Southern Montana ranges by way of the Utah & Northern Railroad. This is the largest total of shipments ever made from Montana in one year, but that is but a natural consequence of the growth of the stock industry of the Territory. The figures would have been much larger but for the fact that the Chicago market showed a constant depression throughout the season of our shipments. Thousands of fat steers that had been rounded up and started for the shambles were turned loose to enjoy another year of life, and other thousands were left undisturbed in the herds. The additional number of cattle that would have been shipped had the beef market been at the average of the two previous years is estimated at 20,000, which would have made an aggregate export of cattle from Montana in 1885 of considerably over 100,000 beeves and several thousand sheep. The shipping age for steers is at 4 years old; at 3 years they are angular and undeveloped, and at 5 they have grown rough, long-legged, and ox-like; but at 4 they are smooth and plump, with a suggestive look of juicy roasts and tender steaks. They sell at a better price per 100 pounds than any other range animal. But lots of 4-year-olds will rustle on the ranges of Montana this winter. Their owners did not feel like freighting them to Chicago and taking $4.75 per hundredweight for them.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook for cattle during the winter is not quite as comfortable as usual. In the first place, there are many more cattle on our ranges than ever before. Besides those annually shipped in by rail, great herds have been driven in from Nebraska and the ranges of the Southwest. They come in bunches of 5,000 to 10,000, and the aggregate is very large for each year. The cry of overcrowded ranges in the region of Miles City when first started was meant for a scare, but now it is approaching a serious reality. There are lots of good ranges in Montana still unoccupied or very sparsely stocked, but in the district around Miles the ground is getting pretty fully covered, and in some places is already overfed, and particularly this year. The grasshopper plague of last summer was not in significant. Plenty of nutritious grass that should have remained to reward the rustling steer this winter was cut down by the voracious hoppers. Nor was the original grass crop heavy. During the spring months there was much less than the usual rainfall in Eastern Montana. The grass was stunted and had begun to cure on the ground from premature drouth, when a summer rainfall of unprecedented continuance set in. This helped the grass crop to an extent, but not sufficiently to bring it quite up to the average on the ranges. To add to these drawbacks, the prairie fires of the last autumn have been very extensive, and, while they have not burned over any great area compared with the immense stretch of the ranges, they have destroyed a certain amount of grass that can ill be spared.

IMPROVED METHODS.

This may seem to amount to a gloomy outlook. But it is not so. With every year the stockmen of Montana are adopting improved means for the protection of their property. The original cattle-growers of the country did business in a haphazard way, at a time when there was grass in abundance, and when the stock of the Territory, bred here for many generations, was as hardy as the buffalo herds. But with the crowding of the ranges and the importation of weaker cattle have also came a gradual experience, and, what is of more importance, a lot of trained stock-growers from other States and Territories, who know the best methods, and who, by organizing associations, have for the general good imparted their knowledge to their less experienced neighbors. A great protection movement introduced this winter is what is known as line riding. Last winter considerable losses resulted from cattle wandering down to the heavier streams for water. Even in the coldest weather the ice over these streams is thickly punctured with open holes, and to these the cattle would go for drink, and, sinking through the weak ice or crowding each other into the open water, would perish in considerable numbers. And in cold, stormy weather the cattle, if not carefully watched, drop into the valleys and seek shelter in the brush that grows along the water courses. There while the storm, deep snow, or intense cold lasts they will remain, if undisturbed, until they actually die from starvation and cold. To prevent this the Territorial Association has organized this line-riding system on the Yellowstone and Missouri ranges. Each stockman whose range extends to or near these rivers or their heavier tributaries furnishes a quota of men to guard the banks and keep the cattle back from the dangerous proximity of ice holes or brush and to rescue such cattle as may have got into difficulties along the river. The hill country is best for cattle in winter. Then the snow blows off the ridges even in the heaviest storm and then sufficient shelter can be found in the little ravines to protect the cattle from the fiercest storm. The valleys are dangerous in winter and should be pastured in the open months. That is the present policy of herding on our ranges.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALS.

An increasing scourge of the ranges is wild animals—wolves, coyotes, and mountain lions. The herds of buffalo and antelope that these carnivorous beasts used to follow and subsist upon are gone—the buffalo completely, the antelope nearly. The wolves have turned their attention to domestic cattle, and are working much havoc. The calf, which the mother forsakes to seek water, is seized upon by the sneaking coyote. The weakened cow or calf that drops behind the heard in winter or summer is promptly hamstrung and throttled by the watchful pack of wolves, and when they are particularly hungry they break into a herd and seize anything that cannot escape them. Last winter the growing extent of this plague was recognized. Some of the cattlemen offered bounties for wolf and coyote scalps. Others had their cowsboys put out poisoned bait. This winter a more general movement has been organized. Money has been subscribed by different round-ups to bait wolves on the ranges. In other localities very liberal bounties are being offered by stockmen—$1 each for wolf scalps and 50 cents for those of the less noxious coyote. These premiums are in addition to the Government bounties of half those sums. Wolf-hunters now have an outlook that must remind them of the early days when their baits extended from the Missouri to the Big Horn Mountains and when hundreds of men were engaged in that perilous means of obtaining a livelihood.

We do not look for a severe winter in Montana; we expect it to be milder than the average. The rainfall of the year was above the average and came late in the season. To keep near the standard of annual precipitation the snowfall should be less than usual this winter. Snow is all the cattlemen fear. Stock can stand any amount of dry cold if they can get at their food regularly. Down at Mandan the other day I heard a hunter say that he looked for a very mild December and a short, open winter in that locality. He based his belief upon the fact that game birds and animals were showing no disposition to leave the country or provide against severe weather. I do not go much on signs of that sort, but they may be worth recording in order to watch the event.

Montana has been greatly lauded as a stock country, and she deserves it. Montana sends out juicer and more tender, nutritious beef than does any other range country. Montana is the best fattening range in the West. But she is a poor breeder of cattle. It is difficult to explain why this is true, but true it is. The percentage of calves is relatively small in spite of all precautions. The northern country is not very prolific of animal life under natural conditions anyway. Then the Eastern bulls are not used to rustling on the ranges, or if an occasional one proves ambitious he cannot perform the service that falls to his share. The Eastern-bred heifers do not seem to have the instinct to care for their young on the ranges.

Altogether there is no small disappointment over the calf crop every year. It may be better after a year or two, for every remedial precaution is being taken. But the Southwest is the country for breeding cattle, and Montana is par excellence the country for fattening them.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

HOW RICH MEN CAN BE USEFUL.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEIR SONS—BOODLE ALDERMEN AND CORRUPT CITY GOVERNMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Gath.]—Speaking of Vanderbilt, there can be no better employment for the children of the rich than in the minor political places of the land, such as Aldermen in the City of New York and members of the State Legislature. The rich so seldom vouchsafe to take these situations that they affect to believe that the poor are constitutionally opposed to them; the poor never have a chance to see them. They go abroad, live in little coteries and circles of their own, rather fear to be seen with common folks, and so there is growing up in the United States a respecting of persons and a classification which never can produce any good, and which embitters and stimulates the demagogs of the poor. Young men who are taught here in the social circles to use a different pronunciation and accent from that of the people around them have no business to expect any consideration at the the hands of the voters.

On the other hand, the undisputed possession of political influence and power by persons without origin or financial independence is working its dissatisfaction in the million. In this city we have an investigating committee, which came here for indefinit purposes from the State Legislature. Almost everywhere it probed it found something scandalous. Even in the old General of the city militia it found what appears to be the taking of a bribe for buying the armories or arsenals to be used for the public benefit. The grand jury, at least, has taken this view and has indicted Gen. Shaler. There arose a popular demand in this city to understand how the Board of Aldermen had been behaving, particularly with reference to the grants of the important public streets it has been giving to railroad speculators, some of whom do not belong to this city at all. Broadway at last has a railroad in it from one end to the other, and this railroad is crowded with passengers, so that hardly ever one single car makes a through trip without having an incongruous mass of standing folks, the platforms crowded and appearances disgraceful to communication. The moment these people got Broadway (to which no reasonable person objected) they dropped all the cars on the old route they had used for years, leaving the people there without recourse.

It was demanded of this Legislative Committee that they bring up the Board of Aldermen and other persons indicated and put them under oath to find what share they had in giving away these public streets. The committee up to this time has declined to accede to these requests. The popular belief is strengthened that they know already enough to dread the investigation lest it involve some of their friends and other respectable names here. But this will not avail; the cry is for light and for facts. A few days ago a person came to me and said: "Do you know that I cannot get printed here in the newspapers of the opposing political parties one-half the knowledge that I possess and which it ought to be my duty to give!"

Said I: "Give it to me." "Well," said he, "you may not have noticed that the other night there died on the Bowery a certain Alderman by the name of Foster. He was playing cards in a liquor saloon, with liquor in his hand, when he suddenly fell dead. Now, that man was one of the Democratic Aldermen of New York who sold his vote at the conclusion of Mayor Cooper's Administration to allow Cooper's nominees to be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. It happened about the 10th of December, 1880. At that time Edward Cooper, the Mayor of New York, one of the persons who took a hand in nominating Cleveland for President afterward, and who was a candidate for Governor against Hill in the late Democratic Convention, could not make any changes in the administration of the city because there was a union of Democrats and Republicans in the Board of Aldermen who refused to confirm any of his nominations. Among the persons nominated was Mr. Whitney, the present Secretary of the Navy at Washington. When it was within about twenty days of the expiration of Cooper's term it became necessary to use money in the Board of Aldermen to break up this deadlock. Without guessing where the money came from, it is enough to say that several of these nominations were confirmed. Others were confirmed by a quarrel between Jim Bennett and John Kelly, by which Bennett prevailed upon Roscoe Conkling to make Chester A. Arthur, the Republican boss of the city, draw his Republican Aldermen out of Mr. Kelly's influence. Consequently, Kelly was turned out of office and Allen Campbell came in, and Campbell made his deputy Hubert O. Thompson, who is now the Chief of the County Democracy."

Said I: "What has all this got to do with a man dying with a pack of cards and a whisky glass in his hand?"

"Why, the man's act on that occasion when he sold his vote led to his destruction. He found himself unpopular and incapable of election among that plain people who had supported him. They felt that his conduct was not guided by public interest, but by personal avarice. He had been an old contractor through the favor of Peter B. Sweeney, and had a great job in paving the streets of New York, and although he died neglected and demoralized, he has perhaps left $100,000."

Said I: "What inference do you draw further from this matter?"

"Merely that our city government is beyond the public opinion which prevails in higher forms of jurisdiction. A man who betrays a party trust or does an act which opens him to public suspicion drops out of the favor of the voters, as a member of Congress or a Senator would."

Said I: "What has become of the fortunes made by Tweed, Sweeney & Co.?"

"Why, you know that young Dick Tweed died in a lunatic asylum in Paris but a little while ago. None of the children of Tweed have ever amounted to anything. Sweeney is an exile, with not the least influence here. All the members of the old rings in New York, with one or two exceptions, have gone to prison, or ran away, or come to miserable deaths. The persons who had any virtue in these families continue to live. Mrs. Tweed, the wife of Bill Tweed, is still alive here, and she has the reputation of having been a good and religious woman."

ROMANCE OF A LITTLE FLOWER.

EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A BOTANIST—THE "SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA."

Boston (Mass.) Dispatch: Prof. Gray, the veteran botanist of Harvard College, recently received from friends a beautiful vase, in commemoration of his 75th birthday. This morning each of the persons who gave toward the vase received a charming note of recognition from Prof. Gray, who alludes in the letter to the flowers associated with his name or with his special studies, which are embossed on the vase. Connected with one of these, the Shortia Galacifolia, there is a romance from a botanist's point of view.

A good many years ago the doctor was studying in Paris, and in a herbarium there came across a small, broken, and imperfect specimen marked simply "From America," which interested him much. From the fragments before him he reconstructed the whole plant. His work was approved by the botanists about him and he named the little plant Shortia Galacifolia, in honor of Dr. Charles W. Short, the distinguished botanist. But no live specimen of the plant could be found. Years passed on and it had never been seen. At last a botanist at work in Japan found and named a plant which seemed to be of a genus closely allied to the Shortia. Dr. Gray corresponded with the botanist, and it was concluded that the doctor had been in error and had mistaken a specimen of the Japanese genus. So the Shortia was generally left out of lists of plants by systematic botanists.

But twenty years after this as Dr. Goodalo and Prof. Watson were one day in the library at the university, they heard a shout of triumph from the herbarium, and rushed in to find Dr. Gray waving a small plant about in the wildest enthusiasm.

"Look at it! What is it?" he cried.

The two botanists examined it as directed and recognized the characteristics of the much discussed plant.

"It is the Shortia," they exclaimed.

The specimen had been sent by a house in the South which made a business of putting up medicinal herbs. It had been brought in from some hitherto unexplored nook in the mountains by one of their collectors and sent to the professor for indentification. It proved indeed to be the Shortia, which was therefore once more reinstated in the floral family, greatly to Dr. Gray's delight.

. . . Delicate diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BELOVED BY A CRANK.

The Daughter of the Aristocratic New York Stewarts Wooed by a Crazy Waiter.

Pursued by His Hateful Attentions Until Compelled to Ask Protection of the Courts.

The Amorous Servant at Last Challenges the Husband of the Lady to Fight a Duel in the Park.

New York *Tribune*, Dec. 16: Some five or six years ago the family of Lispenard Stewart of No. 6 Fifth avenue secured the services of Sylvani de Lanet, a Frenchman, as waiter. At first they thought they had found one who was entirely satisfactory. He was expert in all the details of his calling and every want of the family was anticipated. Everything went on smoothly for some months, but then there was a noticeable change. De Lanet had evidently forgotten what his position in the family was, and became too familiar in his conduct toward his employer's daughter Minnie, a beautiful girl just budding into womanhood. Several sharp reprimands stopped this for a time, but he again forgot himself, and the result was his summary dismissal from the Stewart house.

This did not have the desired effect, however, De Lanet's infatuation evidently being deeper-rooted than was supposed. He haunted the vicinity of the Stewart house, and every time the young lady went out he was sure to be in the neighborhood. He would follow her where she went, and would even accost her in the street if she had no other protector than a female companion. When he did not see her he would write her incoherent and garrulous letters full of expressions of undying love. He assumed that it was reciprocated, and that it was only the restraint of her parents that prevented a marriage between them. De Lanet was threatened with arrest if he did not discontinue his annoyances to Miss Stewart, but, if possible, his attentions became more persistent than ever. The family did not wish the notoriety that legal proceedings against De Lanet would necessarily bring about, and as the summer season was at hand they closed their house and went into the country.

De Lanet had saved some money and had a considerable amount in a savings bank. He kept himself informed as to the movements of the Stewarts. They first went to West Point, but had been there only a few days when De Lanet was seen about their hotel. Then they went to Sharon Springs, but the Frenchman followed them. They went to Saratoga, and again they were pursued by the discharged waiter. As in the city, he tried to be the constant companion of Miss Stewart whenever she left the hotel, jumping out of ambush at the most unexpected moments and frightening her so that before the season was over her nerves were all unstrung. When the family returned to the city in the fall it was plain that something must be done to stop the persecutions of De Lanet, for the young lady was afraid to go away from the house. The law was therefore invoked and the amorous waiter was arrested.

The Stewarts were humane in their prosecution. They did not wish to have their former servant punished; all they cared for was that he should cease annoying them. It was believed that he was insane, but he did not appear to be so, excepting in regard to his infatuation. His friends said that if he was removed from the vicinity of Miss Stewart he would soon be all right again, and they promised that if he was liberated they would send him home to France. He was liberated, and to France he went. He did not stay there long. In a few months he again appeared about Mr. Stewart's house, haunting it as before, and again sending unwelcome letters to the daughter. This could not be tolerated, and he was again arrested. His trial dragged along for months, his lawyer putting in all kinds of specious pleas for his client. The result was that De Lanet was sent to Blackwell's Island as a confirmed lunatic. Some months ago the Stewarts heard that he had been drowned in trying to make his escape from the island.

Two years ago Miss Stewart was married to Frank Witherbee, and the De Lanet episode is to her only a half-forgotten dream; the reported death of her annoyer making her feel perfectly secure from further trouble on his account. But De Lanet is not dead. He is in the city and swears vengeance against the man who married the girl he loved. Last night he sent out notices that he and Mr. Witherbee were to fight a duel in Central Park tomorrow morning at 4:30, adding that, as his experience in the French military service has made him an expert in the use of weapons, he is sure to be avenged. Mr. Witherbee does not yet know of the intended duel. He does not even know that De Lanet is not dead. He and his wife are in Philadelphia watching at the bedside of a sick brother of Mrs. Witherbee.

Frederick R. Coudert, who was at one time employed by De Lanet to defend him against the charges made by the Stewarts, received last evening a bloodthirsty letter from De Lanet. It was handed to him as he was leaving his office. It was written in bad French and in worse writing and spelling. He did not know what to make of it until a *Tribune* reporter recalled the Stewart case to his mind; then he laughed and said:

"He is as crazy as a March hare. I thought at first it was I he wanted to kill, but I see it is Witherbee. Well, he always appeared to be harmless; the only thing that ailed him was his monomania, an infatuation for Miss Stewart. I guess he won't hurt anybody. Still he should be shut up; it would be a shame to allow such a man to run about loose. I am glad you recalled the case to my mind, for I should really have thought some crank was going to try to kill me."

The letter to Mr. Coudert, so far as it could be translated, read: "I have come to New York to get revenge, and I swear to have it. I have passed through ten different prisons in France, and have escaped from Blackwell's Island for this purpose. It is against Frank S. Witherbee, who ran off with and married the girl I loved. I invoke you to have Mr. Witherbee in Central Park at half-past 4 Wednesday morning with sword and pistol. My French military experience has made me perfect in the use of these weapons. If you have him there you will be well paid for it. He has twice tried to have me arrested today, but has not succeeded. I am, after all, the avenger. I have the weapons in my hand and know how to use them. The detectives are on my track, but the first one that tries to arrest me will fall by my hand. I am very truly yours,

"SYLVANI DE LANET."

GREENLAND.

WAS THE EAST COAST SETTLED BY THE NORTHMEN IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES?

The old controversy as to whether or not the east coast of Greenland was settled by the Northmen, who built thriving colonies on the west coast in the early middle ages, has been decided by a Danish Government expedition, sent out in the spring of 1883 to explore the little visited coast. The early Norwegian records speak of sixteen parishes and nearly 300 villages on Greenland 800 or 900 years ago, when it had its own Bishop; but this entire civilization had perished when Davis penetrated along the west coast to the strait that bears his name in 1585. The fact that an "eastern" and a "western" settlement were spoken of in the records led to the belief that both coasts had been settled in the early days, while modern explorations have made progress only along the west coast. Nordenskjöld, who visited these regions in 1883, believed that he had found traces of ancient habitations on the east side similar to those found along the west coast. The Danish explorers have proved him wrong. They spent two winters on the east coast and penetrated a hundred miles further north than the point (65°18') reached by Graah in 1829, mapping out the land and calling it "King Christian the Ninth's Land"; but they found no trace of previous occupation, except a beer bottle which the Esquimaux who inhabit these high latitudes had looked askance at for two years, believing it to be somehow connected with the elves of the inland glaciers which they fear as evil spirits. The explorers were unable to account for the presence of the bottle, that had the name of a well-known Norwegian brewer blown in the glass, until they learned of Nordenskjöld's previous visit to the neighborhood. The coast was quite accessible last summer north of the dreaded glacier Puissortok, and presented an unexpected view of handsome mountains and green valleys with very little ice. No doubt remains, from the report of the expedition, that by the "eastern settlement" in the old record was meant the one furthest south on the west coast, for in the lower latitudes this coast trends sharply toward the east. Important ruins have been found there.

TOLD BY REFORMERS.

SOME OF THE EXPERIENCES RELATED AT THE "TEMPERANCE RALLY" AT THE PACIFIC GARDEN MISSION.

There was a "Grand Temperance Rally" at the Pacific Garden Mission Tuesday evening. The audience numbered about 100, and consisted chiefly of reformed drunkards and unreformed toughs. Everybody is welcome at the mission, and the place is comfortably heated and seated. It is located in the vicinity of a tough district and is adjacent to the Armory Police Station, and dead-broke toughs and vagrants can thus conveniently spend a couple of hours there these bitter cold evenings before retiring to rest in the free lodgings at the armory. A goodly section of last evening's audience drifted down to the armory at the close of the meeting, and was provided with quarters for the night by Desk-Sergeant Dan Hogan. The "quarters" were chalked out on the basement floor by Lockup-Keeper Tom Barrett, each man being allowed a space of six feet by fifteen inches. Last night was a little more crowded than usual, however.

"Let's open with 'Hold the Fort,'" said Tony Delight. He spoke for some time, and experiences were then called for, and the meeting became interesting. The first half-dozen or so who related their "experiences" seemed old hands in the experience business, and told little funny stories with obvious morals, and with much interlarding of Scriptural quotation. A man with a broken nose and a forehead that reached over to the back of his neck took the floor. Placing a chair about a foot away from where he stood he began: "It's only a step from here to there," pointing to the chair, "and it's only a step from there to Jesus." Then he went on to tell how he had been so drunk that he "saw things on the wall." The next speaker spoke a piece beginning: "In telling or relating my experience I am not as demonstrative as some, for mine is not a demonstrative nature," but before he had talked two minutes his memory slipped up and he sat down in confusion. Following came a respectable-looking, elderly man, who began: "It's jist exactly ninety-seven days—lemme see—three months an' three days—October, November—no, that can't be right—ninety-six days it is—lemme see—yes, so it is—ninety-seven days—in three days more it'll be a hundred days—since I gave myself to Jesus. O, brothers, them has been the happiest ninety-six—lemme see—yes—no—happiest ninety-five days of my life."

"I wah bohn when I wah but a small boy," began a saddle-colored old man whose head was covered with close-cropped white bristles. "De Lawd wah good to me; I wah raised in a 'ligious family. I wah bohn of God when I wah but a kid to Sunday-school. I loves dem hymns what's got Jesus inter 'em; I leahned all dem uns at Sunday-school."

A well-known local sneak-thief and bunko-steerer, who is but a couple of weeks out of the bridewell, came next. "It was only to-day," he began, "that a detective came up and shook hands with me. Says he, 'I hear you're working and I hope you'll stick to it.' Says I, 'I will with the help of God.' I've served the Devil for twenty-four years, six of which I spent behind the bars. The police are watching me yet; they warned me to leave town, but I'm going to stay where I found Jesus if they give me a show. When you come to Jesus you're betting on the winning card every time. I have been a thief and a gambler, and I know what it is. If any of you boys are here—old pals—come to Jesus; that's the scheme. I never did a day's work till a few weeks ago except behind the bars. I have followed a man a mile and a half to steal a brass chain and a 10-cent watch—I stole everything I could lay my hands on. I didn't drink—I didn't care for drink. But Jesus is for thieves as well as for drunkards."

"I'm purty tough meself," said the next speaker, with a good-humored smile, "but I'm not a marker to that covey. I niver spoke before, but I thought as yez trated me civil I wad say my say loike the rest. I niver tuk the pledge but wance, an' that was before Peter Foote, an' I bruk it, an' bad luck it is I've had since, an' that's why I'm ragged an' broke this blessed night. I was up in coort, ye see, an' Mr. Foote, says he to me, 'Tim,' says he, 'will ye sign the pledge?' 'Faix I will,' says I, never thinkin'. So I did—swore off, ye see—an' Mr. Foote says, 'Ye can go.' Well, I had 60 cents in me pocket at the time, an' I thought I was bound for Felton's, sure, an' cud hardly believe meself when I found meself on the street again. So says I to meself, 'Tim,' says I, 'you got out o' that aisy; come in to Hayes' till I drink yer health'—forgettin' everything about the blessed pledge—absent-minded like, ye know. So I went in an' had a drink, an' paid 15 cents. Says I, two drinks is a quarter here—I'll get the next one for 10 cents. Which Mr. Hayes did not object. A-drinkin' the second drink I remembered me pledge—it cum to me mind like a shot—an' I spits the blessed liquor on the floor. Then says I to meself, 'Ye should hev drunk it,' says I, 'for it's a broke pledge anyway.' Says Mr. Hayes, says he, 'What's the matter?' Says I, 'There was a bug in the whisky.' An' he fills me out another drink." And Tim laughed pleasantly at the reminiscence.

A FINE LAKE VESSEL.

THE ANCHOR LINE HAVE CONTRACTED FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW STEEL STEAMER—OTHER MARINE NOTES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The contract was today closed by which the Union Dry-Dock Company is to build for the Lake Erie & Western Transportation Company (the Anchor Line) a large steel steamship for freight purposes. As already noted, the design and specifications were made by G. B. Mallory, a well-known New York marine architect and engineer. The full length of the vessel is to be 320 feet, her beam 60 feet, and the hold 23 feet. She will be double-decked, and carry two spars, schooner-rigged. The steel sides will be carried to the promenade deck, and both decks will be of steel, the upper one to be planked over. The hull will have seven water-tight bulkheads. There will be no water bottom, but under the engine will be a water ballast hold with a capacity for 100 gross tons. This presumably is to be a protection to the machinery in case the bottom under the engine should become punctured by accident. The main engine will be triple-compound, and be built by H. F. Tront. The high-pressure cylinder will have a diameter of thirty-six inches, and there will be two low-pressure cylinders, each fifty-one inches in diameter, the stroke being forty-eight inches. Steam will be supplied by four boilers of Scotch pattern, each being thirteen feet in shell by eleven feet long, and built of three-quarter-inch steel. Connected with these will be a superheater 10½ by 7½ feet. The equipment of this steamer will be as complete as modern ideas can make it, and will include steam steering gear and steam windlass and capstan. Her cost will be $250,000, and on 15½ feet draft she is to carry 3,000 tons of freight, besides 250 tons of fuel. It is stipulated that her average speed shall be at least twelve miles per hour. Work on this vessel will be at once begun, and will be carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. Mallory, to be finished early next fall. In appearance she will resemble the steamers of the Mallory Line running from New York to Florida. She will be a notable addition to the lake marine.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The prop George Burnham departed this morning with a cargo of slabs for Milwaukee. The weather is fine. This will be the last departure of the season from this port for across the lake.

DUCKY IS VERY IMPROPER.

AN ENGLISH MAGISTRATE SO DECIDES—HE EMPHASIZES THE DECISION WITH A FINE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Winnus Ebbin, a German, aged about 40, of Junction-road, Holloway, was summoned at Highgate for assaulting Alice Shirley, a girl about 14 years of age, living at 11 Canon-road, Hornsey, by kissing her. The complainant stated that the prisoner called at her father's house for the rent when there was no one at home but herself. She took him over the house, and showed him where it wanted repairing, as she had been told to do, and when they were in the wash-house he caught hold of her and kissed her. She pulled herself away from him, and he did not attempt to kiss her again. This was the first time she had ever seen him. The complainant's father said the defendant came to him the next morning, admitted that he had kissed the girl, and offered 10s. to settle it.

Defendant said all he did was to chuck the complainant under the chin, and say, "Ain't she frightened, ducky!" [Laughter.]

Mr. Bodkin—It is a most disgraceful thing if you did kiss the girl.

Defendant—I did not, sir.

Mr. Bodkin—You admit you called her a very improper name—ducky. [Laughter.] We are satisfied you did kiss her. That is the way girls get on the street, by beginning to be interfered with by persons like you. We shall fine you 20s. and costs.

Salvation Oil is the best thing in the market for both man and beast. Price 25 cents.

THE NORTHWEST.

Herd of Thirty-five Cattle Drowned—Married and Robbed a Poor Woman.

Knights Templar Presented with a Banner—A Murderer's Capture and Confession.

An Embezzling Railroad Agent—Shortage in a City Treasurer's Accounts—Miscellaneous Notes.

OLNEY, Ill., Dec. 16.—Jacob Lewis, a prosperous farmer of German Township, lost twenty-nine out of a herd of thirty-one head of cattle by drowning in the Embarrass River yesterday. The water rose so rapidly that the cattle were surrounded before their dangerous condition was discovered, and in attempting to swim them to higher ground they were swept away by the angry waters. Mr. Lewis' loss is over $1,000.

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The new city water-works were tested today and found to work satisfactorily, meeting the requirements of the contract by throwing six streams of water on Broadway to the hight of seventy-five feet. The works have been built and are owned by the Pittsburg Water & Gas Works Construction Company, the city paying $5,000 a year for water for the fire department. The water has been analyzed and found to be first-class. Property-owners now expect the insurance companies to make a material reduction in their rates for insurance, as the city has heretofore had no protection from fire.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Weast murder case is still on trial, and has now reached the ninth day. The prisoner, Peter Weast, was on the stand and made a poor impression on the audience. He admitted the altercation that occurred at the time of the shooting, but, being frenzied, does not know what happened in the way of shooting.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Della, daughter of the Hon. George W. Ware, was wedded this afternoon to Charles W. Keith, the Rev. Dr. Tyson officiating. All of this city.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Some days ago a widow lady residing in Salem, named Mrs. Broadfoot, was courted by one Press Davis, who finally induced the woman to marry him. She had a house and lot and sustained herself by taking in washing. By repeated persuasions Davis induced the poor woman to trade her house for a wagon and two horses, saying they would go to the West and then seek their fortunes. The house was sold and the team purchased, and one morning, with the team and his own two children, he left, saying he was going to visit a friend at Yonti. He has not yet returned.

SALEM, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A wedding in high life came off at Kinmundy, this county, last night. The bride is the young widow of Dr. Thomas Fox, the daughter of the Hon. George West. The groom is Mr. R. P. McBride, a merchant of Kinmundy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Mayhew.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—This evening has been a memorable one in the history of Freeport Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 7. The commandery assembled as usual for business, and at 8:30 o'clock the members' wives and lady friends to the number of nearly or quite 100 rapped for admission to their asylum. Having been admitted they surprised the Sir Knights by presenting them with a most elegant banner, costing $300. The ladies' presentation address was made by Miss Mary Stoskopf and the response on behalf of the Sir Knights by Eminent Commander Michael Stoskopf. After the proceedings at the Masonic Hall the company went to the Brewster House, where a grand banquet and ball were given.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The appointment of Dr. A. M. Miller to be Postmaster in this city has for the present settled a severe fight for the place. The appointment gives general satisfaction, but there are sores in the party which will take a long time to heal.

INDIANA—NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION—A CITY TREASURER SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—For the last year Republican politicians of Wabash have been endeavoring to effect a consolidation of the *Plaindealer* and *Courier*, the Republican newspapers of this city, but all efforts heretofore have proven futile. Tonight it is learned that all the preliminaries for a consolidation have been agreed upon, and that next Saturday the deal will be consummated.

A complete statement of the condition of the City Treasury was submitted to the City Council today by City Clerk Howe McGuire and William Hazen and Mort. W. Coate, bondsmen of City Treasurer James E. Stitt, who was reported short in his accounts. The statement shows that Mr. Stitt is indebted to the city in the sum of $3,750, and that he has on hand receipts and cash to the amount of $900, leaving a deficit of nearly $2,900. Mr. Stitt yet declares that he is totally innocent of wrongdoing, and will be permitted to remain in office till the expiration of his term.

Charles H. Markham, for years agent of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad at Berrien Centre, is charged with embezzling $200 of the company's cash and $400 belonging to the United States Express Company. Fearing an investigation, it is said, he started for Canada, but was overtaken at Buchanan, Mich., brought back, and jailed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Eliza C. Hendricks has filed her bond as executrix of the will of Thomas A. Hendricks, in the sum of $17,000, with W. C. Thompson, Stephen W. Morgan, and Thomas L. Sullivan as sureties. Her affidavit states that to the best of her knowledge and belief she is of the opinion that the personal estate of Mr. Hendricks is worth about $8,500. Mr. Hendricks was assessed $65,000 on real estate.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The exciting slander suit between V. Q. Irwin, manager of the Electric Light Company of our city, and the editors of the Crawfordsville *Star* was decided by the jury last night in favor of the plaintiff, giving him one cent damages and costs. This suit, from the prominence of the parties, has grown out of two publications that were printed in the *Star*, which were believed by the plaintiff to be an attack upon his character. The defendants claimed the articles to be intended for another person from Chicago, who was here trying to organize a company.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—City-Marshal O'Neil of Lima traced Levi Kessler, murderer of Harner, near St. John Station, twenty miles north, last Monday, to the home of his parents near there, and early this morning arrested him in bed. On his way to Lima he confessed having committed the murder by stepping behind and shooting him twice in the head to get $300 which he supposed Harner had drawn out of the bank at Auburn, but was disappointed in only getting $6. He took Harner's watch and chain, which have been identified. He was taken to Auburn this afternoon, where he was met by an excited crowd, but is now safely in jail. O'Neil received his $100 reward this evening.

WISCONSIN—SUIT TO SECURE PAYMENT OF NOTES—ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The trial of the action of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago against the Chicago Railway Equipment Company, to compel the payment of two notes of $5,000 each, with interest, was begun in the United States District Court this morning. The notes with accrued interest amount to about $12,000. They were given by the Equipment Company to the Stillwater Car Company, and before its failure that company indorsed them to the bank. If the bank secures judgment it is understood that it will bring action to force payment on about $100,000 on similar securities. The Hon. George B. Burrows of this city is President of the Equipment Company and Senator John C. Spooner is among its incorporators.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—A brilliant social event occurred at the elegant residence of Gen. David Atwood of this city last night in the joint celebration of the 70th birthday of Gen. Atwood and the 20th birthday of Miss Mary Fairchild, daughter of Gen. Lucius Fairchild. Gen. Atwood is the proprietor of the *Daily State Journal* of this city, and the oldest journalist in the State. About 500 invitations to residents of this city and to prominent citizens of the State were issued. Many were present from neighboring cities. The gathering was a notable one, including many of the early settlers of Wisconsin.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here today announcing the death last night at Seattle, W. T., of Thomas T. Parmalee, late cashier of Henry's bank at Mineral Point, Wis., from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound received Monday.

MINNESOTA—A NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The City Council tonight awarded the contract for the substructure for a new stone arch bridge, to take the place of the present suspension bridge across the Mississippi, to cost $280,000.

IOWA—DROVE TWO CHISELS THROUGH HIS HEAD.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 16.—The wife of George W. Ogilvie, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, died last night. The body will be taken Friday morning to Keokuk for burial.

DEATH OF A NOTED MEDIUM.

CHARLES FOSTER, KNOWN AS THE "AMERICAN PUZZLE," AND WHOSE SPIRITUALISTIC TESTS HAVE BEWILDERED THOUSANDS, HAS GONE TO THE SPIRIT WORLD.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Charles Foster, the once-noted spiritualistic medium, who ten years ago made such a furor in this country and Europe, appearing before scientific men here and the crowned heads of Europe, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Call, in Salem, of softening of the brain, with which he has been afflicted for years. When a schoolboy he was of a queer and strange disposition. When but 14 years of age, while a pupil in the Phillips School, his attention was called to raps near his desk, then loud noises would awaken him, and his furniture would be found scattered in confusion. Later, in the day time, the furniture would be heard moving about when no one was present. Osborne, a barber in the Lynde Block, took him in charge as a mesmeric subject, and from that he developed into a spiritualistic medium. He performed more wonders than all the mediums of the time. When scarcely of age he visited Europe, where he was the guest of Lord Lytton at Knebworth, and formed the foundation study for Margrave in "A Strange Story." He was noted as a test medium, and the late Epes Sargent wrote of him that once, when two skeptics held his arm and asked for writing to appear on it, something to fit their case, at once there appeared the words, "Two fools." The Hon. Charles De Long, when in California, laughed at stories of Foster's power, but consented to visit his rooms. He did so unknown to Foster, who said he could get but one message and that was for Ida. He asked if any one knew who Ida was. De Long was startled and acknowledged that Ida was his wife's name. On his wife coming the next evening he (Foster) claimed to receive the message, and, seizing a pen, wrote as follows:

To My Daughter Ida: Ten years ago I intrusted a large sum of money to Thomas Madden to invest for me in certain bonds. After my death he failed to account for the investment to my executors. The money was invested, and 1,250 acres of land were bought, and one-half of this land now belongs to you. I paid Madden, on account of my share of the purchase $650. He must be made to make a settlement. Your father, VINEYARD.

The outcome of this was that Mr. De Long called on Mr. Madden and found that the land was worth at least $25,000, for which she received a deed. When in Australia Foster became homesick, and, although he was receiving 100 guineas per day for sittings, he left for home. While there he was known as the "American puzzle." He performed feats in the line of second sight and spiritualism which have never been explained. He was at one time confined in the Danvers Insane Asylum. When in his prime he made a large amount of money, but gave it away as freely as it came to all who asked, and a few years ago the home he had purchased for his parents was sold on a mortgage foreclosure. He was 52 years of age, and had been married twice, being divorced from his first wife, who survives him. He has been under guardianship for several years.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.

A NOVEL PARTY—TABLES REPRESENTING FRANCE, GERMANY, ENGLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Cincinnati *Graphic:* The tables were arranged in the large parlors so that there was quite a distance between the head table and the three others. The Booby table represented France, and it was covered with a handsome Parisian mat. The playing cards were beautifully pictured, representing court jesters and theatrical celebrities. Here bonbons were distributed which contained fools' caps. The conversation was carried on entirely in French. The third table was designated Germany. The lucky couple who were at the Booby table then traveled from France to Germany. Like the last table, everything used was characteristic of the country. The playing cards were quite patriotic, the kings and queens of the past generations being artistically executed on them. Of course, a change of language was necessary, and those not proficient were compelled, like many poor tourists, to trust to luck. The table, from Berlin, was embroidered, most accurately displaying a pack of cards thrown carelessly on the table. Several gentlemen, who attempted to pick up some of them, can testify how natural they were. Next the lucky tourists crossed the channel and landed in England, the second table. A huge oak card-table and straight-backed chairs were used. The playing cards were gorgeously illustrated, representing scenes in the Indian and Egyptian campaigns. A servant was in constant attendance to carry off the numerous h's that were constantly dropped—"'Arts are trumps." "'Ave you played?" etc., were popular queries. Here the conversation was mostly upon the departure of steamers for America, and many were the speculations as to which couple would make the voyage. "Home at last!" was heard when the delighted travelers had crossed the Atlantic, after a farewell to old England and their disappointed opponents. America, the prize table, situated in the back parlor, was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and the cards were a pictorial description of the discovery of America.

At last our excited tourists breathed a sigh of relief, and talked to their hearts' content. The winners at this table were only too glad to remain, but the unfortunate losers were compelled, like the Wandering Jew, to "move on." The guests were bewildered and delighted, for the details of the game were perfect, and the effect most happy. As the first game at the head of the table was concluded, the Swiss clock chimed in with "cuckoo, cuckoo," which became the victors' triumph cry during the evening. The badges were made of birch bark, upon which the aces, deuces, trays, and fours were worked in many colored straws. The prizes were collected during a long trip abroad, and were most tasteful souvenirs.

MR. PARKER'S DEATH.

HE WENT TO ADMINISTER A WHIPPING AND WAS KILLED BY THE INTENDED VICTIM.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The true inwardness of the killing of young Millard Fillmore Parker at Monroe, La., last Saturday has just been brought to light. It appears that Parker, together with his brother and a constable, went to the house of George Johnston, a negro, late at night and aroused him from his sleep, demanding admittance. The negro, becoming frightened, picked up his pistol, made a wild break through the rear door, firing indiscriminately as he fled, without stopping to ascertain the object of the visit. A bullet from the weapon struck Mr. Parker just below the short ribs, on the left side of the breast, causing almost instantaneous death. The negro, Johnston, some time previous, had had a difficulty with and struck a white man, and the purpose of the midnight visit of Parker and his party was to give him a whipping for what he had done. The negro escaped and is still at large. The killing was greatly regretted in Monroe, but the blame for it is laid more to the indiscretion of the unfortunate young man and his associates than to the negro, as the latter believed they had come to his cabin to lynch him.

NEW-ENGLANDERS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A meeting of the natives of New England was held last night to make a proper observance of Forefathers'-Day at the American Exposition of the 22d inst. Quite a large number responded, and the necessary committees were appointed. It was decided to resolve the meeting into a permanent New England Society, modeled after that formed in this city by Sargent S. Prentiss, George Eustis, Abiel Crossman, George W. Kendall, and others, fifty years ago. The anniversary exercises at the exposition will be of a specially interesting character.

AN INDIANAPOLIS YARN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The *News* this afternoon says:

Louis Reibold, proprietor of the Bates House, is in Chicago, and it is given out, on apparently good authority, that after Jan. 1 he will have entire charge of the Palmer House there, either as manager or lessee, as Potter Palmer is very anxious to have him. Mr. Reibold, however, will continue to run the Bates House.

[Mr. Palmer said last night that this announcement was news to him. He said further that there was absolutely no truth in it.]

TWO MURDER TRIALS.

A JURY OBTAINED IN THE SWEET CASE, AND THE TESTIMONY TAKEN OF NEARLY ALL OF THE WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The jury in the Jasper Sweet murder trial before Judge Shepard was finally agreed upon yesterday morning and entered upon the case. A large audience was present, the small courtroom being filled to overflowing, while it was found necessary to close the door upon a large crowd.

Judge Shepard after the court opened announced that hereafter the trial would begin at 9 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Dr. Waugh, the murdered man's widow, took a seat directly in front of the jury. She was veiled in deep black, and was frequently seen to shed tears. Luther L. Mills occupied a chair by State's-Attorney Grinnell, and it is understood that he is retained by Dr. Waugh's father to assist in the prosecution.

The jury being completed by the acceptation of E. A. Wood of No. 3117 Dearborn street, John J. Kenney of No. 119 Sebor street, and B. H. Clark of No. 273 West Randolph street, the remainder of the venire was dismissed and the case was ready for trial.

State's-Attorney Grinnell made the opening statement for the prosecution. He spoke slowly and deliberately, drawing the attention of the jury to the great evil of allowing men to take the law in their own hands. He deprecated the using by the defense of the insanity plea and told how deliberately the deed had been committed.

Mr. Sears, for the defense, said that they should admit the shooting and that the deed was done by Sweet. He said that Sweet had been an honest, hardworking and peaceable man, and asked the jury to consider, after hearing the testimony, if Sweet was not justified by every law of God or of man in committing the deed. He said that the deceased had betrayed Sweet's confidence and wrecked his home.

David Rosenbeck and five other boys testified to the circumstance of the shooting, seeing Sweet run up to Dr. Waugh, place his hand on his shoulder, shoot him, and then run away.

Police-officer James Libby and the father of Dr. Waugh testified to some main features of the case. Officer John Mahoney described how Sweet voluntarily surrendered himself at the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station.

Officer Shay of Desplaines Street Station testified that he saw Sweet in his cell Monday morning Oct. 1, and that Sweet said, "How is Dr. Waugh?" On being informed that he was yet alive, Sweet said, "Yes, I'm the man who shot him, and I'm sorry I didn't put another ball in his back." The witness was cross-examined without changing his previous statement. No one else was present at this interview.

Mrs. Waugh, the widow of the deceased, mounted the witness-stand with slow and uncertain steps. She was deeply agitated, and kept her face veiled. The evidence which she gave was unimportant.

At this point Mr. Grinnell stated that the prosecution was nearly through with its testimony, and if the court would wait for half an hour he expected Dr. Bluthardt, Dr. Cunningham, and Dr. Krost, and with their evidence would be able to rest their case. The court granted the request.

Mr. Sears—Will Capt. Bonfield be put on the stand?

Mr. Grinnell—We haven't decided yet.

Mr. Sears—I shall have nothing to say till that is settled.

Dr. Krost came in soon afterward and Dr. Cunningham arrived later. Both were questioned as to the cause of Dr. Waugh's death, which they attributed to the bullet wound in the doctor's back, the ball having injured the spinal cord, causing paralysis.

The court waited nearly half an hour for the introduction of more testimony, and at about 4 o'clock adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Grinnell announced that the State had only two more witnesses to offer, when they would rest.

THE McCARTHY CASE.

Charles McCarthy, a young man about 23 years of age, is on trial in Judge Williamson's court for the murder of his father, Jeremiah McCarthy. The selection of the jury was completed at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after which Assistant State's-Attorney Frank Walker made the opening statement for the prosecution, followed by Attorney Daniel Donahoe for the defense.

The prisoner's brother described the family quarrel, during which Charles shot his father. The prisoner was intoxicated at the time. The officer who made the arrest said McCarthy seemed drunk, and described a visit to the wounded man's house, during which the old man made a deposition. As it could not be shown that the deponent believed that he was dying when he made the statement the testimony about the deposition was withheld from the jury and the court reserved his decision upon admitting the testimony. Dr. Krost described the character of the wound which caused his death. John Murphy told of a previous row between the father and son. Dr. Edward Kapp attended McCarthy, and testified to the patient's condition when his ante-mortem statement was taken. Upon this testimony, delivered while the jury was excluded, Judge Williamson decided that the ante-mortem statement and accompanying testimony were admitted. The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when the statement will be read.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

A STONECUTTER, TEMPORARILY DEMENTED, DRIVES TWO OF HIS CHISELS INTO HIS HEAD, ONE OF THEM PASSING ENTIRELY THROUGH.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—One of the most horrible occurrences on record transpired in this city about 9:45 o'clock this morning. John B. Müller, a stonecutter and dealer in monuments and headstones, whose yard is at the southeast corner of Seventh and Clay streets, entered Tony Luger's saloon, next door, and drank a glass of beer. In five minutes afterwards two men entered his shop, and discovered that Müller had driven two chisels into his brain. One entered the right side of the head an inch and a quarter above and an inch in front of the ear-hole and came out an inch above and half an inch in front of the left ear on the other side, transfixing the bases and lower depressions of the middle base of the brain. The one which entered at the forehead penetrated the head to the depth of an inch and a half. Its course was downward, and it is barely possible that it did not penetrate the brain. Müller exclaimed, "For God's sake, take out the chisels." He, with assistance, walked into the saloon, the chisels remaining where he had driven them until the arrival of three physicians. The physicians extracted the chisels, after laying Müller on a table. He then became unconscious. He died ten hours afterwards. Several of the physicians of Dubuque examined the wounds and pronounced them the most remarkable they had ever seen. The chisels were twelve inches long. The thickest portions of the chisels were half an inch, tapering down to one-eighth of an inch at the points. Müller is a German, and has conducted a stoneyard in this city for twenty years. He became crazy from drink, and was drunk when he committed the terrible deed. He was 43 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

THEY HAVE BEEN HAVING A VERY GOOD HEAD OF WATER FOR THE LAST WEEK—PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND IN STORE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—In the issue of Dec. 18 the *Northwestern Miller* will say:

As last week drew to a close the water-power gradually improved, and Saturday the mills in operation had a good head, and the number of mills running increased to eleven before the week was out. The flour production reached 67,547 barrels, averaging 11,249 barrels daily, against 12,687 barrels the preceding week, and 142,850 barrels for the corresponding period in 1884. Monday the water reached a fair stage, and four more mills started, making fifteen in operation at present, with a working capacity of about 20,000 barrels daily. One making 1,200 barrels will be stopped Saturday or sooner. There is a disposition to run others through to Christmas or New Year's. After that millers cannot say what they will do. At present no steam is being used, the water being sufficiently high to drive the mills that want to run. Although some flour is being placed in store more is being shipped as usual. The flour market rules dull, though some millers report a little better demand at former prices. The wheat receipts for the week were 589,680 bushels; shipments, 84,560 bushels; flour, 49,657 barrels; in store here, 6,431,055 bushels; on track, 700,000 bushels; at Duluth, 4,675,511 bushels; at St. Paul, 1,232,000 bushels.

OVERJOYED AT THE DISCOVERY.

Mrs. Bogus, to husband—"Cheer up, John; don't be disconsolate about the high prices of necessaries for the winter. Listen to this (reads): 'Anybody who has lost sleep by worrying over the possible exhaustion of coal within a hundred years or so may have his apprehensions calmed on learning of the discovery of enormous deposits in China, including a district larger than the fields of Pennsylvania, yielding the best anthracite.'"

Mr. Bogus—"Write 'em a postal, Sarah, and tell 'em I'll take a ton if they'll charge it."

COUNTY TOPICS.

The Committee on Charities Makes a Move Towards Economical Buying.

Firms Which Have Had a Monopoly Given the Go-By—A New Departure.

A Contract Let for a New Gallows—Jail Dieting—The Coroner's Books.

The first step toward breaking up the county contractors' ring was taken yesterday by the Committee on Public Charities. Commissioner Wren invited the members to join him in making purchases of dry goods for the county institutions at Jefferson. Commissioners Hemmelgarn and Lynn joined him. They did not call on the firm which has been supplying dry goods during the last year, but visited three or four of the leading firms and finally made their purchases of J. V. Farwell & Co. The prices were more moderate and the goods of a better quality than any furnished to the county institutions for some time, and there is no doubt that they will be furnished in quantity and kind as described in the order and in the bills. This is but a beginning. As supplies of other kinds are needed it is the intention of the Charities Committeemen to make the purchases in person and* at first-class houses. There is a general disposition to have nothing whatsoever to do with the firms which have had a monopoly of the county patronage during the last three or four years. Commissioner MacDonald says that as far as he is concerned he wants an entirely new departure. The parties who have supplied the county in the past are in business only in a small way, and he thinks that they cannot afford to supply goods at as moderate prices a long-established first-class firms. Nearly all the other Republican members and at least one Democratic member are of the same way of thinking. Since this matter of supplies began to be agitated it has been developed that the Wardens of the institutions have been in the habit of purchasing the supplies as they needed them and as they thought fit, and then making a requisition for the goods they purchased on the County Board. Commissioner MacDonald and others protested against this way of doing business, but to no purpose. The Wardens have been bosses of the situation. No measures have been taken to ascertain whether the quality of the goods was as set forth in the bills, or whether the quantity indicated was delivered. The Wardens and the parties furnishing the supplies were alone cognizant of these things. That the opportunities thus furnished for private parties to make money at the expense of the taxpayers hardly admits of a doubt. Commissioner MacDonald mentions an instance in which he examined two caddies of tobacco which were billed at 50 cents per pound. The quality was very inferior. The Commissioner does not think the article was worth more than 10 cents per pound, if it was not altogether worthless. When he asked what the tobacco was needed for, anyway, he was told it was given to men engaged in calcimining the county institutions. He protested and there was not another requisition for tobacco for three or four months. Another Commissioner, referring to the quantities furnished, recalled the fact that at one time bills were furnished for coal for the County Jail Building at the rate of ten tons per day. He called attention to the "extravagance in the use of coal" at the jail, and thereafter, for some time, at least, the bills were not so high. These little incidents but go to show how much may be saved to the county if the method adopted by Mr. Wren's committee are adopteds also by the other committees.

A GALLOWS CONTRACT.

The Committee on Jail and Criminal Court awarded a contract to a city carpenter to construct a new gallows for the use of Sheriff Hanchett and his successors, to cost $215. A model of the hanging-machine was exhibited to the Commissioners. There is nothing novel about it except in the simplicity of its construction. It will be built of Norway pine, exactly after the plan of the machine used to "work off" Sherry and Connolly, Tracy, Jacobson, Azari, Geiardi, and Silvestri. It is to be of the same dimensions as the old scaffold also. But the necessity of so many screws and bolts is done away with, the different parts being put together by braces and "dovetail flanges." The upright beams are independent of the scaffolding, though running through it at either side, the scaffolding being braced around them at either side of the jail corridor. This improvement obviates the unpleasant jar given the officers on the platform when the trap is sprung and the criminal falls through it with a jerk. The platform itself is to be constructed of three planks three feet wide each, which will not be nailed in position, but will fit neatly into side pieces constructed along the supports of the scaffolding on the outside of the uprights, and the box containing the executioner, which will stand at the rear of the scaffolding, will be composed of three pieces, which will be put together with braces instead of nails or screws. Sheriff Hanchett recommended the adoption of the new machine, as he was afraid to use the old gallows again, because the cross-beam had been badly split on the occasion of putting in the extra staple necessary to "work off" the three last murderers, and because it could be constructed in less than three hours. No objection was raised to allowing the contract.

The same committee also audited and allowed the Sheriff's bill for dieting the prisoners in the County Jail for three months ending Dec. 1. It amounted to $8,256. This is a tolerably fair sample of a dieting bill, and taking it as a basis for every quarter it would cost the county $33,024 a year to feed jail prisoners.

COMMISSIONER HEMMELGARN MAKES A KICK.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee there was a wrangle between Commissioner Hemmelgarn and Coroner Hertz over the auditing of the latter's accounts for the last quarter. Among the items of expense were two bills of $6.50 each paid to Justices of the Peace in Lemont and Elk Grove for presiding at inquests. Hemmelgarn wanted vouchers for the outlay. Hertz explained that he hadn't a voucher, because it wasn't his place to pay the bills—he only gave an order on the County Board, and consequently he had no receipt. The Commissioner found fault with the way in which the Coroner kept his accounts of the receipts from sales of the unknown dead in his report, whereupon the Coroner brought up his books and showed that the report was correct, details having been omitted in the report. Hemmelgarn looked over the books and said that the Coroner didn't keep the cash account right in his ledger. Then Hertz brought back his cash-book, which tallied with his ledger. Still Hemmelgarn objected and observed: "This is no way to keep books. I don't do it in that way." "That's because you don't know how to keep books," said Hertz, turning red in the face. "I might bring every book im my office before you and explain them to you and then you wouldn't understand them. You don't want to understand them; no, you want to kick. You have cast a reflection upon the integrity of my office which no Commissioner or anybody else has ever done before, and I won't have it. I want you to remember that I am an officer elected by the people as well as you are, and I won't be fooled by the likes of you. I don't care what you do with my report."

When Mr. Hertz left the room President Klehm of the board, who is also a member of the committee, explained that Coroner Hertz was generally correct, and that to his (Klehm's) mind the report was all right. The report was finally recommended.

ONE OF FASHION'S FOLLIES.

Philadelphia Press: Every woman who writes letters, and few of them grow too old or indifferent to make up a combination of postscripts, must now be provided with a seal and its adjuncts. The outfit consists of a small tray, and on it a matchbox, a lamp or candle and stick, a box containing sticks of wax of various colors, and the seal itself. These outfits come in great varieties and many of them are very handsome. The cheapest are of polished copper ware and the most expensive are made of sterling silver and elaborately ornamented. The prices run from $1.50 up to $15 and $20 a set. The seals cost about the same, the price varying according to the handle. Some handles are made of copper, some of carved wood, and others of ivory and silver. The engraving of the seal plates increases the price. The stationers and jewelers are doing a brisk business just now in working at coats-of-arms, crests, monograms, and initial letters. A monogram costs between $2 and $3, and crests and coats-of-arms are charged for according to the amount of delicate detail there is in the work.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S CREDITORS

THEY DESIRE EX-MAYOR STEPHENS AND COL. TAFEL TO BE NAMED AS TRUSTEES TO SUCCEED JOHN B. MANNIX.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—In the Probate Court this morning a long list of Archbishop Purcell's creditors was presented desiring the appointment of ex-Mayor Thomas J. Stephens and Col. Gustav Tafel as trustees of the estate to succeed John B. Mannix, who resigned the trust of assignee short in his accounts about $200,000, and whose examination is now in progress. The total claims of those asking the appointments was announced to be about $800,000. Before the proceedings began Mr. Mannix made a statement in regard to unfavorable comments by the press, denying that he neglected his duty in the collection of certain claims against churches and clergymen and in having falsified his report to the court. In making the appointments Judge Gaebel said he felt it to be his duty to appoint two trustees, among other good reasons that they might relieve each other in the administration of the trust, and that he ought to accede to the wishes of so large a number of creditors, because it was as important now as it ever was that the estate should be faithfully administered. The names selected were familiar to the court, the gentlemen stood high in the community, and against them nothing could be said. He hoped and earnestly prayed that the trust would be faithfully administered by them, and that the creditors would get what they were entitled to. Upon their giving a bond for $600,000 an entry of their appointment will be made. The new appointees accepted the trust.

THE INDIANS.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES SAID TO BE ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION AND WITHOUT CLOTHES—THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS AN IMMEDIATE APPROPRIATION FOR THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The President today transmitted to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of the Interior upon the condition of the Northern Cheyenne Indians upon the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers in Montana, the inadequacy of the appropriation made for their support, and requesting legislative authority for the use of certain funds indicated for their relief. In transmitting the report the President says that the proposed legislation does not involve any additional appropriation and the necessity for the authority requested is urgent. He therefore recommends early and favorable consideration of the subject by Congress. The report states that from information received from the Governor of Montana and from an inspector of the department it appears that the Indians are in a deplorable condition, many of them almost naked, with the rigor of winter upon them, and all of them suffering for want of food. There are about 700 Indians on the Tongue and Rosebud Rivers without tools. The report states that the sum of $50,000, appropriated in the act of March 30 last for the relief of distress among Indians, cannot be applied to these Indians because they have treaty funds, though totally inadequate for their proper support. The Secretary, therefore, recommends that Congress authorize the use of $12,000 from the appropriation to meet the pressing emergencies of this case.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in your issue of the 13th your indorsement of two very excellent propositions: First, "Extension of the Presidential term to six years and no second term." Second, "Giving power to the President to veto separate items in an annual appropriation bill." I beg to offer an amendment to the second proposition. Give the President power to veto or *reduce* the amount appropriated in an item. The appropriation may have both honest merit and a steal. He may believe it wise to appropriate something, but dishonest to sanction all of it. Don't compel him to throw out the *good* in order to get rid of the *bad*. Give him power to veto or reduce. SUBSCRIBER.

IN DEFENSE OF LETTER-CARRIER KOHN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Dec. 15 our company is drawn into the controversy between Mr. Joseph Kohn, the discharged letter-carrier of our district, and Mr. Donovan, Superintendent of the letter-carriers. Replying to Mr. Donovan, we wish to state the facts so far as they relate to our connection in this matter. Our mail arriving very late we asked of Mr. Kohn the cause. He replied that his district had been enlarged to take in Chicago avenue, making it impossible to get around any earlier; also that the force engaged in throwing off the mail was so small that he was delayed at that end of his route. We asked him if anything could be done to remedy the trouble, and, at his suggestion, wrote to Mr. Judd asking for a better service. We hardly think if Mr. Kohn had been a loafer and bum politician he would have advised us to write to the Postmaster complaining of the service when the fault really lay in his laziness and incompetence. The facts are so far as we know them, that Mr. Kohn is a prompt and efficient carrier, and it seems rank injustice and a direct violation of the civil-service rules to discharge an employé for suggesting to any citizen in his district a plan to render the service more efficient. The petition to retain Mr. Kohn was signed first by the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company instead of ourselves, also by every business-man in his district. We think a petition so universally signed will convince the general public, if not Mr. Donovan, that Mr. Kohn was discharged not for being an offensive partisan or incompetent in the service, but because his political opinions were out of harmony with the powers that now prevail.

WEBSTER & COMSTOCK MANF'G CO.
T. K. WEBSTER, President.

GRIZZLIES.

CHASING A DROVE OF THEM IN CALIFORNIA IN 1843.

Sacramento (Cal.) *Bee:* At the dinner given last week by Will S. Green to the pioneers of Colusa County, Gen. Bidwell told this remarkable bear story: "I did not visit this part of the valley, in the present boundaries of Colusa County, until the month of March, 1843, and it was by coming across at French Crossing, on Butte Creek. I remember the scene that greeted me as, when we were within about three miles of Butte Creek, we saw a big grizzly jump up and make for the creek. The bear in early spring used to frequent the little patches of clover that grew in abundance in spots here and there—generally in little depressions. Mr. Grizzly that we first saw was not long alone. Pretty soon another and then another jumped up, and when we came to Butte Creek we had a drove of sixteen big grizzlies. I was riding a very high-lived sorrel horse. I singled out the largest grizzly, and was determined to kill him, but every time I attempted to raise my gun my horse would commence bucking and jumping furiously, so that I could not get a shot at him. Finally I chased him until I thought he was almost out of breath—got to going very slow. He did not run very fast, because he was very large. He was the largest and oldest, I think, of all them, and I determined to have a shot at him. I went up to almost twenty feet of him and got off my horse, and the horse tried to pull away from me, and the bear stopped and raised on his hind feet, and stood about six or eight feet high; and then I have a recollection that my hair stood up too. I finally got my horse subdued, but the bear had gone on toward Butte Creek, so I was greatly disappointed, as I did not get the bear. . . . We got into Colusa County and pretty soon a grizzly sprang up, and I put after him; and pretty soon he turned and put after me, and for about a quarter of a mile every jump he made he just struck my horse's tail; and Peter Lassen, all he did was to tell me to run. He might have come up and diverted the bear's attention, but no, he let the bear alone. But I had the advantage of the bear, as I was on a good horse, and pretty soon we came to a place where there was a slough, and then I made him go into the water; then I knew what to do. When he got up on the other side I was ready. He crawled up slowly, all dripping wet; then he raised up on his hind feet to look at me. My gun went off, and, lo! I saw a stream of blood about as large as my arm, apparently, spurt into the air, and then he gave two or three bounds and fell dead. That is the way we used to attend to grizzlies in those days. I did not see any grizzlies yesterday coming along. Things have been changed."

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 213 East Washington-st. WM. HAYTHORNE.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.
2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3038 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
3160 STATE-ST.—Wilson Young, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.
WEST DIVISION.
180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
384 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
490 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. / 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
623 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
383 MILWAUKEE-AV. / 453 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
703 WEST HARRISON-ST., corner Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
136 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
286 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
351 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Oak—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
930 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
HYDE PARK.
J. D. SHERMAN, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK FEMALE DOG, marked with tan and white on breast and legs; white fore paws; answers to the name of Gyp. Return to 1456 Michigan-av. and receive $5 reward.

LOST—AT THE CHARITY BALL TUESDAY evening a silver bonbonniere with gold monogram on the top M. H., on the bottom, From W. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to J. HORNER, care of Shoyer, Horner & Co., City.

LOST—ON STATE-ST. CAR A POCKET-book containing $29.25. Return to 2965 Wabash-av., and receive reward.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK. FINDER WILL receive a liberal reward by taking it to GEO. J. SCHWARZ, Room 10, 159 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS and best table board in Chicago for ladies, gentlemen, and families; house finely heated.

288 WABASH-AV. — MARION HOTEL—First-class board and well-furnished rooms at prices ranging from $6.50 to $10 per week.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE of rooms; good board; reasonable terms.

481 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor, with board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOM, WITH board; suitable for family or gentlemen.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board; also single room.

2256 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished, well heated room on parlor floor, with first-class board; moderate terms.

WEST SIDE.

506 ADAMS-ST.—AN ELEGANT ROOM, with board. Day-boarders wanted.

737 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen in a private family.

NORTH SIDE.

68 RUSH-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms with board.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; also single room; well heated.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—SOUTH FRONT ALcove, with board; all conveniences.

227 LA SALLE-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS and first-class board; all conveniences.

278 OHIO-ST., EAST OF STATE—EXCELlent day board for ladies or gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE—12 MINUTES TO "TRIBune" office, large, warm front room; well furnished; good table; for gent and wife or 2 gentlemen. Address P 6, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $3 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND SON (8 years) desire board and room convenient to school-house; North Side preferred. Address, stating terms and conveniences. P 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts., convenient to Illinois Central trains; must be first class; give terms and location. P 17, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SACRIFICE HIS elegant upright piano at a bargain; only cash buyers need apply. Call or address 19 East Harrison.

AN UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP on account of leaving city. Value $750. Address P 3, Tribune office.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
For the next thirty days only we offer buyers the following splendid inducements:

Five second-hand square pianos, rosewood cases, 7-octave, etc., $100 to $250; fully guaranteed; terms, $25 cash and $10 monthly.

NEW UPRIGHTS $165
NEW UPRIGHTS 185
NEW UPRIGHTS 225
NEW UPRIGHTS 250

Old pianos and organs taken in exchange; write for particulars if you cannot visit our warerooms.
REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HOLIDAY BUYERS WILL FIND AT OUR warerooms a full stock of new pianos, consisting of Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball, in rich designs of rosewood, ebony, and walnut casings.

Bargains:
A good square piano, second hand, seven octaves—will do for beginner $75
A good upright piano, second hand 145
A Chickering upright, second hand 250
A Chickering upright, second hand 275
A Hallet & Davis upright, second hand 250
A Hallet & Davis upright, second hand 280

200 new pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A GOOD UPRIGHT second-hand piano; Steinway preferred. P 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. Apply to J. B. HOBBS & CO., 10 Pacific-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BUSINESS LOT FOR CHEAP rental for 99 years, which will pay large profit. B. HONORE, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANnica, 25 volumes, library binding; a royal present for any one. Address P 10, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter operator. References. O 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY KIND OF business by a young man aged 21; will work for small salary. Address P 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPING OR office work; experienced young married man; or to learn grain commission business. Highest references. P 1, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE WORKED Northwest on specialty to jobbing and retail; would like regular route with wholesale grocery or spice and lye house. Good references. O 90, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SALESMAN, traveler, or receiving clerk; aged 36. Unexceptionable references. Address P 19, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; good driver and groom; willing to work. Best of city references. Address P 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a competent, sober, and willing man. Good reference. L 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress; would do general work. Call at 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS hired help. 479 South Morgan-st., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—A TIDY, RESPECtable woman would like a few more nice families to work for; is a first-class washer and ironer; would do other work by the day. No. 1 references. 2501 Cottage Grove-av., drug-store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY experienced in shorthand and typewriting, educated in German and English, desires an immediate engagement. O 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT colored man as steward or head waiter in a hotel, club house, or restaurant; also understands catering in all its branches. Address O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR SHORThand, caligraph, and bookkeeping. Address O 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD, PRACTICal office man as bookkeeper and cashier; a young and energetic man only need address P 31, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED — SEVERAL EXPERIENCED traveling salesmen for two to four months; $50 per month and traveling expenses; prefer men who have sold either drugs, hardware, or paints and oils. Habits must be good. Give references from last employer or no attention will be paid to applications. Address JOBBER, P.-O. Box 146, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPEtent men to appoint agents and sell threshing machines and engines; to experienced men good salaries will be paid. O 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING salesman to sell a ticking account; good salary paid or a percentage. Apply by letter only to D. TRAINER & SONS, Trainer P.-O., Del. Co., Pa., giving full particulars and one or more references.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN; LIBeral pay to a "hustler." PERRY, Barnes House, Canal and Randolph-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD EXPErience in candy or cigar store. Apply with reference at HICKSON'S, 113 Madison-st.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 years old in crockery and hardware store. 354 and 356 Milwaukee-av.

TRADES.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman, familiar with general office work, to go in the country. Address, stating experience and terms, K 23, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, tiemakers, bridge men for railroad and levee work in Mississippi and Louisiana; $1.50 to $2.25 per day; ties 15 cents at the stump; winter's work and cheap fare; also tickets to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis over Illinois Central direct line at ROSS' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—500 TIEMAKERS FOR ARKANsas; finest timber in the world; never been culled; highest price and prompt monthly pay; board $3.50 a week; free transportation from St. Louis. Apply to WM. A. MARA, 516 North Sixth-st., St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO TAKE ORDERS and deliver; must have $100 security. Address B H 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET men to sell specialties for the holiday trade. Big money to active parties; catalogue free. C. M. Linington, 204 Randolph-st.

WANTED—SOLICITORS OF GENTLEMANly address and city experience to handle a first-class work. Must be sober and capable of approaching the best men in the city. Address O 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ABLE, EXPERIENCED ADvertising solicitor. Address O 61, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED — A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in small family. 1812 Barry-av., Lake View.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework. Reference required. Apply at 460 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. Reference required. Apply at 3556 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 3230 PRAIRIE-AV., GOOD girl for general housework.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT private family waitresses. References. 1411 Wabash-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED infant's nurse. References. 1411 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR BABY; GOOD wages; to go home nights preferred. P 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST WITH CHILdren and sewing. 3409 Vernon-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Co., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED SALESladies; none others need apply. DAVIS & MORSE CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FANCY GOODS salesladies. Apply at 118 and 120 Wabash-av. Sea's Holiday Bazaar.

WANTED — YOUNG LADIES FOR cashiers and office work. SEA & CO., 122 State.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO decorate Christmas, New Year, and Easter novelties. For full information address Decorative Art Works, 17 Exchange-place, Boston, Mass. Post-Office Box 5148.

WANTED — LADIES AND YOUNG MEN desiring light, profitable employment at home to send for our circular. Mailed free. Distance no objection. No canvassing. All materials furnished. Address KENSINGTON ART ROOMS, 19 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass. P.-O. Box 5078.

WANTED—CASHIER; ONE ACCUSTOMED to the Lamb system preferred. City of Paris, 100 State-st.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS LADY CASHiers. City of Paris, 100 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING ABROAD would undertake the musical education of first-class baritone or tenor voice under agreeable conditions. Address, appointing interview, giving age, experience, etc. L 95, Tribune office.

BANJO AND GUITAR SCIENTIFICALLY taught by Chicago's champion banjoist, P. W. DENZEL, Weber Music-Hall, Room 7.

BURNELL & JACOBSON, STENOGRAPHERS and typewriters. Conductors Commercial School of Shorthand, 88 and 90 La Salle-st. All kinds of shorthand reporting and typewriter copying done. Give us a call.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR COMBINAtion four hours per day money-making business; guaranteed the best chance in America for live men everywhere to make money; $3 samples free. Send stamp for papers and secure permanent business that pays. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—5 YOUNG LADIES TO canvass the city for an article that will sell in every office and residence; something entirely new; sells at sight. 116 and 118 Franklin-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES—BOTH FIRE AND FIRE AND burglar proof, new and second-hand, will be sold at astonishingly low prices the balance of this month to reduce stock. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FARRY, 198 and 200 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., northwest corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.:

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
763 Washington-boulevard, elegant brick; 14 rooms.
683½ Washington-boulevard, brick house, 10 rooms.
80 Park-av., stone front, 10 rooms and barn.
351 West Monroe-st., house, 7 rooms, $25.
212 South Morgan-st., elegant new brick, 12 rooms.
351 West Congress-st., house, 7 rooms.
54 South Curtis-st., house, 7 rooms.
59 South Elizabeth-st., stone front, 10 rooms.
526 West Chicago-av., house, 6 rooms.
736 Carroll-av., house, 6 rooms.
18 O'Brien-st., house, 7 rooms.
FLATS.
618 West Madison-st., stone front, 5 rooms, $22.
424 West Madison-st., second floor, 7 rooms.
12 South May-st., brick, 6 rooms, $25.
393 West Lake-st., stone front, 7 rooms, $30.
384 Fulton-st., brick, 7 rooms, $25.
12 South Ann-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $20.
191 South Green-st., brick, second floor, 7 rooms, $27.50.
547 Fulton-st., 4 and 6 rooms, $12 and $16.
146 Aberdeen-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $18.
317 West Congress-st., 4 and 6 rooms, $10 and $18.
466 West Van Buren-st., bricks, 7 rooms each.
80 Judd-st., second floor, 6 rooms.
311 West Polk-st., bricks, 4 rooms each, $10.
336 West Adams-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $25.
Also extensive list of others, and many ranging from $8 to $20.

TO RENT—231 WARREN-AV.—AN ELEgant 8-room stone-front house, with all modern improvements, nearly new; carpets and part of furniture for sale if desired; now rented for $60 per month; can be had for the low price of $45 till May 1; this is a fine opportunity for a cozy home. Look at it and call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE ELEGANTLY-FURnished house on Monroe-st., near Oakley, to private family. GEO. W. WOODBURY, 82 Metropolitan Block.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—72 THIRTEENTH-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE ON South Side in a respectable neighborhood, to small family for the winter. Address P 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 18 ROOMS, Michigan-av., $100; with two rooms reserved less; other furnished houses. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—291 AND 293 OAK-ST., NEAR Dearborn-av., 3-story and basement brick and stone front, suitable for first-class boarding-house; rent very low. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—11-ROOM HOUSE, WITH ENTIRE new furniture for sale at a sacrifice; Dearborn-av., house $45, with coal and some furniture for sale. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NO. 5317 WASHINGTON-AV—3 blocks from Hyde Park station; house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, laundry, attic and good cellar; in thoroughly good repair; immediate possession given. Apply to
BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., s. w. cor. Monroe.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—COZY SIX-ROOMS FLAT H, Hodges' Block, Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.; janitor; rent reduced to $37. Apply to J. H. PEARRIN, Room 86 Adams Express Building.

TO RENT—WARM THREE-ROOM FLATS; State-st., near Thirty-seventh; rent, $10 to $15. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, AND FURniture for sale. Call evenings at Flat D, 192 Michigan-av. boulevard.

TO RENT—BRAND-NEW 6-ROOM FLAT, every convenience, including gas-fixtures, at 2226 Indiana-av. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURnished except carpets; also front alcove, furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; fine location; near I. C. trains or cable cars. 1 Twenty-second-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND flats in stone-front building No. 480 West Madison-st., 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; keys in barber shop No. 482. Apply to
H. B. FOSS,
Room 45, 116 La Salle-st., from 11 to 2.

TO RENT—COMPLETE 4-ROOM FLAT TILL May 1 at $12 per month; near Ogden-av. cars. 636 Thirteenth-place.

TO RENT—AT YOUR OWN PRICE UNTIL May 1, 2 to 6 room new flats, Van Buren-st. and Campbell-av. Go see. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8-ROOM APARTMENT, 606 Division-st., near Lake-Shore drive; steam heat, etc. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 3213 VERNON-AV.—A SECond floor of three rooms and alcove, unfurnished, together or singly. Board can be had in the basement if desired. References required.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—NICELY FURnished rooms; hallway heated. 376 South State-st., private family.

TO RENT—2351 MICHIGAN-AV. — A FEW choice, nicely-furnished rooms, well heated and lighted, hot and cold water, modern conveniences, reasonable; private family.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST.—LARGE alcove and other rooms, to man and wife or two gents; modern house; rent low.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished; every convenience; board if desired; private family. O P 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, reasonable, for winter. 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, $2 to $5 per week; transients 50 cents to $1 per day. 331 State-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE FOR TWO, $14; double room for four, $5.50 per week. 15 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND basement. 43 Peck-court.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT ROOMS, UNFURnished, in very fine locality; can give board. 58 Warren-av., just west of Ashland.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SOUTH front room; closet, gas, etc.; board if desired; private family. 171 N. State-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—196 NORTH CLARK-ST., TWO large unfurnished rooms, with closets.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE, GAS, BATH stove heat, newly furnished. 204 Erie-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED parlor; also small rooms; all conveniences. 109 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; steam heat, bath, elevator. The Albany, corner Indiana and Clark-sts., Flat O.

TO RENT — TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, singly or en suite; gas, bath, and heat; private family. 379 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., N. W. cor. Madison and Sangamon-sts.:
400 West Madison-st., elegant new brick.
Ogden-av. and Congress-st., large new brick, fronting three streets.
Wood-st. brick, $18; and others.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 231 Wabash-av.; possession given now; corner flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts. Store and basement 82 Dearborn-st. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1—SECOND FLOOR, 25x80, wholesale quarter; office furniture for sale. Address O 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable stores in business centre. Call for list. BURBANK & CHAPEK, 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND lofts, with or without power; large list. BURBANK & CHAPEK, 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—VERY LOW RENT FOR ELEgant new store, with three living rooms, at 2228 Indiana-av. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, 227 AND 229 JACKSON-st., with basements and lofts; immediate possession. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle.

TO RENT—STOREROOM, 39 SOUTH CANAL-st., until May 1. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—MARKETMEN, ATTENtion—New store, 1041 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—GROCERS—NEW STORE, WITH shelves, fixtures, show-cases, etc., complete, for $30. 1039 West Van Buren-st. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARTLY-FURNISHED office, 612 Opera-House Building, a bargain, to May 1. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LARGE, NEW BASEMENT, 197, 199, 201 Chicago-av.; also basement, 57 and 59 North State-st. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE, LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED floors, with or without power, 154 to 160 West Lake-st. Weber Wagon Company.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR 50X100 FEET, IN first-class locality, from Jan. 1. Western Rattan Company, 179 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT—A BARN FOR 40 or more horses. Give particulars. Address O 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, GOOD LOcation; rent in exchange for new upright piano, standard make. Address P 15, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW UNFURnished rooms near Clark and Lake-sts. Address JOHN LAURIE, Waverly Coffee-House, Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Address at once P 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE OR two small furnished rooms, with cook stove, by single couple, near Fifth-av. and Van Buren-st. Address P 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT—5 TO 7 ROOMS heated by furnace, bath-room, etc.; state all conveniences and rent. Address at once O 72, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—HOTEL at a bargain; owner sick; if you want the best paying hotel in Chicago come quick.

A FIRST-CLASS MONEY-MAKING BUSIness, requiring a capital from $10,000 to $15,000, is placed with us for sale. For further information apply or write to SOLOMON & ZEISLER, Lawyers, Rooms 55 and 57, 118 La Salle-st.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—BOTtling business; steam engine; all complete; cost $3,000; $1,000 takes entire outfit; great bargain.

A MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS—A CHEAP and simple process has been discovered whereby eggs can be preserved indefinitely as fresh as when newly laid. Full directions will be sent on receipt of $2. GREENLEAF WELLS, 388 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—$2,500 takes one-half interest in fine paying hotel owned by a lady; wants a gentleman for office.

A MECHANICAL BUSINESS, ESTABLISHed and paying large profits, requires the services of a third party having $3,000 to invest. A fine opportunity for the right man. O 60, Tribune office.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—SALOON at great bargain; $1,650; cost $3,700. Call at 1 o'clock this day. Cheap rent.

DRUG-STORE ON NORTH SIDE FOR SALE, or will exchange for house and lot, pay difference. Address P 2, Tribune office.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, ELEGANT FURNIture, and lease for sale, cheap; $2,500 cash, balance time; very central. Address L 98, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT once—Finest sample-room in business centre; cheap rent; owner going into other business. BURBANK & CHAPEK, 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A CASH CLOTH BUSINESS; thoroughly established; terms liberal; no bonus wanted. Address WOOLENS, P.-O. Box 3212, New York City.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE STOCK OF LIVERY-stable, containing horses, carriages, buggies, sleighs, harness, etc. 962 and 964 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—WELL FURNISHED rooms; medium-sized European hotel in business centre. Address P 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIVERY, BARN, AND STOCK in good location, very cheap, old established. 69 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

THE GENERAL MANAGER OF A TEXAS cattle company would like to interview principals owning solid bodies of land, with a view of consolidating the two interests. Address A, No. 8 Aldine Square, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 TO JOIN advertiser with like amount to develop a very promising prospect, showing mineral at 160 feet depth, located at Leadville, Colo. Address Box 362, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PRACTICAL BUSINESS-MAN to assist in manufacture and sale of the best thing in mechanics. It is ready for manufacture and market; can undersell all competition to the trade and yield over 100 per cent profit; an interest of $1,000 to $2,500 only will be disposed of, and that only to one of unquestionable record ready to work as one of three. Address, with reference, O 65, Tribune.

WANTED—MAN OF PUSH AND ENERGY with small amount of capital to invest to take part control of and extend established light manufacturing business; rare chance. Call at Room 44, 156 Monroe-st., and investigate.

$250 TAKES THE "COTTAGE" DINING room, 205 Washington-boulevard; have other business.

$5,000 PROFIT ON $1,000 FIRST YEAR; double each following year. O D 7, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., at rates you can afford; 2 to 12 months; pay as it suits. Illinois Mortgage Company, 70 La Salle-st., Room 5. Usual publicity avoided.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 185–.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, and jewelry at banking rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old, no assessment companies) and some bought; send stamp. Real-estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY THE CHICAGO Mtge. Loan Co.—The only properly-organized Loan Co. in Chicago—Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse-receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security. WM. H. HOLDEN, 510 Chicago Opera-House.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

$5,000 AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST FOR three or five years in one or two amounts to loan on first-class city improved real estate. Address P 16, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand sleighs, including some very fine speeding cutters but little used. Will be sold at a sacrifice. 50 small cutters and 10 two-seated sleighs. Cash or monthly payments. Cutters to let for the week or season. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — HORSES — ONE CHESTNUT gelding, 16.1 high, the finest brougham horse in the city. Two extra fine trotters. Two business horses, cheap. All above are sound and kind. Two second-hand cutters. Apply at the Horse Exchange, Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Three driving or light business horses. Call at barn rear of 250 North Clark-st. in alley, 8 to 12 m., 3 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DOUBLE SLEIGH, cushions, pole and thills, 3 wolf robes, whip, double harness, at 1832 Michigan-av.

SLEIGHING PARTIES—GET YOUR FOUR-horse sleigh for sleighing parties at NIEGELSEN'S, 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

CONSULT ZINGARA, THE GYPSY, AT 413 North Clark-st., top floor; unites the separated.

FREE—MRS. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, BORN with double veil—Ladies consult free. Gents charged. Call or write. 621 West Van Buren-st. References given.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FIDELUS: YOUR LETTER REceived; don't call at house, but call at general delivery, P.-O., for letter, which explains where I can meet you. F.

PERSONAL—HEIRS OF EDWARD DAUphinee, formerly of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, are requested to communicate with Robt. B. Boak, 33 South Water-st., Chicago. Dec. 12, 1885.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DR. GEO. P. CONNOLLY, ELECTRO-THERapeutist—Electricity skillfully applied in the treatment of nervous and chronic diseases, including rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration, paralysis, etc. No. 24 North Ada-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLOSING OUT PARLOR STOVES—SEVERAL desirable patterns at wholesale prices; real bargains. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 83 and 85 Wabash.

WILL SACRIFICE HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, carpets, chairs, etc. R. GARNETT, 49 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO OPEN CASH meat market; fine location. Address O 56, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
STORE PROPERTY, FLATS, AND LOTS.
ARCHER-AV.—Near Twenty-fourth-st., unincumbered 3 stores, with tenements above; pays 10 per cent on price asked; will trade for good residence and assume $2,000 or pay that cash.
ARCHER-AV.—Cottage and lot worth $4,500; will trade good residence with 50-foot lot, and assume $5,500 or pay it cash.
NORTH WELLS-ST.—3-story and basement brick store and flats; pays 10 per cent on the $20,000 asked.
WEST OHIO-ST.—Store and flats, with lot, $7,500; pays 12 per cent.
WENTWORTH-AV.—A double 2-story store, lot 48x124, with barn; a 10 per cent investment; price $8,000; will exchange.
STATE-ST.—A brick store near Twenty-ninth-st.
STATE-ST.—3 brick stores near Fortieth-st.; all bargains; will take good residence in part pay for State-st. property.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR DECEMBER LIST OF city property mailed postpaid on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST LEASE-hold corners in the business centre; no change in ground rent for 32 years; location one of the best. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL FOR $26,000, $16,000 cash, A1 improved property in growing locality, so as to net investor 12½ per cent if taken before Jan. 1. FRANK H. BAKER, Room 5, 78 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
80 feet on Fifth-av., north of Van Buren-st.
40 feet on Fifth-av., south of Van Buren-st.; cheap.
50 feet on Clark-st., near Van Buren-st.
50 feet on Dearborn-st., near Harrison; great bargain.
40 feet on Third-av., near Van Buren-st.; cheap.
80 feet on Michigan-av., near Peck-court, $900 a foot, with good improvements; 5 years' time.
100 feet corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.; want offer.
See my list of acres and boulevard lots.
NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST. AND THIRD-av., north of Harrison-st., 50x66 feet, improved, $38,000. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X161 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., east front, near Forty-first-st., only $125 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 173 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STATE-st., near Sixteenth, 46 feet, $12,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—54X148 FEET, STATE-ST., NEAR Twenty-sixth; only $150 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 173 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOT, NEAR VAN Buren, improved, at a great bargain. WALTER BUTLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—200X125, CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth-st. and Stewart-av., or Fort Wayne tracks; only $5,000. This will be business some day. It is very cheap. GEO A. EMERY, 173 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY STONE HOUSES, Congress, near Michigan-boulevard, $24,000; will take $8,000 vacant as part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT, STATE-ST., east front, near Eldridge-court; price $22,000. GEO. A. EMERY, 173 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED PROPERty, North Side, near lake, $24,000; rented $2,400 to good tenants. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON WEST ADAMS-st., 40x82½ feet. Also 26½x124 feet, near Clinton-st. Boulevard corner, best on West Side, 100 feet front, $32 per foot. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., EAST OF Homan-av., $60 per foot; lot 25x191 to 20-foot alley. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEE THE 7-ROOM 1½-STORY house, $2,503, easy terms, at 618 Thirteenth-place, near Ogden-av. cars. Inquire of owner, 636 Thirteenth-place.

FOR SALE — NORTHWEST CORNER OF Lake and Ada-sts.; will be sold at bargain if taken at once. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE 178 Moore-st., near Leavitt; price $1,600, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST. BARGAIN—A fine corner between Madison and Van Buren-sts. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—146 FEET ON GRAND-BOULEvard, east front, near Forty-eighth-st., all grove, only $80 per foot if taken immediately; this is the best bargain on Grand-boulevard. GEO. A. EMERY, 173 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—100X161 FEET, WABASH-AV., near Forty-seventh-st.; only $40 per foot, cash. GEO. A. EMERY, 161 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK HOMES, large and small; also houses to rent. Some bargains in vacant lots. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 165 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

FOR SALE — 10 ACRES; HALSTED-ST. frontage, north of Wabash Railway; ripe for subdividing. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, NOTICE—10-acre tract between Grand and Drexel-boulevards. Decided bargain. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD, 150 feet corner Forty-third-st., east front, only $135 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 173 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 415 ACRES IN Lake County, Ill., 6 miles from Libertyville and 4 miles from new station on the Wisconsin Central now being built. About 200 acres of this is plow-land, much of it well-tiled and tile on the ground for all of it. The balance of it is good grass land, which will cut more hay per acre than any land in Lake County. House is 1½-story, 5 rooms, large barn, etc.; good orchard. Price $40 per acre if sold soon. Price is made low to make quick sale, as farms in the vicinity sell at $60 per acre. Will trade for city property for about one-half of it. PEARSONS & TAFT, Room 20 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID Utah ranch of 320,000 acres, well watered and under fence, and controls 320,000 acres more which need not be purchased for many years, thus affording a range of 640,000 acres all under fence; this is one of the largest bodies of land to be had in the country for the money, and affords a grand chance for an investment to parties in the cattle trade. Correspondence solicited. Valuable ditch rights watering 100,000 acres have been obtained for this tract. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1,260 ACRES OF LAND IN Ellis County, Kansas, in 160-acre tracts; price $– per acre; one-half cash, balance on 20 years' time at 6 per sent interest; this is good farming land and located in a growing county; good title. Any one wishing to invest in a profitable enterprise address JNO. C. ADKINS, Hays City, Ellis Co., Kas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE NEW Studebaker buggy to exchange for parlor and dining-room furniture or anything useful. Address P 5, Tribune office.

WANTED — A WELL-IMPROVED AND well-rented business property on a good street, for which we will pay $10,000 cash. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SUBURBAN home of one to five acres, improved or unimproved; part payment, with $3,000 to $5,000 stock in a first-class incorporated company. Address, stating location and description, with price, "HOME," O 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR A No. 1 manufacturing business? Will trade for a house and lot, vacant lots, farm, or a race horse with record and pedigree. Address, stating particulars, P 28, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturers for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP FOR sale; state best cash offer. Address P 9, Tribune office.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP FOR sale cheap. Address P 4, Tribune office.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED FOR $1 PER M. Address P 20, Tribune office.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE AND SWEDish movements, sulphur, vapor, sea-salt, lobster, and plain water baths; skilled operators. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st.; 9 to 9.

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED FOR $1 PER M. Address P 20, Tribune office.

GOOD HOME, AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 655 West Monroe-st.

MASSAGE TREATMENT—STEAM AND VApor baths; polite attendants. Room 2, 275 State-st., 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

MRS. M. E. ABBOTT, DENTIST, FORMERly at Central Music-Hall, can now be found at Room 53 Nee Ban Building, corner State and Jackson-sts. Special attention to children's teeth.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THAT I have withdrawn from the firm of Loud & Scott, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by E. D. Loud. M. SCOTT.

WANTED—TWO BOARD OF TRADE MEMberships; give lowest cash price. Address P 8, Tribune office.

...L ESTATE.

...FLATS, AND LOTS.
...nty-fourth-st., unincum-
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...-st., 50x66 feet, improved.
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...FEET, MICHIGAN-AV.,
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...EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

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...REAL ESTATE.

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...rn improvements; also lots
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...ll show parties at any time.
...o. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La
... Englewood.

... FEET, WABASH-AV.,
...; only $40 per foot, cash.
...EMERY, 161 Dearborn-st.

...AND PARK HOMES,
... houses to rent. Some bar-
...M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 168

...ES AND LOTS OF ALL
... Evanston.
...N, office South Evanston.

...ACRES; HALSTED-ST.
...abash Railway; ripe for sub-
...5 Metropolitan Block.

...TALISTS, NOTICE—10-
... Grand and Drexel-boule-
... TOMLINSON, 15 Metro-

...AND-BOULEVARD, 150
...d-st., east front, only $135
...EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

...NGLEWOOD—LOTS ON
...r School; water-pipes and
... $400 per lot.
...ARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

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...Room 20 Tribune Building.

...CHANGE—A SPLENDID
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... 320,000 acres more which
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... under fence; this is one of
... to be had in the country for
...grand chance for an invest-
...tle trade. Correspondence
...ch rights watering 100,000
... for this tract.
... & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

...ACRES OF LAND IN
..., in 160-acre tracts; price $
...balance on 20 years' time at
... good farming land and lo-
...; good title. Any one wish-
...le enterprise address JNO.
...ills Co., Kas.

...TE WANTED.

...XCHANGE—FINE NEW
...o exchange for parlor and
... anything useful. Address

...ELL-IMPROVED AND
...s property on a good street.
...00 cash. S. H. KERFOOT &

...RCHASE—A SUBURBAN
...acres, improved or unim-
...th $3,000 to $5,000 stock in a
...ompany. Address, stating
..., with price, "HOME," O 58,

...CHANGE.

...U TO TRADE FOR A
... business? Will trade for
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...IR FURNACES, WITH
...d to manufacturers for illus-
...icago & Erie Stove Co.,
... 171 and 173 Lake-st.

...E MEMBERSHIP FOR
... offer. Address P 9, Trib-

...E MEMBERSHIP FOR
... P 4, Tribune office.

...ESSED FOR $1 PER M.
... office.

...MASSAGE AND SWED-
...ur, vapor, sea-salt, lobster,
...illed operators. Rooms 18
... 243 State-st.: 9 to 9.

...ESSED FOR $1 PER M.
... office.

... STRICTLY PRIVATE
...inement; reasonable terms.
... 653 West Monroe-st.

...ENT—STEAM AND VA-
...ndants. Room 2, 275 State-

...T, DENTIST, FORMER-
...Hall, can now be found at
...l, corner State and Jack-
... to children's teeth.

...Y CONCERN—THAT I
... the firm of Loud & Scott,
...e for any debts contracted

...OARD OF TRADE MEM-
... cash price. Address P 8,

THE COURTS.

The Arguments Begun in the Case Against Cashier Hubbard of Monmouth.

An Unlucky Land Venture—Mr. Klinesmith Files a Cross-Bill—The Storey Estate.

The evidence in rebuttal in the case of ex-Cashier Benjamin T. O. Hubbard of the First National Bank of Monmouth, charged with defalcation, was resumed yesterday morning in the United States District Court. Several of the relatives of the defendant were present as well as many citizens of Monmouth. Draper Babcock, a director, was the first witness called, and swore he had never seen the letter of the Controller of the Currency threatening to bring proceedings against the bank if all existing irregularities were not corrected within two weeks. Bank Examiner W. C. Oakley gave the names, dates, and amounts of several notes which one of the directors had handed to him at the time of the suspension of the bank and which witness could not find recorded upon the journals of the institution. When witness commenced his examination into the affairs of the bank Mr. Hubbard assisted him the first day, bringing out the assets of the bank from drawers in the vault and safes. At no time had or has defendant complained to witness that there were any notes, checks, drafts, or other securities missing and which were items in the assets. Mr. Bruen's overdraft was something more than $14,000. Receiver Stapp was recalled and testified that he had not seen or, indeed, heard of any of these mysterious notes, checks, and drafts said to be drawn by Directors Rankin, Bruen, Carr, and Stevenson, and said to have once existed and to have suddenly disappeared. C. C. Scecriest, a stenographer, produced several books of testimony taken by him at Monmouth and which contained evidence by Hubbard in various cases; the object being to show that Hubbard had contradicted himself several times.

At 11:20 Mr. J. M. Kirkpatrick of Monmouth, of counsel for the prosecution, commenced a long address to the jury, in which he spoke of the defendant's shrewdness in so manipulating the books of the bank that defendant himself was unable to make anything of them. Defendant had tried to shield himself under the garments of the bank directors, who, he claimed, were his partners in the irregularities. Why! John M. Bruen had asked Hubbard why he was stealing the money of the bank to pay his own indebtedness, and the smart cashier had replied that it was easier to settle with the bank officers than with his individual creditors. There were thirteen counts in the charges against Hubbard, whose shortage was about $115,000, and most of this, said counsel, had been lost by speculations on the Chicago Board of Trade through the various houses with which Hubbard had dealt. After the noon recess Mr. Kirkpatrick continued his review of the case, showing that Hubbard had admitted a shortage of $106,000 Monday, the day prior to the closing of the bank, while, during the present trial, he had denied that there was any shortage and insisted that he had loaned various sums of money to Directors Bruen, Rankin, Carr, and Stevenson, who gave their notes for these sums, which would aggregate about $115,000, and that after the doors of the bank closed these notes disappeared, whereas they should have appeared in the assets. Counsel occupied nearly three hours in his address.

Gen. Leake commenced his appeal to the jury at 3:20 p. m. After requesting the court to instruct it upon technicalities as to the wording of the indictment, he said the bank had been managed with total disregard of the National-bank system, and some of the transactions were peculiar, but, notwithstanding these violations of the law, there had been no fraud intended or perpetrated and no loss entailed by the indiscriminate use of money by certain directors, upon other directors or the bank. If these irregularities existed, and moneys were received, or paid out, or loaned, and the transactions did not appear in the ledgers of the bank, the idea was not to mislead the bank directors, but rather to mislead the Bank Examiner, who, however, was not a party to the prosecution nor mentioned in the indictment.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock this forenoon.

A VERY UNLUCKY LAND DICKER.

John M. Caldwell yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court against the Pullman Palace-Car Company, Marshall G. Lee, Ben Blanchard, and Beveridge & Dewey to set aside an attachment and judgment against Block 32 in C. L. Jenks' resubdivision of Blocks 27, 28, 32, 33, and 37 in North Evanston. July 7 last he made an agreement with Ben Blanchard to exchange this block for four sections of Kansas land, and a deed of the property was executed to M. G. Lee, Blanchard's clerk. Blanchard represented he was agent of the land department of the Northern Pacific Road and owned the land in question himself. After waiting some time without getting a deed from Blanchard, Caldwell went to Kansas himself and then found Blanchard did not own any land there and never had had more than a contract, long since forfeited, to buy the land; also that Blanchard had not been agent of the Northern Pacific for some time, but was using his former connection, it is charged, for purposes of deception. Armed with this information Caldwell returned, and, after some delay, by threats of prosecution compelled Lee and his wife to give him a quit-claim deed of the North Evanston property. When Lee obtained title to Block 32 he gave a trust-deed for $5,000 on it for money borrowed of Beveridge & Dewey which is still unpaid. Oct. 16 last the Pullman Palace-Car Company began a suit against Lee on a note for $4,500 made by him June 29, 1885, and the same day entered up judgment, which is a lien on Block 32. The company also the same day began an attachment suit against Ben Blanchard, and levied it on Block 32. Caldwell says that Oct. 5, prior to the commencement of either of these suits, he had filed a caveat in the Recorder's office showing that he claimed title to Block 32, and hence the judgment and attachment are only clouds on his title. They, however, prevent him from selling it, and he wants them set aside.

THE KLINESMITH DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce case of Olive A. Klinesmith against Henry C. Klinesmith came up before Judge Tuley yesterday on a motion for temporary alimony and solicitor's fees on the part of the complainant. Her bill, filed a week ago, charged that her husband had repeatedly struck her, threatened to cut her throat, and to shoot her with a revolver, refused to allow her a physician when she was sick, etc. It was also claimed he was worth $15,000 to $20,000, and had a good business as pawnbroker at No. 308 State street and large sums of money in banks. Klinesmith filed a lengthy answer denying all the charges made against him, and alleging that his stock was only worth $3,000, and that he only had $200 in his safe and $500 in bank. That on account of his trouble with the police he had allowed his stock to run down, and his business had been nearly broken up. His stock of goods consisted mainly of musical instruments, which on account of the dry summer had depreciated in value at least one-half since last spring, and that he was losing money constantly in his business. His wife, he claimed, had collected over $2,600 from his European hotel, No. 248 State street, since 1881, which she refused to give him, and when they rented rooms at Nos. 331 and 301 Wabash avenue for living purposes she had rented out portions of them and collected some $600, which she had kept. When she went away she carried off $400 worth of furniture, $350 worth of diamonds, besides a trunkful of clothing, part of which belonged to him. She had since offered to return if he would deposit in bank enough money to buy her a house and deed it to her. Affidavits were also filed by Dr. C. G. Davis, Mrs. Klinesmith's attending physician for eight years, who said she was substantially cured of her troubles; and by two or three others who estimated Klinesmith's stock of jewelry at $1,793, his paintings at $110, and his second-hand musical instruments at $936. On the other hand, Mrs. Klinesmith presented an affidavit swearing she was still sick abed part of the time, that she was without money, or clothes, or place to live, and would need at least $15 a week. After hearing the affidavits and some arguments the Judge decided to grant Mrs. Klinesmith $10 a week alimony and $50 solicitor's fees. Klinesmith took an appeal to the Appellate Court.

HISTORY OF A REAL-ESTATE SPECULATION.

A long, amended cross-bill was filed by Mrs. Maria Louise Sibley in the foreclosure case of Ann White against Homer Pennock and the Miltimore Elastic Steel Car-Wheel Company, which shows the peculiar methods sometimes employed to start a new town. It seems that Pennock had bought from Ann White and others a tract of land which he subsequently laid out as the Town of Garfield, and where he attempted to establish the car-wheel company. Nov. 15, 1883, Mrs. Sibley sued out an attachment against Pennock and in October, 1884, recovered a judgment for $5,426 against him. In February previous he had conveyed his land to the car-wheel company, and when Mrs. Sibley's judgment was obtained it threatened to put an end to all further progress. The company refused to go on with the erection of its great buildings, Pennock could not go on without more money or credit, and the Whites, who had sold the land at a high price, saw the uncomfortable prospect ahead of having it come back on them, as it was mortgaged to secure a large part of the purchase money. In this dilemma Mrs. Sibley was persuaded to suspend execution of her judgment for six months and scale her claim to $4,500, on condition that the Whites should advance $5,000 more to be used either in paying the Sibley judgment or put into the property by Pennock to make it more valuable, and Pennock was to put all the money he could command into the building so as to complete part of it. The Whites were also to extend their loan, and if the extra $5,000 was not used in paying Mrs. Sibley's judgment they were to give her ten acres of the property. She now claims they have not kept their agreement and she has lost all benefit of her lien, as Pennock has converted his personal property into realty and put it into the building and is now insolvent. The company's property also is not worth the incumbrance on it, and she therefore wants to have the above agreement of extension set aside and her attachment lien enforced.

APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS.

The Judges of the Appellate Court met yesterday and announced opinions in seven cases and also heard a few motions. Very few of the cases contained any new legal principle, the most of them going off on erroneous instructions. The court then adjourned one week in memorial of Emery A. Storrs and other prominent members of the bar who have recently died. During the interim the resolutions of the bar in the several cases will be spread on the records.

In the case of the Central Illinois Coal Company vs. Marshall Field & Co., a suit on an open account, the Appellate Court held that the affidavit required by Sec. 36 of the Practice act to be filed by the plaintiff might be taken as prima facie evidence of the amount due the plaintiff in all cases of suits on account where the defendant suffered a default, and read to the jury as such, and was not limited to ex parte assessments of damages by the court.

The suit of J. H. McMillan et al. vs. Cyrus H. McCormick Jr. was affirmed pro forma by the court so as to enable it to go directly to the Supreme Court. The question at issue was as to the effect of Sec. 11, Chap. 83, of the Revised Statutes relating to limitation, and the Judges were unable to agree in their opinion.

The decree of the court below was affirmed in the case of the Maywood Company against the Village of Maywood. This was a suit to declare Block 58, in the Village of Maywood, containing sixteen acres, a public park, on the ground of a common law dedication in 1869. The court below held it had been sufficiently dedicated so that it could not be reclaimed by the Maywood Company.

The judgment of the court below in the case of Charles Gardner against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was affirmed. This was a suit to recover damages for the loss of a span of horses, wagon, etc., destroyed by collision with a locomotive. The jury found for the road. The Appellate Court first affirmed the case in March last by mistake, then reversed it about a month ago, and again yesterday affirmed it.

THE STOREY ESTATE.

Horace A. Hurlbut, receiver of the estate of Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, filed his report before Judge Tuley, showing the receipts and disbursements from Sept. 1, 1885, to Nov. 30, 1885, which is as follows: Receipts: Chicago *Times* account, advertising, sales, and subscriptions, $144,956.83; expense account, rebates on bills, $1,211; interest received, $1.77; stereotype account, old metal sold, $45.44; correspondence, checks returned, $32; bills receivable, $285.65; paper account, waste sold, $15.45; Commercial National Bank, renewals, $10,000; Chicago National Bank, renewals, $2,500; H. A. Hurlbut, cash, $8,500; Eugenia Van De Venter, $4,000; total, 171,546.14; real-estate account, rents, $4,665.75; W. F. Storey estate, rents, from Mrs. E. C. Storey, $250; fuel account, $140; total, $176,601.89; on hand Sept. 1, 1885, $1,559.73; grand total, $178,161.62. Disbursements: Chicago *Times* Account, wages and salaries, $60,694.65; paper, $38,662.84; subscription account, overpayment, $13.05; interest, $230.16; ink, $3,028.60; telegraph, $9,285.43; postage, $1,323.53; correspondents, $10,619.03; stationery, $147.14; commissions, $5,132; expenses, $6,738.97; rollers, $337.90; light, $941.75; water taxes, account *Times*, $158.10; bills receivable, $482.65; fuel, $982.19; type, $264.48; new material, $31.50; Chicago National Bank note paid, $3,000; Commercial National Bank note paid, $30,000; H. A. Hurlbut, $8,500; total, $165,563.97. Allowances, Mrs. Eureka C. Storey, $1,800; Mrs. Mary E. Farrand, $180; Anson L. Storey, $180; Mrs. Maria P. Storey, $500; new house, water taxes, $67.50; gardener's salary, etc., $220. Real Estate: Interest on mortgages, $3,475; insurance, $175; salaries, engineer and fireman, $637; water taxes, *Times* Building, $105; fuel, *Times* Building, $982.19; repairs, salaries, janitors, etc., $648.15; telephone at No. 1834 Prairie avenue, $12.50; total, $174,546.31. On hand and in bank Nov. 30, $3,615.31; grand total, $178,161.62.

A FISHING EXCURSION.

In the case of Samuel Berkowitz against John T. Lester & Co. to recover moneys lost by the plaintiff in speculation in stocks—a case notorious for its relationship to the $900,000 suit of Berkowitz, the informer—a motion was made before Judge Rogers by Thomas J. Sutherland, attorney for plaintiff, for a rule upon the defendants to produce for inspection in court all "the books and accounts containing the original entries as kept by said defendants of the purchases and sales of all the stocks by the said defendants for the plaintiff"; the books and accounts containing the original entries of all dealings in stocks of a similar character during the period of the transactions with plaintiff; all the letters and telegrams relating in any manner to the transactions in question; and numerous other documents of an equally indefinit character. In opposition to the motion an affidavit was filed, signed by Roswell A. Peters of the firm of John T. Lester & Co., who avers that the books of stock-brokers are of a confidential character and cannot be exposed to public view without breach of faith. The affidavit also sets forth the pendency in the Superior Court of a qui tam action against defendants by plaintiff, who sues as a common informer, and also of a bill for discovery in aid thereof, and alleges that the motion in the Circuit Court is directed to the object of getting information for use in these suits. Mr. Sutherland, armed at all points with twenty-eight law books, argued his motion for over two hours. Judge Rogers overruled it, intimating that if he would point out and specify particularly the papers he wanted to see some indulgence might be shown to his application.

ITEMS.

George N. McLean of Rockford, convicted before Judge Blodgett for sending obscene matter through the mails, was yesterday fined $200 and costs.

Louise Cook began a suit yesterday against George G. Newbury to recover $5,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. About five months ago she rented a flat at No. 15 Eldridge court of Newbury, and while there a fire broke out in her premises and destroyed some of her furniture. A few days after Newbury levied a distress warrant on her and ejected her, claiming she kept a house of ill-fame and also had been guilty of arson.

Thomas G. Reed sues the Chicago City Railway Company for $10,000 for an accident which occurred Oct. 2, 1885. Plaintiff was struck by the grip-car at the Randolph street crossing on State street. He claims that the driver did not pull the bell.

In Judge Collins' court August Fiedler recovered a judgment of $800 against William Phillipson for his services in making and arranging the designs and frescoes of the new Board of Trade Building. The issue was found for the plaintiff on the attachment also.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT — NEW SUITS.

3,252—John Davidson et al. vs. Proceeds of Schooner Mystic. Intervening petition, $67. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

3,253—Dunham Towing & Wrecking Co. vs. Same. Intervening petition, $199. Same proctors.

3,254—Jacob Johnson vs. Same. Intervening petition, $1,607, and mortgage. H. W. Magee, proctor.

3,255—Anglo-American Insurance Company vs. Same. Intervening petition, $160. J. C. Richberg, proctor.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

100,464—Louise Cook vs. George G. Newbury. Case, $5,000. Byam, Weinschenk & Ginsburg, attys.

100,465—H. C. Durand et al. vs. N. B. Higbie. Confession of judgment, $64. Smith & Helmer, attys.

100,466—Albert Cashman vs. William H. Powell. Scire facias to revise judgt. of Feb. 8, 1878, for $466. W. E. Furness, atty.

100,467—John M. Caldwell vs. Pullman Palace-Car Company, Marshall G. Lee, Ben Blanchard, David B. Dewey, trustee, and J. L. Beveridge, successor in trust. Bill to remove cloud. N. M. Jones, solr.

100,468—Garnishment. Suppressed.

100,469—T. Patzack et al. vs. John H. Grant. Creditor's bill on jugt. for $258. Luman Allen, solr.

100,470—Launira Harris vs. Samuel A. Moffett. Confession of judgment, $531. F. A. Naylor, atty.

100,471—Simons, Hatch & Whitten vs. Ellis N. Brand. Confession of judgment, $1,152. R. S. Thompson, atty.

100,472—Chas. J. Jennings vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company and Grand Trunk Railway Company. Case, $1,000. F. D. Miner and F. A. Mitchell, attys.

100,473—Standard Stamping Co. vs. Thomas H. Hiner. Asst., $200. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

100,474—C. C. Harder et al. vs. Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company. Asst., $5,000. A. B. Jenks, atty.

100,475—A. J. Briggs vs. Benjamin and Arthur Einstein and Herman Herbst. Asst., $500. George W. Cass, atty.

100,476—August Kaiser et al. vs. Conrad Wilkie. Asst., $500. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, attys.

100,477—Charles M. Foskett et al. vs. Sarah E. Tillinghast. Petition for mechanic's lien for $240. Matthews & Dicker, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,117, J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Prtg. Co. vs. Charles A. Gardner and Louis Behlen; dflt. Gardner and jgt. $867 and sci. fa.

JUDGE GARY—1,019, Voest vs. H. & L. N. Bk.; jgt. on verd. $2,037.—1,448, B. E. Co. vs. Yoeman; fdg. prop. in pltf.—das. 1 cent, jgt. and sat.—3,007, Giblin vs. John E. Van Pelt; E. B. Tolman substd. as pltf., fdg. pltf. $309 and jgt.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,177, Dahm vs. Sanders; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree sale.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

55,092—Weinberg Bros. vs. J. P. Davidson. Appeal.

55,093—Jacob Koehler vs. Christian Kurz, William Kurz, William A. Hasbung, and John Maeschaeder. Appeal.

55,094—James H. Hill vs. William H. Dibble. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer. William Garnett Jr., atty.

55,095—Jacob Schult vs. J. B. Thompson, James K. Fitzpatrick, and Lyman & De Pincier. Bill to set aside judgment, etc. H. D. Paul, solr.

55,096—T. T. Haydock vs. M. C. Hayes and E. C. Hyde. Replevin, $582. Horton, Hayne & Sanders, attys.

55,097—Attachment. Suppressed.

55,098—Francis G. Dalton vs. Theodore Seifert and Matthias Wolf. Petition for mechanic's lien $221 on Lot 32, Block 6, of outlots 2 and 3, Sec. 29, 40, 14. E. B. Payne, solr.

55,099—Milton H. Butler vs. Walter A. Newberry. Attachment, $5,806. Millard & Smith, attys.

55,100—Same vs. Edward H. Newberry. Attachment, $15,338. Same attys.

55,101—Same vs. Frederick M. Newberry. Attachment, $900. Same attys.

55,102—Wilder & Haie vs. Nicholas Johnson. Confession of judgment, $186. C. R. Adams, atty.

55,103—Michael Riding vs. Mary Weydert. Appeal.

55,104—Thomas G. Reed vs. Chicago City Railway Company. Case, $10,000. J. R. Anderson, atty.

55,105—Charles D. Wells vs. Thomas Mackin. Assumpsit, $5,000. Charles F. M. Allen, atty.

55,106—Isaac C. Miller et al. vs. Samuel A. Sloman et al., as Sloman Bros. Replevin, $4,600, with counts in trover $5,000. Mills, Ingham & Simonds, attys.

B. R. 383—Jane R. Stow vs. Mary May Tilley, Sarah Gage, Asher B. Merrill, Joseph M. Merrill, Charles Merrill, Sophia Merrill, Harriet Merrill, Pamelia Merrill, William Redhed, heirs of Asher Merrill, heirs of Hannah Hendee, heirs of Frederick Merrill, heirs of George W. Merrill, Rozine R. Hawley, Edward S. Hawley, Grace W. Fuller, Maude Fuller, Melville W. Fuller, Walter R. Quimby, B. F. Quimby, heirs of Georgia Reynolds, David G. Hamilton, Hannah Greig, Alexander F. Greig, Francis Daley, and all whom, etc. Petition to establish title to Lot 4, Bl. 36 of School Sec. Add. to Chicago. Eugene E. Prussing, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—4,242, Clark vs. Martin; fdg. for deft. and jgt.—4,194, August Fiedler vs. William Phillipson; verd. pltf. $800.

DECREES.

JUDGE MORAN—274, Wrampelmeier vs. Schulte; commrs. rep. cfd. and decree sale.—2,484, Horn vs. Wodrich; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree apptg. commrs.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,391—Stillman A. Danforth vs. Sarah C. Chichester. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—6,306, Meacham & Wright vs. Cheltenham Impot. Co.; dflt. and jgt. $409.—6,340, Royal E. Deane et al. vs. Same; dflt. and jgt. $340.—6,358, George E. Kimball vs. Charles G. Bode; dflt. and jgt. $240.—6,374, Krull & Volger vs. Richard J. Sherman; dflt. and jgt. $335.—6,375, Central National Banks. Paul E. Sabel Mfg. Co.; dflt. and jgt. $310; afterwards vacated.—5,886, Cook, Phillips & Wells vs. M. Sweeny and J. M. Bell; dflt. Sweeny and jgt. $215.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Dec. 23.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,449, 1,601, 1,614, 1,615, and 1,616. No. 1,444, Thomas vs. L. & C. M. Co., on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 384, 1,069, 1,051, 881, 1,066, 1,067, and 1,070. No. 863, Myer vs. C. & G.T Rwy.Co., on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10. No. 5, McIntosh vs. O'Hara, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 356½, 359, 361, 362, 363, and 365. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No call. No. 949, Deale vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 4,268, 4,274, 4,278, 4,280, 4,296, 4,310, 4,324, 4,338, 4,360, and 3,992. No. 4,266, Cook vs. Clark, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 52, 54, 56, 57, and 58. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 32 and 34. No. 33, Easter vs. Deering, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., insanity cases. 2 p. m., no call. No. 5,093, Hyde Park vs. Trumweiler, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.

APPELLATE COURT—THIRD DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had in the Appellate Court of the Third District today:

Cardogan et al. vs. Disselhorst; amended bill of exceptions presented by appellant and motion by appellee to strike same from files; amended bill of exceptions also presented by appellee.

North British Insurance Company vs. Steiger; motion by appellee for leave to file briefs the 18th.

Ridgely vs. Miller; leave given to file additional record.

Northwestern Benevolent Association vs. Hall; leave given to file additional record, abstract, and brief.

Aholts vs. Durfee et al.; motion to dismiss appeal.

Motions for appeal to Supreme Court were made in the following cases of the May term:

Simpson vs. McPhail, Edmond vs. People, Endsley vs. Johns, Harris vs. Millard, Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Valentine, Hartford Fire-Insurance Company vs. Hughes, Bergen vs. Kieser.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Supreme Court record:

471. The Northwest Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia; argued by Richard F. Lyon and A. R. Lawton for the plaintiff in error and by Samuel Barnett and Clifford Anderson for the defendants in error.

97. R. W. Healy et al., plaintiff in error vs. The Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company et al.; argument commenced by George W. Smith for the defendants in error.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court has decided the following cases:

Samuel A. Campbell vs. Franklin W. Hunt; Lake C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled. Niblack, C. J.

Clamanda N. Furgason vs. Peter B. Smith; Tippecanoe C. C.; affirmed. Elliott, J.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Nicholas Marien; Owen C. C.; reversed. Mitchell, J.

Isaac Jackson vs. James T. Dyer, Commissioner; Howard C. C.; affirmed. Elliott, J.

Hiram E. Read vs. Charles F. Yeager; Vanderburg C. C.; affirmed. Howk, J.

James D. Rawley vs. Daniel W. Fair; De Kalb C. C.; affirmed. Niblack, C. J.

William Welch vs. State of Indiana; Monroe C. C.; reversed. Mitchell, J.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court rendered the following decisions today:

E. D. Miller and Eliza Miller, administrators, etc., appellants, vs. House & Laub et al.; Crawford Circuit; affirmed.

M. E. Gill, appellant, vs. Appanoose County; Appanoose Circuit; affirmed.

Ed K. Goodnow vs. Elizabeth T. Oakley, appellant; Webster District; affirmed.

First National Bank of Villisca, appellant, vs. M. L. Thurman; Montgomery Circuit; affirmed.

J. D. Paddock et al., trustees, vs. W. E. Bartlett, appellant; Mills Circuit; affirmed.

Charles Watson, appellant, vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R.; Scott Circuit; affirmed.

Gibson & Kloppenstein vs. Fischer & Orton, appellants; Des Moines County District; affirmed.

John Baldwin vs. St. L., Keokuk & Northern Ry. Co., appellant; Lee District; reversed.

Dennis Thomas vs. D. L. Griffith et al., appellants; Louisa District; reversed.

MR. BOODLE.

HE PUTS UP $200,000 FOR THE OHIO SENATORSHIP—DESPERATE EFFORT TO CLUTCH A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 14.—[Special to Cincinnati *Gazette*.]—There has been since the October election a vast deal of going to and fro and wandering up and down the State by the agents of Mr. Boodle. To some extent the nature of these pilgrimages has been made public, but in others it is hid under a bushel. There are certain preliminary things which should be understood preparatory to a full understanding of the whole matter. In a series of recent conversations with two or three gentlemen who are seized with a vast deal of information in the premises, I gained considerable insight into the true nature of these comings and goings to and fro of the Boodle agencies. I don't mind imparting a modicum of that information.

Mr. Boodle is not a man of ambition in the usual and proper acceptation of that term, but he is a man of practical ideas. When, two years ago he saw Henry B. Payne and the Standard Oil Company step in and buy the United States Senatorship he was immediately possessed of an idea. He would buy the next Senatorship upon the market himself. He opened a Senatorial bank account and deposited something like $200,000 to its credit, feeling that that was not an extravagant price to pay for a toga, all things considered.

I am told, and no doubt told truly, that he has checked very heavily against that deposit, and that the balance has run low, with no Senatorial dividends in sight. Early last fall, while nominations were being made, he had to check out some $10,000 to get the right men nominated in certain counties and districts. After that it required a good many checks to secure their election—which wasn't secured in a fatal number of cases.

The sum total of these checks outside of Hamilton County is set down at $50,000, although the actual amount is said to be a little above that owing to the fact that the enormous sums of $8,000 in Perry and $4,500 in Knox were required to elect McLean Representatives there. The sum checked out previous to and including the day of election in Hamilton County is placed at a trifle less than $25,000.

But when the election was over a new trouble arose. After counting in the whole delegation from Hamilton—which had been fully settled on previous to the day of election—Mr. Boodle was still short of votes in the Legislature. To remove this trouble required more money. Some $3,000 or $4,000 was sent out in the hands of men who went into close counties to see what could be done in the way of counting and "monkeying." The sum of $5,000 was sent to Franklin County to pay for the unsuccessful forgery by which it was expected E. W. Young would secure a certificate upon the face of the returns. But the forgery failed.

The sum of $2,500 was dispatched to Dayton, under the influence of which the ballot-box in one of the Soldiers' Home precincts was opened and the tally-sheet and entire return placed in it and resealed. The idea was that the ballot-box could not be opened for thirty days, and this return being minus, a Democratic Senator would have been declared elected in place of Kemp. But certain exposures began to create alarm, and the Soldiers' Home ballot-box was opened by the election officers, and the return properly made to the Clerk of the Court, and Mr. Kemp was not counted out.

The night of election, after the count had been pretty well ascertained in Cincinnati, it was discovered that the vote would have to be "raised," and Ward Four was selected as a fruitful field. But somebody had discovered that prices were ruling high, and not a figure would be changed, not an extra sheet filled up for the poll-book, until $5,000 was forthcoming from Boodle's Senatorial fund.

Then to cap the climax one of Boodle's own employés reasoned out that his knowledge and information were valuable (that is, valuable to suppress), and demanded a $5,000 whack at the fund, and he got it, as well as made himself solid with the old man.

Siege has been laid to every Democratic Senator and member to support Mr. Boodle in the caucus, and his agents will sleep with them from this on. He proposes to have his ownership of the Democratic party in Ohio openly and formally acknowledged, even if he did lose the great Senatorial prize, to win which he made such lavish investments.

There are one or two enormous local jobs which the gang, and there are some Cincinnati Republicans in it, will put through this winter, to which the $4,000,000 job is hardly a marker, and the bung-holes of these jobs are to open into Mr. Boodle's pocket. You will see them popping up in due time.

Then the whole system of the public works of the State is to be quartered, with Mr. Boodle at the head of the syndicate that is to divide and distribute the proceeds. The original object of Mr. Boodle's agents was to corrupt enough Republicans to elect him to the Senate of the United States. Failing in this, they have arranged to give him the honor of a caucus nomination.

And to reimburse him for his extraordinary outlays they are now, and will continue, under personal supervision and direction, "fixing" members of the Legislature to support a series of jobs out of which he can make a good deal more money than he has expended and tighten his grip upon the public throat.

That is the true story of the coming to and going fro of the agents of Mr. Boodle McLean.

ALBA.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

Doctor (to servant)—"John, I am going to have company tomorrow night. Pour water over the front steps and let it freeze hard."

Servant—"All right, sir."

Doctor—"And, John, after the people are all here carefully collect their rubbers and their arctics and hide 'em; hide 'em so they can't find 'em, and if any of the guests fall down the steps in going come to me for further orders. I wouldn't have them go to the hospital for anything if they received their injuries on my steps."

I was a great sufferer from rheumatism and could not rest day or night. Since using one bottle of Athlophoros I have been entirely free from pain and sleep well. One bottle cured my sister of neuralgia. J. H. Latta, Donelison, Ia.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE ILLINOIS GRAIN-DEALERS CLOSE THEIR SESSION — DAIRYMEN DECLARE WAR ON BOGUS BUTTER—NATIONAL VETERINARIANS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The grain-dealers of Illinois met in convention yesterday, effected a permanent organization today, and elected the following officers: President, Mr. L. Ludington of Farmer City; Vice-President, Mr. W. B. Probasco of Bloomington; Secretary, Mr. S. N. Marston of Onarga; Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Aldrich of McLean; Executive Committee, Messrs. Adam Richards of Taylorville, one year; L. J. Risser of Onarga, two years; and R. E. Ryan of Tuscola, three years. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and a copy was ordered sent to grain-dealers and members of the Railway Commission. The principal topic of discussion before the convention today was the State law which makes the grain-dealers responsible to the landlord for grain purchased from a tenant. Various dealers told of heavy losses they had sustained in this manner, and it was resolved to endeavor to secure a more favorable law from the next Legislature. The convention adjourned to meet in this city the third Tuesday of next June.

RED WING, Minn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The second day of the annual convention of the Minnesota Cheese, Butter, and Dairy Stock Association was opened by a short address by Gov. Hubbard of Minnesota. He spoke in favor of more stringent laws to prohibit the sale and manufacture of spurious butter. Mr. Holmes of Owatonna made some remarks on the object of the convention and on the proceedings of the recent dairy convention at Chicago. Assistant Dairy Commissioner H. C. Howard spoke on the past and present of dairying in Minnesota. Remarks were also made during the forenoon by W. C. Rice, State Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Henry Myers of the *Farmers' Advocate*, and others. The afternoon was devoted to an experience meeting and the discussion of bogus butter and how to prevent its manufacture and sale. The evening session was devoted to speeches by Gen. Leduc of Hastings, ex-United States Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. Hiram Smith of Sheboygan, Wis., and others. The session closes tomorrow, and it has all through been a very important one. Much enthusiasm was shown at all the meetings and favorable results are expected.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The State Butter and Cheese Convention today elected B. S. Schermerhorn of Des Moines, President; Joseph Sampson of Storm Lake, Vice-President; Col. Littler of Davenport, Secretary; and L. W. Beard of Decorah, Treasurer. The legislative report was again considered and it was referred to a committee to frame a law which is to prohibit, with severe penalties, the sale of all adulteration, save under its proper name, and providing for the appointment of a Dairy Commissioner with ample appropriation to enforce the law. The delegates from seventy counties represented were pledged to immediate work for the passage of such a law. The association is fully incorporated under the State law. Addresses on general dairy topics were made by L. S. Coffin, President Schermerhorn, Henry Wallace, Col. Littler, H. D. Sherman, Dr. Briggs, and others. In the evening session Col. Littler and J. Sampson spoke on special topics. The convention adjourns tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—At today's session of the National Veterinary Association Dr. Armstrong of Indiana appeared as the representative of the stock growers. Various questions relating to contagious diseases were discussed, and all the delegates favored action by the association tending to secure better protection of live stock from diseases of a contagious type, and urged the advisability of appointing qualified veterinary surgeons to official positions. Dr. Plagemann read a paper on the diseased condition of the nervous system called "hydrophobia." This term, he said, was a misnomer—the proper name being "rabies." The paper advanced the theory of spontaneous generation. The compound hydrogen and nitrogen commonly known as water of ammonia, the paper stated, was the only safe agent to employ in the case of wounds made by rabid dogs or animals. This water of ammonia being alkaline, in reaction has the power of destroying the virus.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., Dec. 16.—The first Southern Forestry Convention met today, with delegates from Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee. Kansas, Connecticut, and several other Northern States are also represented. Gov. Perry of Florida delivered the speech of welcome.

MANUAL TRAINING.

DR. WOODWARD OF ST. LOUIS EXPATIATES UPON HIS FAVORIT SUBJECT BEFORE A BOSTON AUDIENCE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Dr. Woodward, Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Washington University and Director of the School of Manual Training in St. Louis, is in Boston on the invitation of a number of gentlemen interested in education, for the purpose of stimulating increased interest in the subject of manual training in connection with the Boston schools. Dr. Woodward lectured tonight at the Institute of Technology before a large audience on the above topic. He said:

We have no mean nor narrow object. The education which the manual school represents is broad and not, as some think, a narrow education. We believe that mental activity and growth is closely allied to physical activity and growth, and that each is secured more fully in connection with the other than by itself. There is a fashion in education as well as in dress, and we often fail to claim for other kinds of culture as useful, as humane, as invigorating, as healthful, as that of letters the value and dignity they really possess. We believe that healthy growth is always pleasurable, whether of mind or body. There is now no place, or only a most uncomfortable one, at school for those boys who are strong in perception, apt in manipulation, correct in the interpretation of phenomena, but who are not good at memorizing the opinions and statements of others. Such boys are generally plowed under as not worth harvesting. We propose to present both kinds of boys. Manual training means not fewer, but more ladies and gentlemen to the acre. The object of the introduction of manual training is not to make mechanics. We teach banking, but not because we expect our pupils to become bankers. We teach drawing, but not because we expect to train all architects, artists, or engineers. We teach the use of tools, but not because we expect our boys to become artisans. Our grand object is education; that industrial results will follow. I have not the least doubt the solution of the problem of labor and capital is to be found only in the education of the children of the present generation. All the hand work, like all the book work, is as "human" as possible. We have exploded two popular fallacies—that the use of tools cannot be successfully taught at school, and that a school which deals with manual exercises must manufacture for the market. The only article we put on the market is the training of the boys. The article is a new one.

Dr. Woodward, at the close of his lecture, answered questions put to him by several in the audience in regard to the practical working of the system at the West. Tomorrow night he will be given a banquet. A number of prominent men will be present and give their views on the importance of manual education. Friday night Dr. Woodward will meet the school boards of New York and Brooklyn.

THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

A MASSACHUSETTS PAPER URGES THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ARTICLE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The question has often been raised why our manufacturers have not engaged in flax spinning and linen weaving. There is no limit to the amount of raw material that may be produced in this country. At the West, where vast quantities of flaxseed are raised, thousands of tons of flax fibre go to waste, only a small proportion being utilized for the manufacture of twines and coarser fabrics. In 1880 there were only five linen manufacturing concerns in the country, with an aggregate capital of $406,800 and an annual product of $602,451, while in Europe it is estimated that $125,000,000 is invested in linen manufacture. The United States imports from Great Britain nearly half the linen exported from that country, and the market for such goods here is as permanent as the market for breadstuffs. But the manufacture of linen in England has been unprofitable for several years on account of free trade and outside competition, and Marshall & Co. of Leeds, the largest flax spinners in the world, have sent a representative to this country to arrange for the transfer of their business to our shores, where it will have a chance to flourish under American protection. Such a business will be welcomed. It will furnish a new medium for the disposal of our raw material. It will give employment to hundreds of people, and will open a new industry which will speedily enlarge as it proves itself profitable. If New England manufacturers find cotton-spinning slipping away from them, let them take up the manufacture of fine linen and other fine fabrics such as our growing civilization and taste call for in greater and greater quantity and variety year by year.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

THE EX-PREMIER'S RESPONSE TO A LETTER SENT HIM BY CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Gladstone sent a reply to an address to him published by a number of Irish citizens of St. Louis, United States, immediately after the risignation of the late Liberal Government, in which they say, speaking as representative Irishmen:

We use no flattery in stating that you are the first English statesman since Lord Fitzwilliam who has attempted to mitigate the miseries of the Irish people, and we feel grateful to you for it. We cannot feel otherwise, and we wish your return to power with increased strength and a greater power to perfect the reforms you have proposed for Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone replied as follows:

HAWARDEN CASTLE, CHESTER—*Gentlemen:* The opportune publication of your letter in the St. Louis *Republican* reminds me that it has not yet received from me the full acknowledgment which it so well deserved. I am very grateful to you for your words of generous kindness, and, moreover, I am convinced that they speak the general sentiment of America. I have them before me at a time when the Liberal party, which alone has ever made any attempt to redress the grievances of Ireland, is described by Mr. Parnell as the party which consigns her citizens to chains, imprisonment, and deaths. As having been the leader of that party for the chief part of the last twenty years, I am well aware how large a share of the weight of this accusation, if it be a just one, must rest upon me. Whether just or not, it has been the signal for a systematic coöperation of Irish Nationalists and English Tories in the present elections, which has taken from us and won for Toryism between twenty and thirty seats. I pass no judgment upon these remarkable occurrences, and my only reply to the vituperation of the hour is this: Of the more arduous labors of my long public life a large part have been devoted to the service of Ireland, and the most potent of the motives which have led me at an advanced age to forego a long-coveted repose has been and is the hope of possibly being allowed to render her some further service. With renewed thanks, I remain, gentlemen, your most faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

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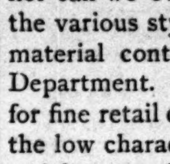

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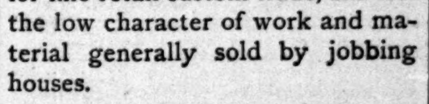

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Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St.Joseph,Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls&Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk&Council Bl'ffsEx	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:10 p m	* 3:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	* 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	*11:00 p m	* 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 p m	* 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	*11:00 p m	* 6:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: a, Daily; b, Daily except Sunday; c, Daily except Saturday; d, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a10:30 p m	b10:30 a m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m b 7:00 p m b 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b10:25 a m b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m b 4:00 p m c10:40 p m	b10:25 a m b 2:15 p m b 5:50 p m d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a10:30 p m	a 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m a10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:40 p m	a 6:00 a m b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	c10:40 p m b10:30 p m b10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m a 1:00 p m b 5:15 p m b 6:15 p m	b 6:47 a m a 3:45 p m b 7:00 a m b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	* 2:15 p m *11:30 a m *10:30 a m * 8:45 a m * 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	* 2:40 p m *10:30 a m *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m §10:35 p m	* 2:00 p m * 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9:00 a m † 8:00 p m	* 6:55 p m * 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	* 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m	* 4:00 p m * 4:00 p m * 7:00 p m * 7:00 p m * 4:00 p m * 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	*11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 2:00 p m * 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m §10:35 p m	* 2:00 p m * 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 6:55 p m * 9:55 a m *10:25 a m

Reference marks: *Ex.Sunday. †Ex.Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz.&Cal. Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:30 p m § 7:00 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-street, between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 6:45 p m
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	* 8:55 p m	* 8:00 a m
Night Express	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago and West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	* 3:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Grand Rapids&Muskegon Sleep'r	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Expr'ss	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld	* 8:15 p m	* 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 8:25 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 8:25 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 6:40 a m
New York—Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 8:25 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:45 p m	* 8:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 3:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	* 7:55 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:30 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00	§ 3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:15 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
New York Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	* 7:45 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 6:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n	* 4:35 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Express		§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:10 p m	§ 9:05 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 101 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL ANY PUTS OR CALLS ON STOCKS OR BONDS, Write to, telegraph to, send for, or call on H. W. ROSENBAUM, 54 Exchange-place, NEW YORK.

WEST SIDE
SAFETY VAULTS.
Prairie State Loan & Trust Co.
SAVINGS BANK.
Washington and Desplaines Streets.

FOR SALE.
Board of Trade membership free from any incumbrance: give best bid. Address P 14, Tribune office.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 9.
New York	$146,649,368	$115,474,781
Boston	16,053,602	16,118,394
Chicago	9,106,000	8,152,000
Philadelphia	10,146,338	8,982,765
St. Louis	2,492,275	2,421,751
Baltimore	2,115,934	1,929,638
San Francisco	1,651,758	1,556,283
New Orleans	1,901,179	1,996,467

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par@25c discount.
Boston, 10@12½c premium.
St. Louis, par@50c discount.
San Francisco, unchanged.
New Orleans, par.
Cincinnati, par@20c premium.

New incidents affecting legitimate trade are now almost uniformly of a favorable character. Every week develops something which indicates a gain of confidence and increased activity in business. Yesterday it was announced that there had been an advance of three-eighths of a cent in the price of copper. This has heretofore been one of the most discouraging articles on the list, and a rise in the face of constantly increasing production is very significant. The Lake Superior companies are about making one of the great contracts with the Eastern manufacturing companies which they put through semi-annually. It was reported early yesterday that there had been a decline in the price of steel rails, but no transactions were reported and there was probably nothing but a temporary weakness of the market. An advance in pig-iron was announced from New York, and it was said that there had been some important trades within a few days. It is said that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road had just ordered 10,000 tons of steel rails in England.

There was a good demand for money in this city, and the deposits of the banks were reported as still declining, particularly those of the country correspondents. In the country tributary to Chicago there has recently been a material shrinkage in the deposits. Many of the farmers who are holding their products are drawing out funds for their immediate expenses. The orders from the country for currency were only fair. Eastern bills sold at 25c discount early, but firmed up to par toward the close of business. Sterling exchange was strong. The following were the quotations of foreign bills in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	484½	487
Bankers' actual	483¾	485¾
Commercial sterling	482¾	484¾
Bankers' francs	520	516¼
Commercial francs	523¾	521¼
Bankers' marks	95¼	95¾
Commercial marks	94¾	95

Securities were by no means active. Government bonds have, however, changed hands to a considerable extent in the last few days. Among the sales over the counter were $200,000 United States 4½s at 112¼, $25,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern registered 5s at 97, $5,500 City Railway 4½s at par, $5,000 Iowa Divis on 4s at 98, and $500 City 3.65s at par.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chic. T. & S. Bank	145	Cook County 4s, 1905	103½
Com. National Bank	140	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	1 7¼
Illinois T. & S. Bank	245	N. C. C. R. 1stm 6s, 1900	114
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	108¼
Union Trust Co.	350	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s (n'w)	109
†U. Stock-Y. Nat. Bk.	215	South Park 6s, 1899	105
Chicago City 7s, 1886	100¼	South Park 7s, 1891	104
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105¼	W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	109
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	West Park 7s, 1890	109
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111¼	West Town 5s, 1899	102¼
Chicago City 7s, 1892	117¼	Minn. S. 4½s, 1912	104
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121¼	C. G., F. & L. Co 6s, 1912	75
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125	C. Op.-H. Co. 6s, 1905	102¼
Chicago City 7s, 1899	126½	Chicago City Ry.	275
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	106	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	130
Chicago City 4s, 1901	101	N. Chi. Rolling-M. Co.	100
Chicago City 4s, 1904	1 ¾	Traders' Ins. Co.	127
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	99¼	Cal. Op.-House Co.	110
Cook County 7s, 1892	115¼	Ch. Panorama Co.	50
Cook County 5s, 1899	107¼	Shiloh Panorama Co.	20
Cook County 4½s, 1900	106		

There was considerable speculative trading in stocks, though the smaller operators needed a good deal of coaxing by the brokers who had "pointers." The predominant feeling was neither bullish nor bearish, and purchases and sales were made for mere scalping purposes. Much covering had been done Tuesday, and brokers who had been bearish earlier in the week put their customers into the market on the bull side to a moderate extent. Outside of Lake Shore, in which quite a large short interest had accumulated in Chicago, no great attention was paid to those stocks which have heretofore been the leaders. The Gould Southwesterns were the card. Missouri Pacific was bought by two or three of the houses, but the course of Missouri, Kansas & Texas excited much more interest. Its advance was very radid, and highly bullish dispatches were sent from this city to New York in regard to it. It was reported that there was a combination here "strong enough to buy the whole capital stock of the road" and that they were playing for much higher prices on it in the near future. This statement was probably a mere outgrowth of the talk here during the previous advance in the stock when J. R. Hoxie was the leader in the deal. New-Yorkers considered Mr. Hoxie the author of the telegrams, but that gentleman was not in this city, and there was no evidence that he had left anybody here to talk for him. There was no sign of any effort to bull the stock in Hollins' office, where Mr. Hoxie operated during the previous rise. The movement in the Southwesterns, following as it did the death of Vanderbilt, produced a very general impression that we are to have a Gould market for a time. The closing dispatches of the brokers were for the most part bullish, particularly for a short turn, and many believe that the bull movement just started will last over into January, when the interest and dividend payments will come in to help it.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Money on call easy at 1½@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Foreign exchange quiet and unchanged. Government bonds were active and strong today. State bonds have been neglected. The business in railway bonds today was better distributed than for some time past. The total sales were $3,424,000. The Texas Pacific (Rio Grande Division) firsts, coupon off, fell from 49 to 48 in the forenoon, but rallied later on large sales to 50¼, closing at 49⅞, a gain of ⅞ per cent. The land grants are up 2, at 38. West Shore receipts, with sales of $387,000, closed with an advance of ⅝ per cent. There were sales of $468,000 in Erie second consols, closing at 88¾, a gain of 1⅞. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated 6s are up 1 per cent, and the 7s ½ per cent; Nickel-Plate firsts are a shade lower, at 97. Stocks were again active and strong today. The total sales were 620,755 shares. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Northern Pacific preferred contributed nearly 60 per cent of the day's business. After a firm opening and some hesitation in the early dealings, with more or less irregular movements, the market steadied and was firm at midday at fractions above last evening's closing. In the next hour there was a decline, during which a large portion of the early advance was lost, but from that time till 3 o'clock the market was conspicuously strong, and advanced from fractions to over 1 per cent. It closed strong at about the best prices of the day, and at an average of over 1 per cent above last evening's final figures. At the time that the street became aware that a receiver had been appointed for the Texas & Pacific that stock was selling at a little above 12, but following the announcement it rallied over 1 per cent and closed with a gain of ⅜. Missouri Pacific, which prior to the announcement was quiet, below 107, rose to 111, but was very feverish in the final dealings, closing at 109⅞, a gain of 3⅞ per cent. The street accepts the placing of Texas & Pacific in the hands of a receiver as the first step towards a still closer alliance with, or possibly ownership by, the Missouri Pacific, and hence the advance in the latter stock. Very heavy trading in Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the sales amounting to 106,900 shares, was accompanied by an advance from 30¼ to 33⅜, and it closed with a gain of 2⅝ per cent, at 33. On a moderate business Pacific Mail rose to 66⅞, a gain of 2¼. At the monthly meeting of the directors today the Treasurer's report showed for the six months ended Oct. 31 that its net earnings amounted to $8,361,165. Union Pacific was heavy on unfavorable reports of receipts for the last quarter, and shows a gain of only ⅝. Oregon Navigation sold all day under the new rule ex-dividend.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High	Low.	Last Dec. 16	Last Dec. 15
Can. Pacific	3,780	56¾	56¼	56¾	56¼
Canada Southern	2,410	40¾	39¾	40¼	39¾
Central Iowa	200	20	20	20	.....
Central Pacific	800	42¼	42	42¼	41
C. B. & Q.	1,781	137¼	137	137¼	136¼
C., C., C. & I.	2,010	56¼	55¼	56	56
Den. & Rio G.	200	.....	.....	.....	18¾
Del. & Hudson	1,390	98¾	97¾	98¾	97¼
D., L. & W.	57,527	129¾	127¾	129	127¼
Erie	19,225	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
Erie seconds	.....	88¾	86¾	88¾	86¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	680	6	5¾	6	5¾
Do pfd.	1,990	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
I. B & W	295	25¼	22¼	25¼	22
Illinois Central	30	137	137	137	.....
Jersey Central	2,510	44¼	43	44¼	44¼
K. & Texas	85,050	33¾	30¼	33	30¼
Lake Shore	74,310	85¾	84	85¾	84
Louis. & Nash.	940	45¼	44¾	45¼	45¼
Mem. & Chas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mich. Central	410	73¾	73¼	73¾	73
Minn. & St. L.	310	21¼	20¼	21¾	.....
Minn. & St. L. pfd	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mo. Pacific	7,960	111	106	109¾	106
N. Y., C. & St. L.	540	10¼	9¾	10¼	10¼
Do pfd	1,240	23¾	22¼	23¼	22¾
N. Y. Central	1,260	103¾	102¾	103¾	102¼
Northern Pacific	1,930	28¾	27	28¾	27½
Do pfd	38,370	60	57¼	60	58¼
Northwestern	20,555	108¼	107	108	107¼
Do pfd	500	135¼	135	135¼	134¾
Ohio Central	165	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Ohio & Miss	1,530	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Ont. & West	600	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
O. Ry. & N. Co	1,120	108	105¼	106¾	107¼
O. Trans-Con	13,820	33¾	31¾	33¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	10,750	66¾	64¾	66¾	64¾
P. P. C. Co	165	131	131	131	131
Peoria, D. & E	1,255	20¼	19¾	20¼	20¼
Reading	1,359	21¾	20¾	20¼	21
Roch & Pitt	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
St. Paul	55,925	93¾	91¾	93¾	92
Do pfd	1,097	118	116¼	118	116¼
St. Paul & O	200	38	37	38	37
Do pfd	500	103	102¾	103	103
St. P. M. & M.	1,050	109	107¼	108¼	107¼
Texas Pacific	13,110	13¾	12¼	13¼	13¾
Union Pacific	1,200	55	54¼	54¾	54¼
Wabash	550	11¾	10¾	11¾	10
Do pfd	500	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
West. Union	20,710	75¼	73¾	75	73¾
West Shore ctfs	.....	49¾	49	49¾	49¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	117
American	100	United States	60

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	103¼	St. P. & S C. firsts	122
United States 4½s	112¼	Tex. Pac. land grants	38
United States new 4s	124	Do Rio Grande	57
Pacific 6s of 1895	125¾	Union Pacific firsts	116¼
Central Pacific firsts	114¾	Do land grants	104½
Erie seconds	88¾	Do sinking fund	121
Lehigh & W. (offered)	104		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	87	Tennessee 6s, new	52
Missouri 6s	103	Virginia 6s	44
St. Joe	118	Va. con. ex mat. coup	51
Tennessee 6s, old	52	Do deferred	10¾

Bond transactions today:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

3000 U S 4½s reg 122¼	2000 L N A & C 1st 102¾
45000 A&PW Dist 82@83	11000 M&SP1s—C&PW 103¾@103¾
1000 Am Dock Imp 5s 8[illegible]	15000 M&SP1stSWDs 20.116½
5000 A & S cn 6s 117	2000 M & SP1-Tm 5s 102
13000 B & O 5s 107@107¼	3000 MK&Tgen5s 75@75¼
2000 Can So 1st gtd 104	10000 M K & T gen 6s 89
5000 C & O cur 34¾	1000 M K & T con 7s 114¼
14000 C H & V T 1st 80¼@80¾	6000 Mo Pac 1 con 106
11000 CB&Q db 5s 105¾@106	43000 NYWS & B 1st tr rcts 49@49¼
6000 C Pac g bd 114¾@115	80000 NYLE&Wn 2 con 86¾@86¾
10000 D&RG 1st con tr r 86¼	
4000 do 86	
27000 D & R G 1st 122¾@123	
2000 D&RG W 1st cash 74¼	75000 N YC&StL 1st 96@97¼
13000 do 74@74¼	10000 N YC&St L 2d 80¼
15000 E Tenn 5s 66	10000 N Y C 1st cp 137¼
115000 E T 5s ex cp 58	15000 NYS&W 1s ex cp 78@78¼
25000 E Tenn inc 20@20¼	2000 NWs f db 5s 102¾@102¾
1000 E T&H 1st-MVD 102¾	31000 N P 2d cp 90¼@90¾
15000 FtW&D 1st 82¼	5000 N Pac 1st cp s20 113¾
10000 G C & S F gold 6s 85	1000 do 114
12000 H&TC 1st—ML c 101	1000 N P 1st reg 112¼
3000 H & St J 6s con 118	1000 O S L 6s 96¾
2000 Harlm 1st cp 135	3000 O & T 1st 94¼
2000 Harlem 1st reg 135	1000 St L SF2d—Cls B 104
5000 Intl & Gt N 1st 114	17000 St L&SFg m 96¼@96¾
60000 L S 2d cp 118¼@118¼	1000 TexPac inc lg 36¾
4000 L&N-NO&Mb cash 103¼	70000 T P Rex cp 48@49¼
1000 L&N-Pensc&Atl 85	60 Amn Ex 101@101½
1000 L & N g m 6s 102	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 A & P inc 22	19000 NYW S & B 1st tr rcts 49@49¼
9000 A&P—W D 1st 83¾	35000 NYL&Wnw 2 con 86@86¾
3000 B C R & N 1st 107¼	
11000 C R I & P Ex 5s 110¾	5000 NYC&StL 2d 79¾
47000 C & P con s f 127¼	83000 N P 2d cp 90¾
5000 CB&Q db 5s 105¾@105¾	10000 Ogn S L 6s 98¾
11000 C & O cur 34¾@34¾	10000 O & T 1st 94
1000 C C C & I g m 103	1000 O So inc 36
3000 I & R G 1st 123	40000 P D&E inc 41
10000 E Tenn 5s 66¾	10000 PD&E inc—E D 41
10000 E T inc 20¾	19000 S L & S F g m 96¾@97¼
3000 L & B S 6s 99	3000 StPM&M2d 117
20000 E&TH1con-MVD 102	2000 SPM&M1st-Dak 118
8000 Harlm 1st reg 135	2000 So Car 1st 109
5000 Hend Bdg 1st 106	2000 St L&IM—C&F 1st 109¾
1000 K P 1st con 100¾	3000 T & W 2d 39¼
5000 L S 2d cn cp 118¾	8000 TP&Wist TC cf 33¾
5000 Met El 2d 107	3000 T Pac inc l g 36
2000 M & O 1st deb 63¾	41000 TPR ex cp 48@48¾
5000 M & St L 1st 120	2000 U Pac 1st 116¾@116¾
10000 Mo P 1 cns 106	26000 WSL&P—ChiD 81¼@82
10 Central Nat'l 112	10 Bank of Com 161
20 Met Bank 30	
10 Pac Bk 160	

2 TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s c'p 1907 124	172000 N Y W S & B 1st trust rects 49@49¾
217000 A & P inc 22@23¾	281000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 86¾@88¾
5000 A & P—W Dist 83	
1000 A & S cn 6s 117	
26000 B N Y & P 1st 42¾@43	3000 R & D 6s 114
5000 C & E Ill cn 110	18000 StPM&M1 con 6s 115
1000 C P land grants 108¾	10000 So Car inc 32¾
5000 C & O 6s 1911 97	15000 StJo&G I 2d inc 54¾
9000 C & O cur 35@35¼	3000 St P of Ari 1st 102
30000 CRI&P 6s 1917 rg 131	10000 S L&IM—CA&T 1s 109¾
45000 ol Coal 6s 87@87¾	41000 St L & I M 5s 90
9000 D&RG W1st 74	40000 St L&SF g m 97@97¾
30000 E T&VG 5s 66¾@67	5000 St L J & Chi 1st 118¾
10000 E T 5s e cp 58	5000 St L Van&THist 122
15000 E TV&G inc 20¾@20¾	3000 Tol & Wab 2d 39¾
3000 Ft W & D 1st 82@83	53000 T P inc l g 36¼@38
13000 G C&SF g 6s 85¾@85¾	161000 T & P—R G D cp off 48¾@50¾
1000 GH&SA W 1st 91¾	
6000 do W 2d 81¾	
1000 H&TC 1st MLe cp 101	10000 U Pac 1st m 116¼
5000 I B W con inc 33¾	5000 Va Mid inc 59
1000 K P 1st con 100¾	10000 WStL&P—Chi D 81¾
5000 Ky C 1st stpd 4s 72	60000 N Y C&S L 1st 96@97
5000 L&Ntr bd 6s 97¾	20000 NYC&N g m 89¾
10000 L&N—P&A 1st 85¼	3000 N Y C deb 106¾@107
10000 L & N g m 6s 102	1000 NW 25yr db 5s 102¾
190000 L S cp 2d 118¾@118¾	1000 N W s f db 5s 103@103¾
7000 L B & M 1st 88¾@89	10000 N W cons 138¾
15000 L E & W inc 29	146000 N P 1st cp 113¾@114¼
4000 L N A & C 1st 102	10000 N P 2d cp 90¾@91
45000 Mo P cons 106¾@107	30000 N O P 1st e c 55¼
19000 M K&T g 5s 75¼@76¼	5000 NYS&W 1s ex cp 78¾
14000 M K&Tgn 6s 89¼@90	10000 O So inc 38
10000 Met El 1st 117¼	10000 OrRy & N 1st 113@113¾
17000 Metn Elev 2d 107	5000 Or Imp Co 1st 90¾
6000 M&SP1st-C&PW 103¾	15000 O & T 1st 95½
70.0 M&SP1st—SWD 116¾	6000 P D & E inc—ED 41

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The following were the closing quotations on the Stock Exchange today:

STOCK SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,500	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾
A. & P.	1,000	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
L. R. & Ft S.	500	42	42	42	42
Ft. Scott & G.	100	132	132	132	132
Union Pacific	500	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾
N. Y. & N. E.	2,000	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
do preferred	1,0 0	102	104	102	104
Mexican Central	500	11	11¼	11	11¼
C. B. & Q.	200	136¼	137	136¼	137
Wisconsin Central	1,000	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾
New England Tel	20	31	31¼	31	31¼
Erie Tel	50	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Quincy	50	48	48	48	48

BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

5000 Atch. Trust 6s 105	25000 Mexican 7s 49¾
50000 Den Ex 4s 98	50000 do 49¾
5000 A & P 6s 79	6000 O S L 6s 96¾
5000 C B & Q 4s 98¼	15 00 Sonora 7s 100½
25000 Mexican 7s 49¼	10000 B & M in Neb 6s 108¾
15000 do 49¼	10000 N Y & N E 6s 113¼
25000 do 49¾	1000 Rutland 5s 82½
50000 do 49¾	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The market closed strong:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	53¾	53¾
Reading	10¾	10¾
Lehigh Valley	57¼	57½
North Pacific	28¾	28¾
North Pacific preferred	59¾	59¾
Lehigh Navigation	47⅜	48
Buffalo, New York & P.	4¾	4⅞
Jersey Central	44¾	45
Oregon Transcontinental	33¾	33¾
Reading gen. mortgage 6s	78	78¾
St. Paul	93¾	93¾
Hestonville	28¾	30
Peoples	30	30¼

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 p. m.—Consols, 99⅝ for money and 99⅝ for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 37½; Canadian Pacific, 59⅝; Erie, 24⅝; do seconds, 89⅞; Illinois Central, 140½; Mexican ordinary, 24½; St. Paul common, 95¼; New York Central, 106; Pennsylvania, 55; Reading, 10⅞.

Bar silver, 46⅞d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 15c, ex int., for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Mining shares were dull. Sales were: Rappahannock, 12c; Consolidated Pacific, 50c; Iron Silver, $1.55; Plutus, $3.10; Breece, 30c; Father de Smet, $4.20; California & Virginia, $1.35; Bodie, $1.60; Bulwer, 58c; Amie, 3c; Navajo, 55c. Closing prices were:

Homestake	33	Quicksilver	7
Iron Silver	1.50	Quicksilver, prfd	24¼
Ontario	32	Sutro	22

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & Hecla	210	Huron	2
Catalpa	35	Osceola	13
Franklin	11¼	Quincy	49¼

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 16.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ 15	Hale & Norcross	$4.00
Bulwer	55	Martin White	10
Best & Belcher	1.12½	Mexican	55
Bodie Consolidated	1.62½	Navajo	35
Chollar	80	Potosi	10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	Savage	1.75
Con. Pacific	55	Sierra Nevada	60
Crown Point	85	Utah	50
Eureka Con	2.00	Yellow Jacket	70
Gould & Curry	65		

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, but averaged easier, with a fair volume of trading. Provisions were relatively firm, while the greatest weakness was exhibited in the case of wheat. There was little trading except on local account. The quotation of a rise of a sixteenth in the price of consols was accepted as a sign that there will be no more war in Eastern Europe, or at least that such is less probable than it was; while the prospect of soft weather in the West was regarded as likely to lesson our receipts of cereals.

Provisions were active and very firm considering that hogs were quoted lower, while wheat was weak. There was free selling by some packers, and one or two of the scalpers joined in on the same side, but the country was a willing buyer, and several orders on the same side were here from New York, Baker taking about 10,000 brls of pork for May. Baldwin sold a great deal of lard, and the International was selling pork early, but buying later. Pork sold down 12½c, to $9.87½ for February, and closed at $9.92½ bid, with old at about $1.00 less for cash lots. Lard only sold off 2½c, and ribs 5c, to $6.07½ and $4.92½ respectively for February, both closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 1,750 tcs lard at $5.95@6.00; 75,000 lbs green shoulders at 3¼@3⅜c; 250 tcs sweet pickled do at 4¼c; 175,000 lbs green hams at $6.95@7.00 for 16 lb averages, and $6.50 for 20 lb do; and 375 tcs sweet pickled do at 7⅝c for 16 lb averages fresh packed.

Flour was a little more active, but the sales were only local, shippers being discouraged by the weakness in wheat. Sales were reported of 1,850 brls and 400 sacks, equal to a total of 2,130 brls, all on private terms.

Wheat was less active and at one time very weak. The public cables called Liverpool 1d per cental lower, and there was a considerable increase in the volume of imports into the United Kingdom, while the smallness of receipts here was more than compensated by Duluth, where 196 cars were received and some 200 more expected. The result was a good deal of selling here early, mostly long wheat, and when the news came that the same thing was in progress in New York it made it all the weaker here. It was supposed that Minneapolis was unloading some of the wheat taken on last week at higher prices. May sold off 1c, to 90⅛c, and reacted ⅜c when rentes were quoted lower, but fell back on the discovery that the figures meant "ex-interest." In the afternoon it weakened again on the rumor that the quantity on ocean passage will show an increase of at least 500,000 bu, while the story went around that stop orders were here to sell big lots if the market should get down to 90c. It did not touch that figure, but met with such good buying that it declined no further and closed at that bid, though many people expected a big break if the market once reached that limit. There was not much trading in other deliveries. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 83⅜c for No. 2, and No. 3 in preferred houses was quoted at 69@69½c. Free on board lots sold at 72@80c for No. 3 and 62@68c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 36,000 bu.

Red winter wheat in store was inactive and unmentioned. A total of 4 cars sold free on board at 77@83c for No. 3 and 63@73c for No. 4, the inside for very poor.

Corn was steady except for this month, which was easier. Liverpool reported a decline of ½d per cental, but our receipts were small, and the apprehension of softer weather fostered the idea that our receipts of No. 2 corn will be smaller for the remainder of the year. This induced a good demand for January, and May was kept steady by a fair inquiry on outside orders. This month was offered so freely as to carry it down ⅝c, to 39⅜c, after which it reacted to 40c, and closed at 39¾c asked, with May at 40c bid, and January ⅜c lower, at 38⅝c bid. Cash lots in store sold at 39⅜@39¾c for No. 2, with 33½c for No. 3 yellow, and 32¼@33c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 41½@41¾c for old No. 2 yellow, 31¼@36c for No. 3 yellow, 34@34½c for No. 3, and 33½@34c for No. 4. Ears free on board sold at 40c. Total cash sales about 110,000 bu.

Oats were dull and easy, December and May closing ⅛c lower. The volume of trading was light, aggregating about 200,000 bu, and mostly for May, which sold at 31⅝@31¾c, and at 31⅝@31¾c together. December was 3⅛c and January 3¼c discount. No. 2 in store sold at 28⅝c. The sample market was steady, owing mainly to small offerings, as if they had been larger it is doubtful if the previous prices could have been sustained, as the demand was no more than sufficient to take the lots on sale. No. 2 sold to go to store at 28⅝c. No grade sold at 26½c, No. 3 at 27@31c, No. 3 white at 30@31⅜c, No. 2 at 29¼@30c, and No. 2 white at 32½@34c. The sales aggregated about 100,000 bu.

Rye was dull and steady. Futures were neglected. December was quotably 60c. January was offered at 60c, and May was nominally 66½c. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 60c. The sample market was quiet owing to light offerings, and there was sufficient local trade to take them all. No. 2 sold at 61½@62½c and No. 3 at 55@56½c, according to quality. The sales aggregated about 7,000 bu.

Barley was steady and quiet. The in-store market was neglected. No. 2 was nominally 65c, No. 3 43c, and No. 4 35@36c. The sample market was slow, but the small offerings caused a steady feeling, there not being so much pressure to sell. The demand was light, and no material change was noted in prices. Screenings sold at $9.00 per ton, No. 4 at 40@43c, and No. 3 at 45@60c. The sales made a total of about 40,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady, and both supply and demand light. We quote: Winter-wheat bran, $11.00@11.25; choice spring-wheat bran, $10.75@11.25; medium and fine, $10.25@10.50; coarse middlings, $10.75@11.50; and fine, $13.50@15.00. The sales were 3 cars bran at $11.00@11.25; 5 cars and 110 sacks middlings at $11.12½@14.00; and 1 car shorts at $10.50.

The seed market was steady except for flax, and the volume of trading light. Timothy was 1c higher, at $1.70 for prime seed, which was very scarce. Small lots of common to fair seed sold at $1.60@1.66. Futures were inactive. February was salable at $1.75. Clover was nominally $5.40@5.45 for prime seed for lack of offerings. Flax was weak, owing to a lack of demand, buyers holding off for a lower market. No. 1 cash sold at $1.15½ early and later at $1.15, closing at $1.15 bid, or 1½c lower. The receipts were 44 cars, of which 17 were off grade. Rejected seed sold at $1.12@1.12½ and no-grade at $1.07. Trading in futures was light, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. December sold at $1.15, January at $1.15½, closing at $1.15½, and February at $1.16½.

Cooperage was in good request and firmer. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.00@1.05; lard tierces, $1.20@1.25. The following sales were reported: 500 pork barrels at $1.05.

Moderating weather caused a better feeling to prevail on the street markets, although business ruled quiet, especially on local account. Grapes, oranges, and lemons were shipped freely, but country orders for vegetables were light. Poultry was lower, by reason of the market being overloaded, and for lack of demand. Game was firm and in better supply. Potatoes were easy, owing to the receipts being equal to the inquiry. The arrivals of nearly all descriptions of produce were heavy, and their removal from the depots will take at least two days' teaming. The butter market continued steady at the advance, but it is not anticipated that present prices will be sustained beyond a day or two. The cheese market showed some signs of activity, a fair volume of country orders coming in. Groceries were unchanged, and hay continued very firm, with Iowa upland 50c higher.

The dry-goods market continued moderately active by reason of an increasing demand by mail and telegram for holiday specialties and seasonable goods. A good many buyers from outside are in the city looking after staple goods, and the indications are that the sales for this month will exceed those of any previous December since 1881. The boot and shoe manufacturers report that leather merchandise is quiet, but there is a big demand for rubber and warm goods, such as wool and felt lined boots and shoes.

Last Tuesday the house of the Packing Company in this city handled 8,213 hogs on two benches in ten hours. People in the trade who can remember the time when 2,000 hogs to one bench was regarded as a fair day's work may, perhaps, be able to appreciate the tremendous advantage that has been gained by the introduction of the machine scraper and other arrangements for carrying out the idea Mayor Sherman had in view—"to *faciliate* business." It is said that the men did not try quite so hard the day before yesterday as they did one day last week when the out turn was only 7,895 hogs.

"I am not in the bulling mood today" is what Richard the Third might have remarked to Buckingham if both had been in the wheat-pit yesterday.

The boys say that C. L. Hutchinson for President and W. J. Pope for Second Vice will make a strong team at the approaching annual election of our Board of Trade.

Yesterday the promise of only 50 cars of wheat at Duluth per day after this week was received with some grains of allowance, seeing that nearly 200 cars were received there and as many more looked for before nightfall.

The report that the quantity of wheat on ocean passage will show an increase in the statement of today is probably an error. Mr. Walker of New York is quoted as saying that it will exhibit a decrease.

And now they say that the local bears are gone a-gunning for the Minneapolis man who made such a successful scalp in our market the last half of November. Perhaps they will succeed in catching a weasel asleep, but it is not certain. Neither does the fact that a first speculation is profitable guarantee that a second will be so.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c for provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
December	$9.00	$8.85 @ 8.92½	$8.90
January	9.90	9.75 @ 9.82½	9.80
February	10.00	9.87½@ 9.95	9.92½
May	10.37½	10.22½@10.32½	10.27½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$5.95	$5.92½@ 5.95	$5.92½
January	6.02½	6.00 @ 6.02½	6.00
February	6.10	6.07½@ 6.10	6.07½
March	6.17½	6.15 @ 6.17½	6.15
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$4.90	$4.85 @ 4.87½	$4.85
February	4.97½	4.92½@ 4.95	4.92½
March	5.05	5.00 @ 5.05	5.00
WHEAT.			
December	84¾	83¾@ 84¾	83¾
January	85	83¾@ 84¾	83¾
February	85¼	84¼@ 85¼	84¾
May	91⅝	90 @ 90⅝	90
CORN.			
Year	*40	39¼@ 40	39¾
January	38¼	38¾@ 38¼	38⅝
February	37¾	37⅛@ 37¾	37½
May	40⅛	40 @ 40⅛	40
OATS.			
No. 2	28⅝	28⅛@ 28⅝	28⅝
January	28⅛	... @ 28⅛	28⅛
May	31⅝	31⅝@ 31⅝	31⅝

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	December.	January.	February.
No. 2 spring	$ 71	$ 71⅝	$.......
No. 2 corn	37⅝	35¼	....
No. 2 oats	24⅛	24¾	....
Pork	....	10.70	10.80
Lard	....	6.62½	6.65
Short ribs	5.47½	5.55	5.57½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	16,255	25,662	8,931	18,708
Wheat, bu	61,739	261,909	13,733	28,803
Corn, bu	270,388	162,383	71,198	138,019
Oats, bu	123,082	85,026	35,583	56,662
Rye, bu	4,218	8,642	2,039	490
Barley, bu	76,290	40,509	26,464	24,686
Grass seed, lbs	29,325	325,663	126,620	63,810
Flaxseed, bu	37,987	15,236	8,305	14,500
Broom-corn, lbs	....	154,500	18,270	37,800
Cured meats, lbs	935,050	1,284,650	2,942,272	3,668,620
Canned meats, cases	....	250	1,686	3,628
Dressed beef, lbs	4,150	....	1,407,107	294,209
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	24
Beef, brls	....	....	272	626
Pork, brls	224	360	831	2,072
Lard, lbs	490,340	285,440	490,033	654,985
Cheese, lbs	68,680	73,095	120,630	118,323
Butter, lbs	212,732	208,362	195,045	38,628
Dressed hogs, No	239	136	76	13
Live hogs, No	53,453	33,607	4,916	2,158
Cattle, No	8,531	7,074	1,929	2,135
Sheep, No	6,078	5,943	65	1,713
Hides, lbs	565,356	362,940	398,860	250,520
Wool, lbs	90,132	62,155	171,795	300,563
Coal, tons	12,723	17,246	4,625	4,493
Lumber, M feet	872	561	2,389	2,093
Shingles, M No	....	175	....	54
Salt, brls	981	1,623	4,265	6,355

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	..	6	2	8
Spring wheat	17	47	8	72
Corn	85	98	7	190
Oats	14	52	..	66
Rye	6	1	..	7
Barley	..	13	12	25
Total	122	217	29	368

Total about 225,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,982 bu wheat and 5,000 bu barley. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 90 cars wheat, 270 cars corn, and 100 cars oats.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 16.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 14.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 16.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 14.
Chicago	61,500	93,000	41,000	13,500	9,500	10,000
Milwaukee	19,000	30,500	29,500	500	1,5 0	25,000
St. Louis	9,000	12,000	21,500	500	.....	2,000
Toledo	10,000	20,500	6,000	6,500	6,000	2,500
Detroit	32,800	10,000	32,500	5,000	.....	4,000
Kansas City	6,500	3,500	9,000	8,500	6,500	2,000
Minneapolis	134,000	102,000	134,000	4,5 00	18,500	17,500
Duluth	87,000	67,000	83,000	.....	3,000	.....
New York	5,000	26,500	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	17,500	16,500	16,000	1,000	500	42,000
Baltimore	11,000	4,000	9,500	78,500	.....	.....
Total	393,000	391,500	396,000	118,500	45,500	105,000

The following are among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Dec. 12, 1885.	Week ending Nov. 5, 1885.	Week ending Dec. 13, 1884.
Flour, brls	155,000@160,000	145,0 0@150,000	170,000@175,000
Wheat, qrs	235,000@240,000	210,000@215,000	130,000@135,000
Corn, qrs	90,000@ 95,000	70,000@ 75,000	65,000@ 70,000

The Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, furnishes the following report of the exports of breadstuffs for the month of November, 1885, and for last eleven months, as compared with corresponding periods in 1884:

	Nov., 1885.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1885.	Nov., 1884.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1884.
Flour, brls	618,288	8,790,529	721,555	8,030,454
Wheat, bu	2,553,404	48,490,186	7,609,191	72,366,062
Corn, bu	2,803,895	57,120,816	1,845,887	27,758,494
Oats, bu	804,868	6,989,631	205,139	3,553,701
Rye, bu	....	745,416	394,132	4,962,981
Barley, bu	19,6 7	218,928	21,425	975,200
Corn-meal, brls	24,524	273,639	21,176	211,229
Oat-meal, lbs	4,842,416	30,894,831	2,433,328	26,258,344

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This market was a little more settled, but not what might be called steady. Fine desirable goods were held at 33@37c, the outside being the extreme limit, but the indications are that these prices will not be maintained, as, although the supply is light, in the face of a good demand, dealers have been notified that large shipments are in transit. Some extra fancy brands sold in a small way at 40c. Everything was picked up as fast as it came in. Fancy dairies were very scarce. There was no movement in any other grades. We quote: Creamery, choice to fancy, 35@37c; do, fine, 32@34c; do, fair to good, 15@18c; ordinary, 12@15c; dairy, fancy, 22@25c; do, choice, 12@14c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; common grades, 6@7c; inferior, 3½@4c.

CHEESE—A little better trade was done in this market, the demand coming principally from country jobbers, and a considerable number of orders were being filled for the South. The local inquiry was light, and exporters were not doing anything. Prices continued steady, as follows: Young America, full cream, 10@10½c; full cream cheddar, 9¾@10c; flats, two in a box, 10@10¼c; skimmed, choice, 6½@8c; skimmed, common to good, 3½@4½c; inferior, 1@3c.

CRANBERRIES—There was scarcely anything doing in this fruit and only for choice varieties. The supply was abundant and prices easy. We quote: Common, $2.50@4.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $5.00@5.50; bell and bugle, $6.00; fancy Cape Cod, $5.00@6.00; boxes of 12 quarts, 50@60c; and bu boxes, $1.25@1.75.

EGGS—Easier, by reason of large receipts, and in moderate request. Guaranteed new-laid eggs found a ready sale at 22@23c per doz. We quote: Strictly fresh-laid, 20@21c; ice-house 18@20c; and choice pickled, 14@16c, according to quality.

GAME—Fresh receipts were in good supply, with a fair demand, and the market ruled firm at the following quotations: Partridges, $3.75@4.00; quail, $1.75@2.00; grouse, $2.50@3.00; mallard ducks $2.25@2.50; redheads, $2.25@2.50; butter-balls, $1.25@1.50; and teal, $1.75@2.00; canvas-backs, $8.00@9.00; jack-snipe, $2.00; reed-birds, 60c; pigeons, $1.00; choice venison saddles, 9@10c per lb; bear saddles, 9@12c per lb; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet for local consumption, but there was a good volume of shipping orders for grapes, oranges, and lemons. Prices were steady. We quote: Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50; Florida lemons, $3.50@4.00; Florida oranges, $2.50@2.75 per case; New Orleans brights, $4.00@4.25 per brl, russets, $2.25, and Jamaicas, $6.50@7.00; mandarins, $3.50; fancy Aspinwall bananas, $2.25@2.50; apples, 75c@$2.00 per brl; pears, 25@40c per basket; Catawba grapes, 75c per basket of 10 lbs and 40@45c per basket of 5 lbs; Malaga grapes, 40 lbs net, $7.50; 55 lbs net, $9.00; figs, 10c per lb in brls.

GROCERIES—Coffees continued scarce and firm, with a gradually improving demand. Sugar was steady and moderately active. Rice was in fair supply and good inquiry. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18¾@24½c; Maracaibo, 13¾@15¾c; Mexican, fair to good, 11¼@12¾c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10@12½c; fair, 9½c; good, 8@8¾c; common, 7¾c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7¼@7½c; powdered, 7¼@7½c; standard granulated 7c; standard A, 6½c; extra C, 5⅞@6½c; yellow, 5⅜@5¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5¼@5¾c.

HAY—This market was in a very satisfactory condition owing to an improved demand for Iowa upland hay, which advanced 50c. Lower grades were unchanged. Timothy was in good demand and scarce. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50 on track, $12.00 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; mixed, $8.50@9.50; Iowa upland prairie, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 Illinois prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 2 prairie, $6.00@7.00. Receipts, 412 tons; shipments, 22 tons.

HIDES—Firm, with a good demand. Receipts light for this season of the year. We quote: Light green salted 9½@9¾c; heavy cows, 9@9¼c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12½c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9½c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6½@6¾c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7½c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired and thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Carbon oils were in continued good request and firm. All other grades were quiet and linseed easy. We quote: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 10½c; prime white, 9¾c; 175° test headlight, 13c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, 13c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 42c; linseed, boiled, 45c; white winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 45@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, 63°, 8½c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; do, 87°, 17c; do, 88°, 17c; do, 90°, 20c.

POTATOES—Easy, owing to increased receipts and a slight falling off in the inquiry, but prices were unchanged, as follows: Choice Burbanks in car-lots, 65@68c; Beauty of Hebron, 60@63c; red rose, 48@50c; and white rose, 60@63c. Stocks from store, 60@78c.

POULTRY—Continued heavy receipts and a lack of demand kept this market in a completely demoralized condition. Prices declined about 1c, as follows: Hens and chickens, 3@4c per lb; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks and geese, 7@8c.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady. Grease dull and easy. We quote: City, 4¾@5c; No. 1 country, 4¼@4½c; No. 2 do, 4c; "A" white grease, 4½c; "B" do, 4c; yellow, 3¾@3⅞c; brown, 3½c.

VEGETABLES—There was very little movement in these products on local account, and shipping orders were light. Prices continued firm, as follows: Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; onions, $2.00@2.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cabbage, $4.00@5.00 per 100; squash, 75c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.50 per brl; New Jerseys $3.00@3.50 per brl; celery, 30@35c and mammoth 50c per doz; spinach, 50@75c per box; cauliflowers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; red cabbage, $4.00@6.00 per 100.

WHISKY—Steady. Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.15.

WOOL—The demand was fair for medium and coarse grades, but the better qualities of wool were quiet. The market was steady at the following quotations:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa.

Coarse, tub	22@28	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	30@35	Fine, washed	28@32
Fine, unwashed	21@23	Medium, washed	30@32
Medium, unwashed	23@25	Coarse, washed	27@30
Coarse, unwashed	19@23		

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.

Fine, unwashed	16@22	Coarse, unwashed	19@21
Medium, unwashed	19@22		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 34c; extra firsts, 25c; extra dairy, 20c; extra firsts, 16c; roll butter, 18c; packing stock, 7½c.

CHEESE—Full cream, cheddars, 9¾c; full cream, flats, 9¾c; Young Americas, 9¾c; part skim, flats, 5c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 23c; December, 23½c; buyer, 25c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 14	8,005	54	54,615	6,752
Tuesday, Dec. 15	8,531	106	53,453	6,078
Wednesday, Dec. 16	9,200	100	55,000	6,000
Total	25,736	260	163,068	18,830
Same time last week	28,997	636	132,275	15,107
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 14	2,029	59	3,131	790
Tuesday, Dec. 15	1,929	....	4,916	65
Wednesday, Dec. 16	2,500	....	4,400	500
Total	6,458	59	12,447	1,355
Same time last week	6,542	297	14,503	594

Receipts of hogs and sheep for the expired portion of the week exhibit considerable increase, while arrivals of cattle have decreased. Shipments of cattle and hogs lighter, and sheep somewhat heavier. Wednesday's cattle market was fairly active and unchanged, and hogs declined 5@10c. Sheep lower for undesirable qualities.

CATTLE—Tuesday's market closed weak at 15@30c decline from last week's closing prices. About 2,000 cattle remaining unsold. Fresh arrivals and "stale" cattle made about 11,000 on sale Wednesday. Eastern markets were reported dull and weak, and advices from the West reported large offerings and a heavy feeling. Kansas City noted 25c decline from last week's closing prices. At Chicago the market was fairly active and prices ruled weak at the recent sharp decline. Common and undesirable qualities were hard to sell. There were superior holiday cattle here that came Monday and Tuesday, some of which had not received a bid. One countryman who bought some feeding cattle here last May at $4.75 was here today and sold them at $4.25, after grassing them all summer and feeding on corn two months. Another man, a shipper who paid $5.00 for some cattle in the country, sold them here at $4.50. There has seldom been a time when country shippers were losing so much money as now. Very few cattle sold above $4.40, and good shipping grades went at $3.85@4.20; some 1,46-lb corn-fed Colorados sold at $4.50, and some 1,416-lb natives at $4.00. Some 1,513-lb Christmas cattle sold at $5.65, but other extra fine cattle, held at $6.25@6.60, went over unsold. Texas cattle and native butchering stock declined fully 10c, and many desirable offerings remained unsold. Over 1,000 through Texan cattle were offered, part of which remained unsold. Some 1,037-lb steers sold at $3.50, and Texan bulls sold at $1.85. The market for stockers and feeders was fairly active and prices ruled unchanged. Some very fine 1,166-lb cattle sold for feeding purposes to a prominent Illinois stockman at $4.10 per 100 lbs. Good feeders sold mostly below $3.60, and desirable stock cattle at $2.60@2.90. The general market closed dull and weak, with a good many cattle unsold. The following list of sales represents the ordinary run of cattle. We note the following sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15 Xmas	1,513	$5.65	198 Tex. cows	734	$2.60
18	1,382	5.25	21 Tex. cows	743	2.60
44	1,431	5.05	83 Texans	880	3.00
17	1,470	5.00	95 Texans	786	2.80
35	1,449	4.90	24 Tex. cows	789	2.60
21	989	3.25	21 Tex. bulls	971	1.85
14	1,156	3.45	20 feeders	1,166	4.10
20	1,114	3.55	17 feeders	976	3.75
20	1,110	3.60	116 feeders	1,042	3.70
37	1,198	3.65	12 feeders	961	2.90
13	1,130	3.65	24 stockers	828	3.00
22	1,217	3.70	28 stockers	756	2.60
14	1,198	3.75	28 stockers	758	2.50
34	1,248	3.77½	28 stockers	547	2.45
35	1,220	3.90	14 stockers	621	2.35
48	1,342	3.90	12 cows	872	2.10
42	1,146	3.90	9 cows	904	2.20
40	1,275	3.95	13 cows	875	2.30
89	1,173	4.00	6 cows	1,020	2.30
6	1,391	4.00	22 cows	897	2.37½
16	1,416	4.00	48 cows	941	2.50
38	1,200	4.00	56 cows	702	2.50
16	1,216	4.12½	22 cows	1,009	2.50
32	1,359	4.15	14 cows	892	2.60
15	1,304	4.15	42 cows	887	2.70
36	1,248	4.20	21 cows	1,101	2.70
32	1,376	4.37½	11 cows	1,136	2.75
18	1,325	4.40	23 cows	889	2.75
16	1,289	4.40	21 cows	892	2.90
43 Colorado	1,409	4.50	21 cows	1,150	2.95
14	1,585	4.50	11 cows	1,100	3.00
34	1,455	4.65	10 cows	984	3.00
19	1,337	4.65	27 cows	1,033	3.00
18	1,380	4.70	11 cows	1,254	3.15
90 Texans	1,037	3.50	21 cows	893	3.15
42 Texans	785	2.65	14 cows	1,042	3.50
84 Texans	767	3.00	25 cows	984	3.25

HOGS—Fresh arrivals were estimated at 55,000, making 163,000 for the week thus far, against less than 124,000 the corresponding period of last week. Tuesday's market closed very weak, with about 14,000 hogs unsold. With almost 70,000 on Wednesday's market, values again ruled weak at 5@10c decline, or fully 15@20c decline from last Monday's highest prices. Packers and shippers were in good attendance, and their purchases amounted to about 46,000, leaving in the neighborhood of 24,000 unsold. The market closed rather stronger than the opening, though dealers are figuring for a large run again Thursday. A few assorted heavy sold as high as $3.80@3.82½, but very prime droves sold at $3.75, and it took really choice 300-lb hogs to fetch $3.70. The bulk of fair to good packing and shipping, averaging 250@350 lbs, sold at $3.55@3.70, with very rough to medium sorts at $3.40@3.50. Scattering sales of selected light were made at $3.77½@3.80, but the bulk of transactions ranged below $3.75, principally at $3.50@3.70 for poor to choice light bacon grades averaging 160@200 lbs. Skips sold at $2.65@3.35. We note the following sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
121	388	$3.82½	101	305	$3.65	206	180	$3.70
56	372	3.80	66	278	3.65	84	182	3.70
167	185	3.80	114	292	3.65	93	154	3.67½
94	182	3.77½	78	175	3.65	62	241	3.62½
124	325	3.75	73	284	3.60	83	152	3.65
48	321	3.75	65	261	3.60	89	187	3.60
92	267	3.75	64	243	3.60	84	172	3.60
65	278	3.72½	201	243	3.60	124	142	3.60
227	288	3.70	56	238	3.55	67	128	3.50
68	276	3.70	58	242	3.50	72	125	3.40
81	302	3.70	14	278	3.45	48	135	3.35
54	301	3.67½	62	187	3.75	62	104	3.00

SHEEP—The demand for choice sheep was good, and values ruled firm. Some fine 154-lb sheep sold at $4.65. One year ago the same kind of sheep sold at $5.0 two years ago at $5.25, and four years ago, or in 1881, at $7.00. Common to good sheep were in heavy supply, and values ruled weak at about 10c decline. Inferior to fancy sheep sold at $2.05@4.25, and scalawag to fancy lambs at $2.15@5.00. The market closed quiet. We note the following sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
37	82	$2.05	80	70	$2.25
104	77	2.25	70	70	2.37½
359	71	2.50	176	81	2.50
501	86	2.62½	100	88	2.75
187	91	2.75	96	89	2.80
203	88	2.90	167	88	2.90
80	98	3.00	108	92	3.00
81	91	3.10	106	94	3.15
109	88	3.25	85	119	3.25
88	98	3.30	56	132	3.40
89	107	3.40	81	122	3.60
93	101	3.65	60	108	3.75
70	145	3.80	22	97	3.87½
69	141	4.00	75	147	4.25
32 lambs	43	2.15	17 lambs	64	2.50
49 lambs	75	3.85	48 lambs	85	4.00
53 lambs	71	4.50	67 sheep	154	4.65
63 lambs	71	4.75	24 lambs	95	4.80
2c lambs	83	5.00			

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 133 car-loads, all for the market; market closed dull, with 30 car-loads to carry over; common to extra steers, $4.00@6.00 per 100 lbs, live weight; fancy do, at $6.25@6.50; and a few Christmas cattle at $6.75@6.85. Exports, 700 cattle, 300 quarters of beef, and 300 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,300; dull and weak for common and middle grades, but fairly steady for good to choice; extremes, $2.25@5.75 per 100 lbs for sheep, and $4.50@6.50 for lambs, general sales at $2.50@3.50 for sheep and $5.00@6.00 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; dull for live at $3.50@4.00 per 100 lbs, with 3 carloads sold at $3.80@4.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 700; market dull and lower; shipping cattle, $4.30@4.70; medium, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.50@3.75; choice, $4.80@5.00; butchers' cattle dull; good cows and heifers, $2.75@3.25; common, $2.25@2.50; feeders, $3.25@3.70; stockers, $2.40@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,600 head; shipments, 1,700; market 10@15c lower, but active and about all sold; butchers' and best heavy packing, $3.70@3.80; mixed packing, $3.50@3.65; light, $3.35@3.55, closing steady.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 200; market weak and lower; good to choice, $2.50@3.00; common to fair, $2.00@2.25.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,245 head; shipments, 429; demoralized, weak, and hard to sell; exporters, $5.00@5.25; good to choice shipping, $4.40@4.85; common to medium, $3.90@4.30; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,106 head; shipments, 1,402; slow, weak, and 10c lower; good to choice, $3.50@3.65; common to medium, $3.10@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 975; shipments, 416; steady; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.25; scalawags, 50@75c each.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 769 head; shipments, 1,045; market dull; prime, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.00@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 3,000; market fairly active; Philadelphias, $4.00@4.05; Yorkers, $3.70@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 2,000; market very dull, selling from $2.00@3.50 for common to prime.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Steady; common to best grades, $3.25@5.40.

HOGS—Quiet; common to best, $3.20@3.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Quiet; common to best, $1.75@3.25; lambs, common to best, $2.50@3.60.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged; wheat, winter, 7s 1d@7s 3d; spring, 7s 1d@7s 3d; California, 6s 10d@7s; club, 7s 1d@7s 3d. Corn, 4s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 32s; long clear, 29s; short clear, 30s. Beef, 83s.

TALLOW—26s 3d.

CHEESE—46s; steadier.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer freely; prime mess, Eastern, 49s; do Western, 40s. Lard—Holders offer freely; spot, December, January, and February, 32s; steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat easy; supply good; No. 2 winter and spring, 7s 2d. Flour—Holders offer freely; 8s 2d. Corn supply good; spot easy at 4s 9½d; December easy at 4s 8d; January steady at 4s 3½d; February, 4s 3½d.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¼@7½d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits firm and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16.—PETROLEUM—18⅝f paid; 19f sellers.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 5,100 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; holders offer freely; California No. 1, 7s 1d@7s 3d per cental. Corn steady, but the demand is poor.

CHEESE—American, fine, 46s per cwt.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Wheat rather dull; California club 6s 10d@7s 1d; white Michigan, 7s 2d; red winter, 7s 1d; spring, 7s 1d. Corn very dull; 4s 8¼d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 32s. Long clear sides, 29s; short clear sides, 30s. Beef, extra India mess, 83s. Tallow, 26s 3d. Cheese steadier; 46s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn rather easier. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn, buyers hold off. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn depressed. Country markets—English and French quiet. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s. Fair average quality spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 32s. Fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 33s 6d. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 33s 6d; spring, 32s; California, 35s 6d. Fair average American mixed corn off coast, 22s 3d. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 36s; nearly due, 35s 6d. PARIS—Flour and wheat quiet.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Continued and decided urgency in the offerings of winter on speculative account led to a further decline here for the day of 1¼@1½c a bu, on a moderately active movement, leaving off rather more steadily. Little inquiry noted from any source for early deliveries, which were also seriously depressed and very unsettled. Cable and Western reports again dispiriting. Sales in elevator quoted as closing at about 97¾c; do, afloat from store, to a local miller, at equal to about 98¾c; No. 2 red futures: December, 91@92c, closing at 91¾c; January 91½@93c, closing at 92c; February 93⅞@94¾c, closing at 93¾c; March 95¼@96¼c, closing at 95¾c; April 96¾@98c, closing at 96¾c; May 98¼@99⅞c, closing at 98½c; June 99⅝c@$1.00⅛c, closing at 99⅝c.

CORN—Under a pressure to realize again yielded on early deliveries about ¼@⅜c per bu. At the ruling figures business was quite brisk, especially in export account; and in the future line the movement was fair but at reduced figures, December losing for the day ⅛c, January ⅜c, February ⅛c, March ¼c, and May ⅜c per bu, leaving off more steadily. Sales: No. 2, afloat, prompt, at 51¼@51⅜c, closing at 51¼ bid, and in elevator at 49⅞@50¼c, closing at 50c bid; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, reported on private terms; do old crop, afloat, 53½@54c, nearly all at 54c; No. 2 white in elevator at 50½c. No. 2 futures: December 49⅞@50⅛c, closing at 49⅞c; January 48¾@49⅛c, closing at 48⅞c; February 48⅛@48⅜c, closing at 48⅜; March 48¼@48½c, closing at 48¼c; April 48⅛c; May 48¼@48⅜c, closing at 48⅛c.

OATS—Likewise declined about ¼@½c a bu on a very slow movement. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, 39c, closing at 39c; No. 2, in elevator, 34⅝@34⅝c, closing at 34½c bid, and delivered at 35⅛c. No. 2 futures: December, 34½c, closing at 34½c; January, 35@35⅛c, closing at 35c; February, 35⅛@35½c, closing at 35⅛c; May, 37@37½c, closing at 37c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Without further business reported, values essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Hog products further weakened slightly on a less active market even in the speculative line. Mess sold at $9.77½@10.12½, and clear backs at $12.25. Cut meats in moderate request; pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lb averages, sold at 5c; do 14 lb, 5c. Bacon wholly nominal. A very light call noted for Western steam lard for early delivery, with contract grade at $6.37½ and choice at $6.40. Futures: December, $6.36@6.37½, closing at $6.36; January, $6.35½@6.37, closing at $6.36; February, $6.42@6.45, closing at $6.42; March, $6.50@6.51, closing at $6.50; April closing at $6.57. May $6.65, closing at $6.65.

BUTTER—Strictly choice to fancy grades met with a fair inquiry and ruled strong, with best creamery at 33@35c; imitation do, 24@26c; best Eastern dairy, half-firkin tubs, 25@27c; best Western dairy, 18@22c; fresh factory, 11@18c for good to strictly fancy, with other kinds in very moderate request, yet otherwise unchanged.

CHEESE—A moderate movement noted, with best Eastern factory at 9@9½c for white and colored and Ohio flats, fine, at 9c.

TALLOW—5c for export, though closing dull.

FREIGHTS—Developed unusual animation in the line of contracts by the regular steam packets on berth, chiefly in the grain interest, and ruled somewhat stronger, the business comprising for Liverpool hence corn at 3¾d; London, do, at 3½@3¾d, closing at 3¾d; beef, local, at 4s. Hull, corn at 5d; bacon at 20s. Newcastle, corn at 5d. Glasgow, corn 4½@4¾d. Marseilles, do on private terms, quoted at 2s 10½d@3s. Antwerp do at 3¼d. Amsterdam, do at 9¼d. Rotterdam, do 9c. Christiania, do at 4s 6d.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Receipts, 18,799 brls; exports, 4,223 brls, 400 sacks; heavy; sales, 11,000 brls; common to good extra Western and State, $3.30@3.75; patent Minnesota extra fair to prime, $5.00@5.40; choice to double extra, $5.50@6.50.

HOPS—Dull.

HAY—Firm; fairly active.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull and weak; 8¾c. Options steady but dull; sales, 9,250 bags; December, 6.60c; February, 6.65c; March, 6.70c; April, 6.74c; May, 6.80c; June, 6.90c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm and fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed at 91c; crude in barrels, 6⅝@7½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 37½@38c.

EGGS—Dull; receipts, 905 packages.

BUTTER—Firmer; fair inquiry; Western, 12@32c; Elgin creamery, 33@35c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

LEAD—Quiet.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,789 brls; wheat, 4,950 bu; corn, 168,000 bu; oats, 24,700 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,250 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 4,223 brls and 400 sacks; wheat, none; corn, 127,147 bu; oats, 838 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The feeling in wheat here was generally weak. May opened at 97⅛c, advanced a shade, then weakened under outside influences and large receipts here, and dropped to 97c, with good transactions at the decline. The market rose to 97⅛c again, at which it closed at noon, with no trading. January wheat 97⅛c, cash; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 87⅛c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Opened weak at 97⅛c, May, dropped to 96⅝c under liberal offerings, and closed at 96⅝c and 97c on split; sales today about 1,500,000 bu.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 87,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,900 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard Duluth wheat closed very weak and ½c lower; sales of 10,000 bu at 97⅛c, and a round lot was reported offered at 97c; 10,000 bu No. 1 Northern at 95c; winter wheat weak; No. 2 red offered at 95@95½c, and No. 1 white at 95c. Corn unsettled; sales of 12 cars No. 3 yellow corn at 43c; 6 cars No. 2 corn at 42¼@42¾c; and 5 cars do at 43c.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Steady, quiet, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet early, but business improved later in the day. The market opened weak, ⅜@⅝c lower than yesterday, improved ¼@⅜c, declined again, and closed fully 1c below yesterday for May and ¼@⅜c lower for nearer futures; No. 2 red, cash, 93⅛c; January 93⅞@94⅛c, closing at 93⅞c; May $1.01⅞@1.02⅜@1.02⅛, closing at $1.01⅝ asked. Corn lower and weak except May, which was well sustained; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅛c; December 33⅜@33⅝c, closing at 33⅜c; January 33⅝@33⅞c, closing at 33⅝c; February 34⅛@34⅜c, closing at 34⅛c; April 36⅛@36⅜c, closing at 36⅜c; May 37⅛@37⅜c, closing at 37⅜c. Oats firm but dull; No. 2 mixed cash, 28⅛c; December, 28⅛c; May, 31⅝c. Rye—None offered; 57½c bid. Barley—Nothing doing; prices are all unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet but strong; refined, $4.40; hard for January delivery, $4.37½.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—In plentiful supply, but weak.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1.08.

HAY—In good demand and firm; prairie, $7.00@8.50; timothy, $10.00@14.00.

BRAN—Dull and unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $1.60@1.70.

WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominally at $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active, but easier. Pork, new, $10.00; old, $9.50. Lard nominally lower at $5.85. Bulk meats—Loose lots, long clear, $4.80; short ribs, $4.90; short clear, $5.05@5.10; boxed lots, long clear, $4.80@4.85; short ribs, $5.00; short clear, $5.12½@5.17½. Bacon quiet; long clear, $5.55; short ribs, $5.70; short clear, $5.87½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat easy; declined ⅛@⅜c. Corn easier and a shade lower. Oats steady and unchanged.

Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; light demand; cash or December, 92c asked; January, 93⅛c; February, 94⅛c; May, 98⅛c. Corn—Neglected; cash or year, 38⅛c; January, 38c; May, 40⅛c. Oats—dull; cash, 31c; May, 33⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Inactive and lower; cash, December, or January, $5.40; February, $5.55.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed dull and weak; cash, 91⅛@92c; December, 99⅛c; January, 93c; February, 94⅛c; May, 98c. Corn steady; cash or year, 38⅛c; May, 40⅛c. Oats unchanged; cash, 31c; May, 33⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash or December, $5.40; January, $5.45; February, $5.50.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.55.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 16.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9c.

FLOUR—Heavy; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 92@93c; receipts, 2,100 bu; shipments, 1,100. Corn strong; No. 3 mixed, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 37½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 31½@32½c. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $10.25. Lard in light demand; $6.00. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon scarce, firm, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; unchanged.

SUGAR—Stronger; hard refined, 7¼@7¾c; New Orleans, 5@5¾c.

EGGS—Easy; 20c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $3.00@3.75; packing and butchers', $3.70@3.95; receipts, 8,772; shipments, 423.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, December, 87¼@88½c; January, 88¼@88¾c; February, 90½@91c; March, 92½@92¾c. Corn—Spot quiet; mixed, 39¾@43½c. Futures dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, December, 48@48½c; January, 46@46½c; February and March, 45@46c. Oats—Spot quiet; white, 30¼@43c. Futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, December, 39¾@40¼c; January, 38⅛@38⅜c; February, 38⅛@39c; March, 39@39⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm for fancy goods; Bradford County dairy extras, 1-@20c; rolls, 7@14c.

CHEESE—Steady; Ohio, fair to prime, 7½@9c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 3,100 bu; oats, 800 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 82½c; January, 83c; May, 89⅝c. Corn steady; No. 2, 39½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 28⅝c. Rye dull; No. 1, 60c. Barley weak; No. 2, 51⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, cash, old, $8.90; new, $9.80. Prime steam lard, cash or December, $5.97½; January, $6.00.

BUTTER—Dull; dairy, 14@16c.

CHEESE—Unchanged; 7½@8½c.

EGGS—Quiet; 20@21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,998 brls; wheat, 18,970 bu; barley, 11,975.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,205 brls; wheat, 465 bu; barley, 4,300 bu.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16.—COTTON—Firmer; middling, 9c.

GRAIN—Active. Wheat—No. 2 long berry, 94c; No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—New mixed, 37c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 32c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bacon—Clear-rib sides nominal; clear sides, $6.25; shoulders nominal. Bulk meats—Clear-rib sides, $5.15; clear sides, $5.40; shoulders, $4.00. Mess pork, $10.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10c. Lard—Choice leaf, $7.50.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16.—COTTON—Firmer; middling, 9c.

GRAIN—Active. Wheat—No. 2 long berry, 94c; No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—New mixed, 37c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 32c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bacon—Clear rib sides nominal; clear sides, $6.25; shoulders nominal. Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, $5.15; clear sides, $5.40; shoulders, $4.00. Mess pork, $10.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, $10.00. Lard—Choice leaf, $7.50.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and firm. Oats firm.

CORN-MEAL—Steady.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

HOG PRODUCTS—Easier but not quotably lower.

COFFEE—Quiet and weak; Rio, 7@9½c.

RICE—Steady.

COTTON-SEED PRODUCTS—Dull and drooping; prime crude oil, 24@25c; summer yellow, 30@31c; cake and meal, 18¼@19½c.

SUGAR—Quiet and weak; Louisiana open kettle, choice, 5⅛c; prime, 4⅞@4⅝c; Louisiana centrifugals, plantation granulated, 6⅝c; choice white, 6⅛c; off white, 5⅞@6c; choice yellow clarified, 5⅞@6c; prime yellow clarified, 5⅝c; seconds, 4⅛@5⅝c.

MOLASSES—Good demand for better grades; low grades neglected; Louisiana open kettle, choice, 43@44c; strictly prime, 40@42c; prime, 35@38c; fair, 28@30c; centrifugals, choice, 32c; strictly prime, 29@30c; fair to prime, 20@26c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat ruled steady with good demand for samples and fair business in grade grain; No. 1 hard, 89½c cash or December; 90c January; 9⅛c February; 96⅛c May; No. 1 Northern, cash or December, 84c; January, 84½c; February, 85⅛c; May, 90⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet with more inquiry and firmly held; patents, $4.80@5.00; bakers', $3.80@4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 133,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,480 bu; flour, 14,375 brls.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Corn steady; new high mixed, 33@34c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅛@33⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 31@32c; No. 2 mixed, 28@28⅛c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 61⅛@62⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 21,790 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 8,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 9,350 bu; oats, 21,385 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Weak; No. 1 white 91½c asked cash and December, 92c asked January, 98c bid 98½c asked May; No. 2 92⅛c asked cash and December, 93c asked January, 94⅛c asked February, 98⅛c asked May; No. 3 red, 83c asked; receipts, 32,400 bu. Corn, 38c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34c; No. 2, 32c asked.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steadier; cash, 68⅛c bid, 69c asked; January, 69⅛c bid, 70⅛c asked; February, 72c bid, 72⅛c asked; May, 78@78½c. Corn quiet; cash, 26⅛c; January, 27c bid; May, 31⅛c bid, 31⅝c asked. Oats nominal; 26⅛c bid, 28⅛c asked.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 89c bid. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 34c bid. Oats quiet; mixed, 28¾c bid.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 16.—Cotton—Future deliveries at Liverpool having recovered 2-64c, operators here incline to the belief that the decline there will be arrested at 5d for middling uplands, and although this is low compared with the New York market, prices have advanced here today, up to the third call, .09c. The third call was, however, quiet, and the sales were confined to January at 9.36c, April at 9.79c, and June at 9.92c. Futures closed steady at .10c higher than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 16.—Cotton—Easy; net and gross receipts, 7,403 bales; exports to the continent, 5,562; sales, 738; stock, 101,931.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 16.—Cotton—Steady; net receipts, 16,870 bales; gross, 17,409; exports to France, 5,556; to the Continent, 3,609; coastwise, 1,556; sales, 5,000; stock, 322,183.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 8⅝c; sales, 2,600 bales; receipts, 6,633; shipments, 4,843; stock, 88,891.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 8¾c; receipts, 5,507; shipments, 3,383; stock, 141,274; sales, 4,300.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 16.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 91⅛c and closed at 91c; highest price, 92⅛c; lowest, 91c; sales, 1,865,000 brls; clearances, 1,698,000; shipments, 90,623; charters, 36,032.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—Petroleum—Fairly active and firm; National Transit certificates opened at 91¼c and closed at 91c; highest price, 92⅛c; lowest, 91c.

Titusville, Pa., Dec. 16.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 91⅛c; highest, 92⅛c; lowest, 91c; closed at 91c; shipments, 90,623; charters, 36,032.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 16.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 90⅞c; closed at 90⅞c; highest price, 92⅛c; lowest, 90⅞c; runs, 75,811; total shipments, 90,623; charters, 36,032; clearances, 6,245,000.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 16.—Petroleum—Unchanged; Standard white, 110° test, 8¼c.

New York, Dec. 16.—Petroleum—The market was quiet today, but strong during the forenoon, selling from 91c up to 92⅜c. There was a break later to 91⅛c, a rally to 92c, and a final decline to 91c, at which it closed heavy, with 90⅞c bid. Sales, 4,320,000 brls.

New York, Dec. 16.—Dry Goods—There has been considerable more doing in cotton goods today. Colored cottons and wide sheetings have had particular attention, and stocks are getting into shape very rapidly, particularly the former. Clothing woolens are in request for supplementary wants of spring weights, while heavy goods in stock are being reduced very rapidly.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 16.—Whisky—Quiet at $1.09; sales of 906 brls finished goods on this basis.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 16.—Whisky—Basis for finished goods, $1.09.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 16.—Whisky—Dull.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 16.—Turpentine—Quiet at 34¼c.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 16.—Turpentine—Steady at 34¼c.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 16.—Turpentine—Steady at 34¼c.

IN WINTER ATTIRE.

THE GAY SARATOGA OF TODAY—TOBOGGANING AND OTHER WINTER SPORTS AT THE GREAT SUMMER WATERING-PLACE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Saratoga bids fair to attract much interest this winter as well as many visitors by its tobogganing proclivities. Last winter a toboggan club was organized and made a very successful season, ending with a ball that was pronounced a very "swell affair." This winter it expects to reap the full advantage of Montreal's quarantine, and is preparing to enjoy all the concomitants of a gay season. Already the street sights herald the approach of the coming carnival. Shop-windows filled with Christmas toys have miniature toboggans and other indefinable exhibits pertaining to ice carnivals, games, and slides, that are at present as Greek to the uninitiated. Young America, however, is coming on fast, and seems likely to become well and thoroughly well instructed on the object-lesson principle. Small boys and girls promenade the streets decked out in toboggan suits with a joyous, on-time abandon, fully conscious of their picturesque appearance. The suits are made of scarlet woolen Canadian blankets, striped with black, and consist of a complete overdress, surmounted with a Russian hood that may be left hanging in the back or drawn over the head. The waist is belted; the only distinction in the coats worn by boys and girls being the former are made without fullness, while the girls' have a little gathering in the skirt at the waist. A Canadian toque is worn on the head. This may be of scarlet, blue, or black worsted, drawn on tightly (like a stocking), and rolled around the face and ears. A tassel adorns the top and dances gayly in the breeze. Saratoga residents love their pleasant little city most ardently in the winter. They never enthuse over the summers. In fact, the summer is their flitting time. Many a lovely home is then vacated by its owner and rented for the season at an exorbitant rental. In the winter society is "home again"—gay and happy, delighting in trying on all the newest conceits of fashion and etiquet. Lunches, breakfasts, and 5 o'clock teas fill up the hours with domestic festivities until "one summer" comes again, all too quickly.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Humboldt av, 125 ft e of Seymour, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 12 (C. Counselman to John Olk) $385
Market st, s e cor of Jackson, w f, 90x178 ft, also the premises Nos. 201 and 203 South Clark st, dated Oct. 2 (F. and J. P. Caruthers et al. to Ellen M. Crudup et al.) 96,115
West Congress st, 225 ft e of Francisco, s f, 25x171 ft, dated Nov. 30 (J. M. Borden to W. Newman) 550
Blue Island av, 115 ft w of Hoyne, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 10 (W. H. Riggs to W. J. Watson) 575
Thirty-eighth st, 192 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 28 (George McMeachin to John Murray) 3,000
West Twentieth st, 174 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 16 (estate of A. Brand to E. Schuchmilski) 525
Crilly place, 35⅓ ft n of Eugenie st, e f, 34⅔x104 ft, improved, dated Dec. 4 (D. F. Crilly to William M. Crilly) 14,000
Clarkson court, 215 ft s of West Lake st, w f, 46⅔x130 ft, dated Dec. 3 (O. W. Clapp to Patrick Hursen) 1,000
Henry st, 94 ft e of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 10 (L. H. Bourett to G. Franchere) 700
West Chicago av, 167 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 24x121 ft, dated Jan. 25, 1884 (Herman Schmitz to Ludwig Haas) 1,500
McReynolds st, 306 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x1 0 ft, improved, dated Dec. 15 (Henry Hoepe to Edward Bartz) 1,150
Henry st, 240 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 9 (Robert Newton to John Zelms) 750
Thirty-first st, s w cor of Wallace, n f, 40x100 ft, dated Dec. 15 (Henry Lyons to Charles Kern) 3,500
West Division st, n w cor of Seymour av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 15 (John Kohlstrand to John Bluhm) 950
Dayton st, 275 ft n of Webster av, w f, 32x123 ft, dated Dec. 15 (C. and E. O. Flodin to Otto Kroescheil) 1,700
Butterfield st, 258 ft n of Thirtieth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 11 (Charles Pulham to J. C. Mitchell) 2,400
Crystal st, 184 ft e of Robey, s f, 36x118⅓ ft, dated Nov. 1 (Joseph Peacock to F. P. Grote) 900
Ogden av, bet Taylor and Polk sts, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 17 (Henry Bartells to M. J. Corboy) 1,500
Calumet av, s w cor of Thirty-first st, e f, 59⅓x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 27 (Oscar D. Wetherell to Ira S. Younglove) 20,000
York st, 100 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 5 (E. C. Waller to Ellen A. Proudfoot) 1,550
Butler st, s w cor of Twenty-fourth, e f, 118¼ ft to Canal, dated Dec. 15 (O. & W. Guthrie Ice Co. to Otho S. Gaither) 12,000
Hamburg st, 212 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 1 (J. F. Rumsey to F. Ordeman Jr.) .... [illegible]
Canal st, 76⅔ ft n of Randolph, w f, 38x150 ft, dated Nov. 18 (N. E. Platt et al. to Sarah Greenebaum) 30,000
Humboldt av, 237 ft w of Western, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 9 (C. Counselman to W. Junkerman) 300
Paulina st, 90 ft n of Taylor, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 13 (George Krysher to D. A. Titcomb) 4,500
Washington boulevard, 101 ft w of Ada st, n f, 50x170 ft, dated Nov. 11 (J. T. Hoyne to Morris Rosenfeld) 11,250
Milton av, 147 ft s of Division st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 11 (John Nichols to C. E. Carlstrom) 2,500
North Wells st, near Florimond, w f, 56x128⅔ ft, dated Dec. 11 (estate of Gilbert Hubbard to Moritz Freytag) 7,075
Wentworth av, 108 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x120 ft, improved, dated March 24 (Caspar Grosscurth to G. F. Grosscurth) 2,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wellington st, 250 ft w of Lake View av, s f, 50x166 ft, dated Oct. 26 (B. C. Hardwick to James B. Waller Jr.) $3,100
Southport av, 225 ft s of Noble, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 25 (H. Jung to M. A. Jung) 650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Michigan av, bet Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts, e f, 50x161 ft, dated Dec. 15 (M. C. Baker to L. A. Baker) $1,875
St. Lawrence av, 200 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 25x134 ft, dated Dec. 1 (H. F. Temple to F. Robichand) 800
Butterfield st, near Forty-eighth, e f, 24x84 ft, dated Dec. 16 (L. A. Kent to Alonzo Hayes) 1,500
Langley av, between Forty-second and Forty-third sts, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 10 (Dwight Cutler to William Dougherty) 1,800
Egandale av, s e cor of Forty-eighth st, w f, 200x183 ft, dated Nov. 14 (Osborn R. Keith to Addison A. Turner) 15,000
Lake av, s e cor Forty-third st, w f, 108 ft to alley, dated Dec. 1 (Matthew Laflin to Addison A. Turner) 7,000
State st, 50 ft s of Forty-first, w f, 25x160 ft, dated Dec. 3 (V. P. Cory to W. H. McLaughlin) 3,750

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The Chicago Custom-House received the following dutiable goods yesterday: Wilson Bros., 11 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 10 cases dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 12 cases dry goods; Miller, Hall & Co., 26 cases furniture; Glaeser, Kohn & Co., 100 cases soap; J. B. Anderson, 50 cases Swedish punch; George Luerssen & Co., 1 case cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 4 cases cigars; O. A. Thorp & Co., 459 barrels fish; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 787 boxes tin-plate; Pitkin & Brooks, 24 casks earthenware; Grommes & Ullrich, 75 cases whisky; Gradle & Strotz, 48 bales leaf tobacco. Collections, $6,819.

It Demands Notice.

In passing the Chapman Building, in Milwaukee, it is just as impossible to keep from looking at it as it would be to pass by a large and beautiful painting that was being exhibited on the street.